GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1887

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 00855 1704

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1887

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/transactionsofsh10shro

840

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

V.10 10

VOL. X. 1887.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO.

V.10 10

1909878

J. LAING. PHOTO. SALOP.

Rt Hon Wm Lyster.

WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO.,

PRINTERS, ETC.,

OSWESTRY AND WREXHAM.

142265

THE
NEWBERRY
LIBRARY

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

CONTENTS of VOL. X.

	Page.
The Rev. Robert William Eyton, M.A. (with a Portrait) ...	1
The Castles of Shropshire and its Borders. By the Rev. Robert William Eyton, M.A., F.S.A.	10
Shrewsbury Trade Guilds. The Glovers' Company. (Second Paper). By the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A. ...	33
Historical Records of Newport, Co. Salop. By the late Edward Jones	96
The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Bishop's Castle ...	124
The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Wenlock	134
The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Bridgnorth	139
The Church and Parish of St. Juliana in Salop	157
The Obsolete Punishments of Shropshire. By S. Meeson Morris	349
Notes on Shropshire Birds. By William E. Beckwith, Eaton Constantine	383
Inventories of Church Goods—Town of Shrewsbury	399
Dunvall, co. Salop	409
Mitton Pedigree. By H. F. J. Vaughan	412
Talbot's Tomb—Corrigenda et Addenda. By the Rev. W. H. Egerton, M.A.	416

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of the Rev. Robert William Eyton, M.A. ...	Frontispiece.
Map of St Julian's Parish, Shrewsbury	face page 157
North View of Old St. Julian's Church	„ 220
South ditto ditto	„ 222
Tower Arches, Stone Coffin and Respond, and the Tromwyn Slab, at end of paper	page 348
Parish Stocks	„ 372
Much Wenlock and Weston under Red Castle Stocks, Much Wenlock and Shrewsbury Whipping Posts, and Shrewsbury Whip	„ 373
Stocks and Whipping Post	„ 382

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR 1886.

From the statement of accounts it will be seen that the balance due to the treasurer has been reduced from £32 14s. 5d. to £1 3s. 11d. In addition to this the society's debts have been paid, with the exception of £100 due to the printers of the *Transactions*. This amount the Council trust will be reduced, if not absolutely cleared off, by the end of the present year. Inasmuch as arrears of members' subscriptions amounting to £48 are due, the Council trusts that the members whose subscriptions are outstanding will kindly pay the same as early as possible. The Council much regret that the Rev. W. A. Leighton has resigned his post as editor of the *Transactions*, and they herewith tender him their most sincere and hearty thanks for the labour undertaken by him, and so admirably carried out. An Editorial Committee has been appointed, to which Mr. Leighton has promised occasional assistance. The Council desire to call the attention of the members to the fact that they have only about 30 complete sets of the *Transactions* left. It will be necessary, therefore, that gentlemen requiring complete sets should make early application for the same.

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P., ON "THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS."

The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury, October 25th, 1886, Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., presiding. There were also present—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Rev. W. H. Egerton, Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, Rev. T. Auden, Rev. Canon Allen, Mr. E. Griffiths (Weston), Mr. W. Beacall, Mr. Sandford Corser, Dr. Cranage (Wellington), Mr.

Oldroyd, Mr Dovaston, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. Clement Southam, and Mr. F. Goyne (secretary).

The Report having been adopted, on the proposal of the CHAIRMAN,

Mr. STANLEY LEIGHTON spoke as follows upon "The Preservation of Ancient Monuments":—The Council of the Shropshire Antiquarian Society have done me the honour of asking me not only to preside at their annual meeting but also to read a paper on "The Preservation of Ancient Monuments." It was with great pleasure that I accepted both invitations, for it seems to me that there is important work before this society, and an undeveloped field, but little explored, which deserves our attention. In matters archæological we must always remember that if we do not preserve things worthy of preservation when we can, we may find ourselves in a position of regretting, when too late, their total and irretrievable loss.

> If you will not when you may,
> Then you shall not when you will.

Every generation, nay, almost every family, feels some regrets for the neglects of its immediate predecessors. Now, as these losses have fallen upon generation after generation, upon family after family, I suppose we must accept the fact that, until the nature of our humanity is somewhat changed, the fondness for destruction will remain one of the qualities of our race. We may, perhaps, modify the tendency, but we shall not probably efface it altogether. Two methods of modifying the effects of the inherent destructiveness of man's nature occur to us. First of all let us try to make acquaintance with history and with the examples and evidences of the work of our ancestors popular, and secondly, let us, by printing manuscripts and multiplying pictures of old places and things, keep, at all events, a memorial of them for those who come after us. Sometimes people laugh at antiquaries and archæologists, and I admit that the names which we give ourselves are unattractive, but those who laugh most are generally those whose ignorance of the history of their own country leads them into the most ludicrous mistakes. It is amusing to notice persons who despise antiquarian exactness, claiming pedigrees up to Norman, or Saxon, or Danish, or British, or even Biblical progenitors. It is ludicrous to hear people speak of institutions of the 17th or even 18th century as "Feudal." It is the commonest thing in the world for people to talk of Haddon Hall as if it were an example of the residence of a mediæval baron, or to gaze upon the ruins of an Elizabethan or Jacobean building and associate it in their confused and ill-informed minds with feudal history. The same sort of inaccuracy crops up in reference to everything which is called "old." In these days of unlimited educational progress there are very few people, even amongst those eligible young men who profess to be desirous of turning their brains to anything, who can read a manuscript two hundred years old. There are still fewer who are acquainted with the different hand-writings of the

earlier periods. I have often thought that we ought to have attached to this society a reader of ancient manuscripts whom we could recommend to any person desirous of having the manuscripts in his possession calendared. I fear there is not in this county of Salop any such professional person. The ignorance of people as to their own books, pictures, manuscripts, and hereditary objects of interest, is extraordinary, and would not be believed if it were not for authenticated instances which are always cropping up. Let me give, as an instance, this one fact, that of all the country houses which I have visited, I don't know one in which the names of all the portraits are known. I have seen people point to an Italian 17th century Doge of Venice as a 15th century ancestor of their own. (Laughter). The name of the most distinguished member of the family is over and over again given to the best painted picture, quite regardless of date, and I know one case in which a person told me a portrait was, he felt sure, that of his own grandmother, only he had forgotten her name! (Renewed laughter.) I know a house which was let, and in the catalogue of books in the library a large number were catalogued together simply as school books, among which was afterwards found a book printed in the 15th century, known to antiquaries as the famous book of St. Albans, and worth in money value £500. A knowledge of those things which antiquaries cultivate may really be of value even in the mercantile world. Fashion will often induce people to do very foolish things, from which a little of the knowledge which we, as a Society of Antiquaries, desire to promote, would save them. I know a gentleman who wished to be in the very forefront of the fashionable ideas of the day, and having inherited an extremely substantial and characteristic porticoed house, of the later Georgian period, pulled it completely down, in order to erect on its foundations a Queen Anne house, just because at that particular time, about 15 years ago, there was a rage for the Queen Anne style. Now, what we maintain is this, that every century and every generation of men, have their own peculiar idiosyncrasies which are marked in the character of their buildings, their writings, their pictures, their furniture, and everything which they do or make; and we believe that no generation should be blotted out of historical recollection. Fancy the absurdity in the Victorian era, pulling down a Georgian House in order to try to reproduce a Queen Anne elevation. Many of the most polished and, in some respects, educated men are surprisingly confused in their ideas of antiquity. I was walking through Westminster Hall with one of the most distinguished leaders of the Liberal party the other day, and he looked up to the great roof and remarked "this is the work of William Rufus." He was quite unaware that Richard II. entirely rebuilt the hall. He was just three centuries wrong, and was not ashamed of his ignorance! There is nothing like a little acquaintance with local history to make people understand how rapidly change goes on. The other day I had occasion to go through the list of the subscribers to the Oswestry

Charter which was granted in 1673 by Charles II. The names of all the principal families within the hundred of Oswestry were in the list, but not a single name is represented now in the hundred of Oswestry in the male line. The duty of a society like our own is to keep up the interest in the history of the neighbourhood in which our work is cast. How little that ground has been covered, will be patent to any one who observes that there has not yet been written a complete history of Shropshire. There are many manuscripts in the Bodleian Library in the British Museum, some in the School Library, which have not yet been printed or even catalogued. In the country houses of Shropshire there must be an immense amount of unedited matter. In the municipal records of some of our Shropshire towns, again, there is a quantity of unsorted material. Here I would venture to address a word of exhortation to Town Councils. I would ask them not only to have their records calendared, but also to go to the small expense of buying a suitable fireproof chest for keeping the most valuable of their charters and manuscripts. This I believe has been done by the Corporation of the county town. It is a common thing all over England to hand over the custody of the records to the town clerk, and over and over again all the records have been deposited at his own private residence. At the death of the custodian they often get into wrong hands simply through inadvertence. Again, we have an archæological mine, well worth working, in the registers of our Parish Churches. It may not be possible for a private society to undertake the task of printing all the registers within its area, and of indexing them, but we may at least get the most important of them printed in our volumes, and, together with them, many of those churchwardens' accounts and notes which throw light upon parochial history. Before I leave the records of the churches I would remind my hearers that in many dioceses, in Carlisle, for instance, and in Canterbury, the Church plate has all been catalogued and illustrated, and a most useful volume, with a market value, has been produced. In Lichfield lately three great volumes have been compiled of Church stuff or Church goods. I think it would be well if we were to enter into communication with the Bishop of Lichfield with a view to printing in our *Transactions* these lists, which, I believe, are now only in manuscript. I will make a suggestion as to the best means of getting illustrations to scale of Church plate. I would suggest that, if anyone would undertake the business, the clergy might, through their archdeacons and rural deans, be induced to bring in their Church plate to be photographed in the nearest town where there is a good photographer, who should photograph all the plate on the same scale and in the same position. The hall-marks are easily taken in sealing wax, and when the set for a rural deanery was complete, it might be copied to scale in some of our schools of art and then reproduced with notes in our *Transactions*. I must add another word with regard to the monuments of our

churches and churchyards. They ought to be better preserved. It is almost a scandal that a society should have been founded in London called a society for "preserving the monuments of the dead," and that it has had so much work to do in restoring historic monuments and calling people's attention to their neglect and decay that, I believe, it is almost bankrupt at the present moment. There are two dangers which threaten historical monuments—neglect and over-restoration. There is also the habit of robbing an old house of its old oak, or its staircase, or its furniture, in order to place it in a brand new house, so that the new place may look like an old one. These counterfeits deceive no one. There is a peculiar interest in anything which is, as we call it, "in situ," which has been put new into a place and remained there until it is old. Take away that association and the interest of the thing is gone. It is an ignorant notion that carpenters and upholsterers in our day cannot make better furniture than their predecessors 200 or 300 years ago. The carpenters and upholsterers, as we know, provide for the fashionable tastes of the day by making new furniture look as if it were old, and so securing their price. I will conclude my somewhat discursive remarks by urging this society, and all those who are interested in the history of the past, to use as much as possible the pencil and the photograph. Illustrations are better than pages of letterpress. I wish we could get a book here in this library of ours of all the noticeable buildings in Shropshire, as they are in this Victorian age. I do not think the cost would be very great. Most photographers would be willing to give their photographs for the sake of the advertisement, and we might have on our shelves and tables a dozen large volumes of Shropshire architecture catalogued, classified, and indexed. My last suggestion is that we should, from time to time, have an exhibition of the portraits of Shropshire celebrities in this place, just on the same plan as the historical portrait exhibition in London was arranged some years ago under the auspices of the late Earl of Derby, and that we should have a sketch catalogue, or illustrated catalogue, made of each exhibition by a competent artist, together with a short account of the persons represented. Believe me, we shall hardly fulfil the duties which as a Shropshire Society of Antiquaries we have taken upon ourselves, if we do not endeavour in every way to develop the means of popularising the subjects which we have taken under our special charge, of finding out for ourselves new ways of enlarging the scope of our operations, and making our society worthy of the new home in the old school, in the town of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Phillips remarked that a communication had been received from the Society of Antiquaries, in which they asked to be furnished with a list of the objects of interest in Shropshire, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter, but they were doubtful as to what they ought to include in such list—whether, for example, they

should mention such buildings as Haughmond Abbey and Wenlock Abbey, or only those objects which nobody, apparently, looked after, and which were, therefore, liable to be destroyed.

Mr. Beacall observed that one of the difficulties felt by the committee was in the case of a monument, for instance, in the possession of a private gentleman, who took care of it, and had it properly looked after. The committee in such a case, could hardly undertake to look after it, or interfere with it in any way, as it was private property.

The Chairman thought the matter was well worth their consideration, and suggested the appointment of a committee, whereupon

Mr. Beacall observed that a committee had already been appointed, but they did not know what lines to proceed upon.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater said his impression was that it was only pre-Norman monuments they were to devote their attention to, such as the Roman Bridge at Langley, which was one of the finest things in the county. A few years ago road surveyors or some other officials prepared a scheme for breaking up the old Roman pavement and macadamising the road with a view to making it better, but fortunately the idea was not carried out.

The Chairman suggested that the committee should make a general report upon the objects in danger in Shropshire.

Rev. T. Auden, referring to the observations of Mr. Beacall, said that although the present owners of monuments might take care of them, it did not necessarily follow that they would be preserved when the property changed hands, as, in some instances, it was sure to do, and therefore he thought they might schedule any objects which were likely to pass out of the hands of their present owners.

Rev. W. H. Egerton agreed with the Rev. T. Auden's remarks.

Rev. C. H. Drinkwater thought it would be well to schedule the different objects of interest under the respective periods to which they belonged, and give notice to the owners that such monuments had been scheduled. That might be done with regard to Langley Bridge.

Mr. Beacall observed that his idea was for the committee to consider the matter, and report to a meeting of the society what monuments they thought worthy of preservation.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, Mr. Griffiths, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Dr. Cranage, and Mr. Dovaston, in addition to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Beacall, members of the previous committee, to prepare a schedule of the different monuments in all parts of the county, and report to a general meeting of the society.

Mr. Stanley Leighton having to leave at this stage, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the hon. gentleman for his interesting paper, and the Rev. W. H. Egerton was voted to the chair.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.—Mr. Southam proposed that the members of the Council, being eligible for re-election, be re-appointed.—Mr. Dovaston seconded, and the motion was agreed

to.—Mr. Griffiths moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. A. Leighton, who had acted as honorary editor for the past year.—Mr. Sandford Corser seconded, remarking that Mr. Leighton had earned the gratitude of every member of the society.—Mr. Beacall observed that Mr. Stanley Leighton had suggested the appointment of an interpreter for ancient manuscripts, but he wished to remind them that the Rev. W. A. Leighton had gratuitously acted as interpreter for a long time.—A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. T. Slaney-Eyton, for his services as treasurer, on the proposal of the Rev. A. T. Pelham, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Kittermaster, the Rev. T. Auden moved a similar vote to the auditors—Mr. H. J. Oldroyd and Dr. Calvert. In seconding the motion,

Dr. Cranage said that as they had been considering the subject of the preservation of ancient monuments, he wished to make a few observations upon objects of interest he had discovered in the house in which he lived—the Old Hall, Wellington. It was the property of Lord Forester, and his lordship's agent had told him that the house was built some hundreds of years ago—that it had never been burnt down, never been entirely removed, but had in parts been re-built and re-built. There were great hearths built of stone, the blocks being about four feet by two feet six inches, and he had never seen similar specimens anywhere in the county. Of course, the house had been re-built at different periods, and some years ago, whilst making an alteration by which two rooms were thrown into one, he found some specimens of the old wattling which was done in this way: the branches of the oak during summer had been used for uprights, and branches of the twigs had been interlaced between them. They were then plastered over with mud which, there being at that time no trowels in use, was done with the hand, and the marks of the fingers were distinctly visible. In another room were specimens of fine old black oak, in cleaning which some years ago (for his grandfather performed the atrocious feat of painting it a sage green), he found that around the cornices there was a thick underlaying of gold—and very beautiful it must have been. If any of those present would like at any time to look over the house he would be very pleased to receive them, for it contained many features of extreme interest to those of archæological tastes.

The resolution having been agreed to, a vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

No independent excursion was organized by the Society in 1886, but advantage was taken of the arrangements made in connexion with the meeting in Shrewsbury of the Midland Union of Scientific Societies on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 22nd and 23rd. Wednesday was

devoted to excursions in the interests of Archæology, Botany, and Geology respectively ; and the first of these was specially regarded as the excursion of this society. It consisted of a carriage drive, under the leadership of Rev. T. Auden, through Wroxeter and Buildwas to Wenlock, and home by Harley and Cressage. The principal objects visited were the Roman remains at Uriconium, and the monuments in the neighbouring Church of Wroxeter,—then Buildwas Abbey,—and, afterwards, its more extensive sister at Wenlock,—all of them among the greatest treasures of antiquarian interest which Shropshire possesses. Short papers were read and discussions took place in reference to each of these objects, and the excursion proved successful in every respect.

LIST OF MEMBERS. 1886.

Adnitt, Mr. W. H., Shrewsbury
Allen, Very Rev. Canon, Shrewsbury
Auden, Rev. T., Shrewsbury

Bradford, Right Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire *(President)*, Weston, Shifnal.
Brownlow, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham
Babington, C. C., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
Barnes, Col. J. R., Brookside, Chirk
Barnwell, Rev. E. L., Melksham, Wilts.
Barton, Rev. J., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop
Beacall, W., Esq., Sunfield, Shrewsbury
Benthall, F., Esq., F.S.A., Hexton, Ampthill, Bedfordshire
Benthall, E., Esq., 30, Tregunter Road, South Kensington, London
Benthall, Colonel, Furzewell House, Torquay
Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry
Bibby, J. J., Esq., Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury
Blockley, Mr. John, Coleham, Shrewsbury
Borough, J. C. Burton, Esq Chetwynd Park, Newport, Salop
Bostock, R. C., Esq., Little Langtons, Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent
Boucher, J. B., Esq., Lyndhurst, Sandown, Isle of Wight
Boughton, Sir C. H. Rouse, Bart., Downton Hall, Ludlow
Boughton, Miss Rouse, Larden Hall, Wenlock
Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. Canon, The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. J., Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
Broomhall, J., Esq., J.P., Surbiton, Surrey
Burd, E., Esq., M.D., Newport House, Shrewsbury
Burd, Rev. J., M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop
Burr, G., Esq., Oaklands, Shrewsbury
Butler, Rev. Canon, Shrewsbury (deceased)
Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton

Cleveland, His Grace the Duke of, Raby Castle, Durham
Calcott, John, Esq., Oakley Street, Shrewsbury
Calvert, E., Esq., LL.D., Shrewsbury
Caswell, S., Esq., Elsinore, Park Hill, Moseley, Birmingham

Charter, Rev. J. H. E., Severn Villa, Shrewsbury
Childe, Rev. Prebendary Baldwyn, Kyre Park, Tenbury
Cholmondeley, Rev. R. H., Hodnet Rectory, Salop
Clark, G. T., Esq., F.S.A., Dowlais House, Dowlais
Clayton, Rev. E. ff., The Rectory, Ludlow
Clowes, Rev. Albert, Clee S. Margaret, Bromfield, Salop
Cock, Alfred, Esq., Q.C., 14, Essex Villas, Camden Hill, London, W.
Colville, H. K., Esq., Linley Hall, Broseley
Corbet, Sir V. R., Bart., Acton Reynald, Shrewsbury
Corfield, E. Channer, Esq., Waingroves Hall, Derby
Corser, G. Sandford, Esq., Shrewsbury
Cortissos, C., Esq., Shrewsbury
Cosens, F. W., Esq., F.S.A., Melbury Road, Kensington, London, W.
Cotes, Lady Louisa, Pitchford, Shrewsbury *(deceased)*
Cox, H. Ponting, Esq., Wem, Salop
Cranage, J. E., Esq., Ph. D., Wellington, Salop
Corbett, John, Esq., M P., Impney, Droitwich

Darby, Mrs., Adcote, Shrewsbury
Davies, Mr. R E., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Davies, Mrs , Elm Lodge, Ludlow
Davies, G., Esq., Fire Office, Shrewsbury
Deakin, Mr. A. B., Shrewsbury
Dovaston, Adolphus, Esq., Twyford, Sunnyside Road, Ealing, W.
Dovaston, J., Esq., West Felton, Salop
Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., St, George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Dickenson, Wingfield, Esq , High Street, Newport, Salop
Dulau and Co., Messrs., 37, Soho Square, London, W.
Duignan, W. H , Esq., Walsall

Edwardes, Sir Henry Hope, Bart., Wooton Hall, Ashbourne
Egerton, Rev. Canon, Middle Rectory, Shrewsbury
Egerton, Rev. W. H., The Rectory, Whitchurch, Salop
Evans, Rev. J , Whixall Vicarage, Whitchurch, Salop
Eyton, T. Slaney, Esq., Walford Hall, Baschurch

Feilden, Rev. O. M., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry
Foljambe, Cecil G. S., Esq., M.P., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark
Fortey, Chas., Esq., Ludlow, Salop

Gardner, T. F. Kynnersley, Esq., Leighton, Ironbridge, Salop
George, Mr. E., Column Villa, Shrewsbury
Gleadowe, Rev. R. W., The Rectory, Frodesley, Salop
Goodwin, William Henry, Esq., Bank Buildings, Hastings
Gregory, G W , Esq , Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury
Griffin, Harcourt, Esq , Pell Wall, Market Drayton
Griffiths, George, Esq , Weston, Shifnal

Harlech, Right Hon. Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry
Hill, Right Hon. Viscount, Hawkestone, Salop
Harding, W. E., Esq., Shrewsbury
Harding, Mr. J. Millard, The Square, Shrewsbury
Herbert, Hon. R. C., Orleton, Wellington, Salop
Heywood-Lonsdale, A. P., Esq., Shavington, Market Drayton
Hodges, E., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop
Hope, R. C., Esq., F.S.A., Albion Crescent, Scarborough
Hope-Edwardes, Mrs., Netley Hall, Shrewsbury
Horne, C., Esq., M.A. Newport, Salop
Horton, T. R., Esq., Harley Tower, Much Wenlock
How, T. M., Esq., Shrewsbury.
Howells, T. Middleton, Esq., Highfield, Shrewsbury
Hudson, C. Donaldson, Esq., Cheswardine, Market Drayton
Humphreys, J. R., Esq., Shrewsbury

Jebb, Arthur Trevor, Esq., The Lyth, Ellesmere, Salop
Jebb, G. R., Esq,, Fairyfield, Great Barr, Birmingham
Jones, Morris C., Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Powys-Land Club, Gungrog Welshpool
Jones, Morris, P., Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool
Jones, H., Esq , 1, Church Court, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.
Jones, J. Parry, Esq., Beechfield, Oswestry
Juson, Mrs , Monklands, Shrewsbury
Jones, Mrs. Edward , Rose Cottage, Kiln Bank, Market Drayton

Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., Hardwicke, Ellesmere
Kittermaster, Rev. F. W., Bayston Hill Vicarage, Shrewsbury

Langley, Alfred, F , Esq., Golding, Peterston Super Ely, Cardiff
Laing, Mr. J., Shrewsbury
Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
Leighton, Rev. W. A., F.B.S., Edin., Luciefelde, Shrewsbury
Leslie, Henry, Esq., Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, R.S.O., Montgomeryshire
Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire
Lewis, Mr. Henry, Oswald Road, Oswestry
Lewis, W. Aylmer, Esq., Oswestry
Lichfield, Very Rev. Dean of, the Deanery, Lichfield
Lloyd, Ven. Archdeacon, Whitehall, Shrewsbury
Loxdale, James, Esq., Castle Hill, Aberystwyth

Mainwaring, S. Kynaston, Esq., Oteley, Ellesmere
Minshall, Thomas, Esq., Castle View, Oswestry
More, R. Jasper, Esq , M.P., Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle
Morris, Mr. W. B., Shrewsbury
Morris, S. M , Esq , Swan Hill Court, Shrewsbury

Moss, Rev. H. W., The Schools, Shrewsbury
Myers, Rev. E, F.G.S., Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury

Naunton, Mr. W. W., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury
Norton, Rev. F. C., Ditchling Vicarage, Hurstpierpoint

Oldroyd, H. J., Esq., Shrewsbury
Owen, A. C. Humphreys, Esq., Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, Llangedwin, Oswestry

Powis, Right Hon Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool
Payne, W. B., Esq., Lyth Hill, Shrewsbury
Peele, E. C., Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Pelham, Rev. A. T., Condd Rectory, Shrewsbury
Phillips W., Esq., F.L.S, Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Pigott, Rev. E. V., Leaton, Shrewsbury
Potts, E. B., Esq., Broseley, Salop
Price, John, Esq., Shrewsbury

Ralph, Rowland W., Esq., The Hawthorns, Shrewsbury
Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley
Roberts, T. Lloyd, Esq., Corfton Manor, Craven Arms
Robinson, C. B., Esq., Frankton Grange, Shrewsbury
Robinson, Brooke, Esq., M.P., Barford House, Warwick
Robinson, Mr. J., St. Mary's Street, Shrewsbury
Rocke, Rev. T. Owen, Clungunford Rectory, Salop
Rowland, G. J., Esq., 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton

Sutherland, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall, Salop
Salt, G. M., Esq., Shrewsbury
Salwey, Alfred, Esq., Ludlow
Sandford, Humphrey, Esq., The Isle, Shrewsbury
Sandford, Rev. Holland, St. Edith's Rectory, Eaton-under-Heywood, Salop
Sandford, Folliott, Esq., Shrewsbury
Saxton, Rev. C. Waring, D.D., The Elms, Shrewsbury
Severn Valley Field Club—Rev. H. J. Ward, Morville Vicarage, Bridgnorth
Shaw, H., Esq., Shrewsbury
Smith, Hubert, Esq., F.S.A., Belmont House, Bridgnorth
Smith, J. Onston, Esq., Dogpole Court, Shrewsbury
Smith, J. Parson, Esq., Shrewsbury
Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., Spring Bank, Madeley, Salop
Southam, S. C., Esq, Elmhurst, Shrewsbury
Southam, T., Esq., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
Southwell, C. J., Esq, 35, Douglas Road, Canonbury, London, N.
Southern, F. R, Esq., Ludlow, Salop

Sparrow, Arthur, Esq., Preen Manor, Shrewsbury
Spaull, W. H., Esq., Oswestry
Staniforth, Rev. T., Storrs, Windermere
Stanton, George, Esq., Coton Hill, Shrewsbury
Swainson, Rev. J. G., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms, Salop

Taylor, Rev. E. J., Holy Trinity, Darlington, Durham
Tasker, Mr., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury
Taylor, R., Esq., Abbey House, Shrewsbury
Thomas, Ven. Archdeacon, F.S.A., Meifod Vicarage, Welshpool
Thursfield, T. H., Esq., Barrow, Broseley
Treasure, H. Hurle, Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Trouncer, T. W., Esq., Astley, Shrewsbury

Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., 30, Edwardes Square, Kensington, London
Venables, R. G., Esq., The Lodge, Ludlow

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., Cound, Shrewsbury
Walker, C. C., Esq., Lilleshall Old Hall, Salop
Watson, J., Esq., M.P., Berwick House, Shrewsbury
Warner, Rev. Charles, Clun Vicarage
Watton, J., Esq., Murivance, Shrewsbury
Webb, T., Esq., Talworth House, Cardiff
White, J.P., Esq., Shrewsbury
Whitaker, W. Wilkinson, Esq., Cornbrook House, Manchester
Whitcombe, Robert H., Esq., Bewdley
Williams, Philip, Esq., Hinstock Hall, Market Drayton
Williams, Pryce, Esq., Clifton, Bristol
Williams, E., Esq., Broomhall, Oswestry
Wilding, Mr. L., Castle Street, Shrewsbury
Wood, Rev. J. Cooper, The Clive Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby
Woods, Sir Albert W., Garter King-of-Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London
Woodall, Mr. E., *Oswestry Advertizer*, Oswestry
Wright, E., Esq., Halston, Oswestry
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke
Whittington, E., Esq., Newport, Salop

Members are requested to notify any change of residence to the Secretary, Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Account to June 24th, 1886.

	£	s.	d
Members' Subscriptions	196	6	0
Donation from Earl of Bradford	10	0	0
Donation from Earl of Powis	5	0	0
Balance due to Treasurer	1	3	11
	£212	9	11

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from June 24th, 1885 ..	32	14	5
Secretary	5	0	0
Commission	9	16	0
Rent of Wroxeter Land	3	18	3
Tithe of Wroxeter Land	0	2	6
Poor Rate of Wroxeter Land	0	11	6
Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing *Transactions*	130	0	0
Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, part payment of account..	26	0	0
Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, Carriage of Parcels, &c.	3	0	2
Subscription to Domesday Commemoration Fund ..	1	1	0
Mr. W. Done, Painter	0	6	1
	£212	9	11

October 22nd, 1886.—Examined and found correct,

Signed,

H. J. OLDROYD,
E. CALVERT, } Auditors.

THE REV. ROBERT WILLIAM EYTON, M.A.,

(WITH A PORTRAIT).

THE Reverend Robert William Eyton, Author of the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and a valued contributor to the earlier volumes of these *Transactions*, left behind him a great reputation for accurate and extensive knowledge of Anglo-Norman history, especially in its relation to Shropshire; his portrait, therefore, and some account of his life and writings, will find a fitting place in a publication devoted to his favourite study. Mr. Eyton died September 8th, 1881, and the following notice appeared in the *Academy* of October 15th of the same year, from the pen of his friend and admirer Mr. Edmond Chester Waters:—

IN MEMORIAM,

ROBERT WILLIAM EYTON.

IT was duly recorded in our obituary last month that the Rev. Robert William Eyton died at Winchfield House, Hampshire, on September 8. But the author of *The Antiquities of Shropshire* and the latest commentator on Domesday deserves too well of historical learning to be allowed to pass away without some further recognition of his literary achievements. He has left a gap which will not easily be filled up, for, although his works are comparatively little known to the general public, he was, in his own line of research, literally without a rival. The historian of Shropshire stands alone among county historians in his minute and accurate knowledge of the fiscal and judicial systems under the Anglo-Norman Kings, and in his marvellous familiarity with persons and events during the two centuries next after the Norman Conquest. His researches were concentrated on this period, and the parochial history of Shropshire is seldom carried down to a later date than the reign of Edward I.

The great Shropshire antiquary sprang from two well-known families of ancient gentry in that county; for his father was a cadet of the Eytons of Eyton, and his mother was the heiress of the Plowdens of Plowden. Both these families continue to enjoy the estates from which their respective ancestors took their names in the reign of Henry II.; but it is characteristic of the historian that he was contented to record the fact, without tracing the pedigree beyond his usual limits, or alluding to his own descent. His father, the Rev. John Eyton, held the family livings of Wellington and Eyton; and Robert William, the fourth son, was born at his father's Vicarage on December 21, 1815. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1839. His name appears in the second class in classics; but so good a scholar would not have missed a place in the first class if he had given less time and thought during his University career to English history and antiquities. After taking his degree, he entered holy orders, and was presented, in 1841, to the Rectory of Ryton, in Salop, which was his home for the next twenty-two years. His great work, *The Antiquities of Shropshire*, was planned and written at Ryton, and was completed in 1861, after twenty years of patient industry which can only be appreciated by those who have been engaged in similar researches. It appeared in forty-eight parts, making twelve octavo volumes, and the original price to subscribers was £12; but the edition was limited to 500 copies, and, since the extraordinary merit of the book has been recognised, it has become so scarce that a complete copy now fetches £25 at sales. This recognition came too late to benefit the author; and the book, to which he had devoted the best years of his life, was, with all its literary success, a pecuniary loss. This result, however, troubled him the less because he had worked from pure love of the subject, without expectation of profit or fame, and his enthusiastic interest in the antiquities of his native county made his labour its own reward.

It had been Eyton's ambition from boyhood to be the historian of Shropshire, which was still without a county history, although it abounds with old families proud of their descent, and is rich in historical associations. As soon, therefore, as he was settled at Ryton and had leisure and means, he set to work in earnest to qualify himself for such an undertaking. He laid his foundations deep, for he was not a mere dryasdust antiquary, and he had learnt from Stapleton, the editor of the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer, what a mass of new materials for history lies buried in the records, which can only be turned

to account by those who can read between the lines. The science of interpreting the fiscal and judicial records of the Anglo-Norman period is of recent discovery, and was practically impossible before the publications of the Record Commission made a whole series accessible to scholars. Eyton was the first county historian who made himself thoroughly master of this difficult science, which laid bare to him the working of the feudal system in all its intricate details, and enabled him to clear up difficulties which had baffled generations of antiquaries. Every page of his book bears witness to his unrivalled knowledge of the tenure, descent, and distribution of land in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The study of ancient charters had a singular fascination for his acute and logical intellect, which delighted in picking out from a mass of unsorted and undated deeds the different stages through which a religious house or a baronial family grew to greatness from small beginnings. Genealogy was his strongest point, and is the most popular feature of his work; but his pedigrees are genealogical memoirs in which nothing is admitted without strict proof. He discarded, without mercy, the fictions and traditions of the heralds; and, by patient ingenuity, pieced out the true story from scattered charters and records. It is not too much to say that, so far as the Shropshire Baronage is concerned, he was the founder of Anglo-Norman genealogy, for the received pedigrees in Dugdale's *Baronage* are hopelessly wrong, and Stapleton's guidance is limited to detached points and incidental notices. Eyton's discovery of the true origin of the great house of Fitzalan, from which the Stuart Kings lineally descended, was left incomplete; and he failed in tracing back the ancestor of the family of La Zouche to the parent stock in Brittany. But his failures were rare, and arose in each case from his want of access to books of French provincial genealogy. Of English books and charters his knowledge was exhaustive; and his memoirs of the families of Le Strange, Mortimer, and De Lacy placed him at the head of living genealogists. They form a new chapter in baronial history, which was never attempted on the same scale before, for the career of each baron, with all his movements and dealings with the king, is mapped out, year by year, from the records of the period.

The labours of the Record Commission were interrupted for some unaccountable reason before they reached the fourteenth century. Eyton was too critical a scholar to attempt to make bricks without straw, and took warning from the errors of his predecessors to discontinue his narrative when he lost the help

of the printed records. But this concentration of research gave him the advantage proverbially possessed by *homines unius libri*, and enabled him to perform his work so thoroughly that no substantial addition can ever be made to it. It is an amusing proof of his familiarity with the details of King Stephen's struggle with the Empress Maud that the politics of those remote times are treated as living realities in his pages, and he writes as an enthusiastic partisan of the legitimate heir of the throne against the usurper. Every book, however, is more or less autobiographical; and Eyton was a Tory of the old school, with latent Jacobite instincts, as became a lineal descendant of the loyal Marquess of Powis, who abandoned his honours and estates to follow James II. to St.-Germains. His greatest admirers must regret that his scholarship and learning were not presented to the public in a more attractive form. The antiquities of Shropshire could scarcely fail to be dry; but there are degrees in dryness, and it must be confessed that Eyton's style is often dry to repulsiveness. He has, however, the great merit of being always clear and precise, and his meaning can never be mistaken; while his book is emphatically that of a scholar and a gentleman. This is nowhere more conspicuous than in the old-fashioned courtesy with which he half apologises for detecting and correcting the mistakes of other writers. Eyton did not stay long at Ryton after he had finished his book, for he resigned his living in 1863, and removed to the South of England. The strain had been so great that his health suffered from overwork, and he gave up so completely the idea of writing any more that he sold his library when he left Ryton. But habits of study and research, when once formed, are seldom broken, and he soon began to verify and correct doubtful passages in *The Antiquities*, from which he was led on by degrees to embark on a new series of researches. He had peculiar notions on the subject of history, which he proceeded to apply to the eventful reign of Henry II. His previous studies had made him familiar with the events of this period, and he now digested them in annals under the title of *The Court, Household, and Itinerary of King Henry II.*. This is a book literally without precedent, for it is strictly confined to a bare statement of accomplished facts and their dates, who did them, when and where they were done, and what was said about them by contemporaries. All considerations of personal qualities or conduct are deliberately excluded, and the author disclaims any pretension to be more than an honest and diligent compiler of facts for the use of the coming historian. He has collected and arranged in order of date every record of this reign within

his knowledge, printed or in MS., and has appended to every charter the names of the attesting witnesses, so that the Itinerary of the King includes the public life and career of every member of his Household, Court, and Government, with details of every single legal and political transaction, charitable grant, and religious foundation of which any record has been preserved. The movements of Henry II. had to be guessed from the topographical and chronological clues supplied by charters, of which Eyton had no means of fixing the dates, except from the names of the witnesses or other internal evidence.

The chief work, however, of Eyton's later years was his Domesday studies. He worked upon the scholarlike principle that Domesday is its own best interpreter, and that the Survey can only be understood by a close study of the record itself. He was residing at this time in Dorset; and the first fruits of his Domesday studies was an *Analysis and Digest of the Survey* of that county, which was published in 1878. A series of elaborate tables, framed from an actual calculation of the figures in Domesday, enabled his readers to realise the population and distribution of Dorset in the reign of the Conqueror, and to compare them with existing conditions. But his grand discovery was his demonstration that the Domesday hide of land was a term denoting fiscal value rather than superficial quantity. The precise definition of the hide had hitherto been regarded as an insoluble problem, because it was assumed that it indicated a constant area; but Eyton's discovery fully accounts for the enormous variation in the acreage of different hides. His Dorset volume was followed in the next year (1879) by a similar digest of the Survey of Somerset, and in 1880 the same method was applied to the Survey of Staffordshire in a similar volume. These four quarto volumes are the latest, and, in many respects, the most important contributions to Domesday literature.

Eyton's last printed work, of which he corrected the proofs a few weeks only before his death, was a series of notes on Staffordshire Records, with special reference to the Baronies which are enumerated in the *Liber Niger*. This paper was written in co-operation with Colonel Wrottesley, and is in the course of being printed by the Salt Society, in which Eyton took a great interest. He had undertaken as a labour of love to make the index of the first two volumes of their *Transactions*, but he had scarcely begun when failing health compelled him to relinquish the task to Mr. Parker, of Rugeley.

Eyton had suffered for some months from a most painful complaint, but it was not until the last five weeks that he gave

up working at his favourite studies. The last two years of his life were spent at Winchfield House, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire, where he died on September 8. He married in 1839, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Watts, Vicar of Ledbury, by whom he had a numerous family. He has left a considerable number of MSS., some of which are more or less ready for the press. They will be offered for sale in London next March, and it will be a positive calamity to historical literature if they are not secured for some public library where they can be consulted and made use of. E. C. WATERS.

Miss Eyton also writes :—

A suggestion having been made, that a list of my Father's works would be an interesting appendix to the admirable memoir written by Mr. Chester Waters, I have great pleasure in supplying one, and placing it before his numerous friends and admirers in his native county.

The Antiquities of Shropshire, 1853—1860, 12 vols., 8vo. (J. R. Smith, London).

Domesday Studies, Dorset, 1878, 1 vol., (Taylor & Co., London).

Domesday Studies, Somerset, 1880, 2 vols. (Reeves & Turner, London).

Domesday Studies, Staffordshire, 1880, 1 vol. (Trubner & Co., London).

Court, Household, and Itinerary of Henry II., 1878, 1 vol. (Taylor & Co., London).

The Priories of Shropshire (Reprinted from the *Antiquities of Shropshire* for private circulation).

The following papers were also contributed to Archæological Journals :—

The Monasteries of Shropshire—their Origin and Founders :—
Lilleshall Abbey (*Archæological Journal* vol. xii., 1855).
Haughmond Abbey (vol. xiii., 1856.)
Buildwas Abbey (vol xv., 1858).[1]
Wenlock Priory (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853).[2]

The Houses of Fitz Alan and Stuart, their Origin and Early History (*Arch. Jour.* vol. xiii., 1856.)

[1] Communicated to the Historical Section at the meeting of the Archæological Institute in Shrewsbury, 1856.

[2] Reprinted in these *Transactions*, vol. v., 1882.

The Castles of Shropshire and its Borders (*Collectanea Archæologica*, 1861.)

The Descendants of Arnulph de Hesding (*Herald and Genealogist*, 1865).

Notes on Domesday (*Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, vol. i., 1878.)

Robert Fitz Wimarch and his Descendants (*Shrop. Arch. Trans.* vol. ii., 1879).

The Staffordshire Pipe Rolls of 31 Hen. I. (A.D. 1130) and of 1-35 Hen. II., (A.D. 1155—1189), (*Salt. Arch. Soc.* vol. i., 1880).

Notes on the Fitz Alan Fees and those of Feudatories holding land in Staffordshire, A.D. 1166, who made no returns (*Salt. Arch. Soc.*, vol. i., 1880).

The Staffordshire Pipe Rolls, Richard I. and John (*Salt. Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii., 1881).

The Staffordshire Chartulary (*Salt. Arch. Soc.* vol. ii., 1881)

The collection of Manuscripts, mentioned by Mr. Chester Waters, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, in 1882.

June, 1886. ROSE MARGARET EYTON.

The following account of the Manuscripts left by Mr. Eyton appeared in *Notes and Queries* for February 4th, 1882 :—

These MS. collections are to be sold by auction in the Spring, unless in the meanwhile the whole collection is purchased by some public Library. They contain the labours of the lifetime of the greatest antiquary of our time, and it would be a great pity that they should be dispersed, because the volumes are full of cross references, and in referring to a charter Mr. Eyton usually referred to his own abstract or note of it rather than to the volume in which it is printed. The minuteness and accuracy with which his proofs are worked out, can only be realised by those who are familiar with the method employed in his Domesday studies of Somerset and Dorset. Amongst the most important MSS., of which no part has been printed, are five quarto volumes containing a digest and analysis of the Domesday survey of Lincolnshire, with a history of each fief and its successive owners, so far as they can be gathered from the public records. Lincolnshire is still without a county history, and these MSS. contain materials for compiling a complete

parochial history from 1186 to 1243. The Domesday studies of Derbyshire and Hampshire are imperfect and incomplete; but MS. xlii. will be found of priceless value to Domesday students. Amongst other curious learning, the judicial system of the Anglo-Norman Kings is illustrated by an exposition of the different stages of a law suit between Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, and Walter, Abbot of Evesham, which was settled in 1066, in the presence of the Domesday Commissioners, then on their circuit, by an agreement between the litigants, analogous to the final concord of a later period. He goes on to prove from internal evidence how many sets of commissioners conducted the great survey, which counties were surveyed by the same set, and how Bishop Odo's immense estates were dealt with after his disgrace.

The whole collection fills some fifty volumes written in a character so minute and precise that many readers will require a magnifying glass. His MS., vol. vi., is in itself a monument of patient ingenuity, for he examines in it all the undated charters of the Anglo-Norman Kings printed in the *Monasticon* and the *Chronicle of Abingdon*, and he assigns to each charter its true date, with a full statement of his reason for fixing such date. The value of this volume for genealogical purposes can scarcely be over-estimated, and this compilation explains his familiar knowledge of the early baronage, which is so conspicuous a feature in the *Antiquities of Shropshire*. Baronial genealogy was Mr. Eyton's strong point, and his MSS. include many volumes of pedigrees. Amongst them are four folios, in which Dugdale's version is copied on one side in tabular form, whilst the opposite page is full of corrections, with proofs and illustrations from charters and records. He himself set great store on this collection of pedigrees, and when his failing health warned him that his work was done, he determined to sell his genealogical collections. With this view he began a rough list of the contents of his favourite volume, to which the following statement was intended to be prefixed. The last utterance of this great genealogist will be read with mournful interest by all those who appreciated him.

COLLECTIONS FOR A BARONAGE OF ENGLAND.

"Long since an urgent necessity dawned upon, and occupied the minds of historians, and of that more advanced class of English antiquaries which recognised as its own chief function and duty that the historian should be timely supplied with the nobler details of his meditated panorama. If we may judge from occasional but unvarying tokens of opinion,

nearly as much as from downright expressions of this antiquarian view, the holders and more or less avowed advocates thereof have been the late Thomas Stapleton, Esq., the late Sir Harris Nicolas, the late John Gough Nichols, Esq., and the living, and we will trust long to live, Edmond Chester Waters, Esq.

But though all these and many others, antiquaries of repute, have left their quotas in aid of the work of the future Ulysses, Ulysses himself, the bender of the bow, the right heir of immortal Dugdale, has not appeared upon the scene, has not even hinted that, when called upon, he will essay the noble enterprise.

The following collections were commenced years ago, with the ulterior hope that they might some day become available for a baronage of England, worthy of the greatness of the subject and of the literary heritage of Sir William Dugdale. The day will assuredly arrive when this great work will be achieved, and it is hoped that the baronagian of the future will find something in these volumes to assist his progress and abridge his labour.

R. W. E."

It is hoped that permission may hereafter be obtained to reprint in these *Transactions* papers relating to Shropshire, which were contributed by Mr. Eyton at various times to other Archæological Journals. His paper on the Castles of Shropshire and its Borders, published in 1861, is annexed.

W. Phillips.

THE CASTLES OF SHROPSHIRE AND ITS BORDERS.

By the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAM EYTON, M.A., F.S.A.

Considered as architectural monuments, the feudal castles of England have nearly vanished. The ruins which remain are few in number, and more or less fragmentary in character. But, as historical monuments, castles, whose former existence is only known by tradition, or whose sites can only be determined by the excavator, are just as available to the theorist, as they were when every tower and buttress maintained its place. In the review now to be taken, a level piece of pasture land at Church Stretton, a terraced plantation at Caus, some bits of mimic antiquity at Shrewsbury, and the genuine and extensive remains at Ludlow, will stand side by side as things of no such differential aspect. We shall consider them, not as so many material objects in their respective landscapes, but as all connected with great historical vicissitudes,—vicissitudes which now at length have their full development and result in the establishment of the fairest commonwealth upon earth.

Castle-building, it should be first observed, cannot properly be said to have belonged to the genius of the Normans, or of any other people. We talk indeed of *Feudal castles;* but castles were accidental, not essential, to the Feudal system. The multiplication of castles at any particular period was the result of an international or a political state of things, a symptom rather of social weakness than of dynastic energy, of internal dissension rather than of uniform action.

Not attempting any survey of the numerous camps and fortifications which existed in Shropshire during the Roman and British periods, we come to the æra of the Saxons. Chronicles have recorded for this county but one Saxon fortress. It was the work of Ethelfleda, Queen of Mercia, and was built in the year 913. Ethelfleda's castles were not mere military foundations. They were usually associated, each with some adjacent borough, and their object was to defend the said boroughs against those Danish marauders who then threatened every part of the island. The site of Ethelfleda's Shropshire castle is still to be discerned. A mound of large area and very regular shape, which stands about two hundred yards south of the Castle-hill at Bridgnorth, is doubtless the locality in question. This mound, though so close to Bridgnorth, is in the parish of Oldbury. Oldbury, or *Old Borough*, is therefore the town, which, according to all analogy, we must associate with Ethelfleda's castle. It is further remarkable that, as in the eleventh century, Ethelfleda's borough was called Oldbury; so, in the thirteenth century, the site of Ethelfleda's castle was called "the Old Castle." The borough had become a mere hamlet, and the castle a mere name, but the sometime existence of both was preserved in the nomenclature of the district. The wonder is that the proximity of Bridgnorth had not utterly effaced every vestige of the older foundation.

In the year 917, Ethelfleda is said to have completed a town at a place called *Cyricbyrig*. It is probable that Chirbury, in Shropshire, was the locality; but as no castle was associated with the foundation, it does not fall within our present scope.

When Domesday was compiled, the Norman ascendency had been established in Shropshire more than twelve years; nevertheless there were as yet only four Norman castles in the county. Of two of these, namely, Montgomery and Oswestry, as being Border castles, we will speak in the sequel. Earl Roger de Montgomery

had himself founded a third castle at Shrewsbury. The only feature of this foundation, recorded in Domesday, is that fifty-one Saxon Burgages were swept away to make room for it. The fourth Domesday Castle was that of Stanton, founded by Helgot, one of Earl Roger's barons, and afterwards called Castle Holgate with reference to its founder. Quatford, it may be observed, is not to be reckoned among the Domesday Castles of Shropshire, simply because that record describes it only as a new residence *(nova domus)* constructed by Earl Roger. There is, however, some probability that, within ten years after Domesday, this hunting-lodge of the earl assumed somewhat more of a castellated character.

The reign of William Rufus found a great Shropshire baron twice in rebellion. This was Roger de Lacy of Ludlow ; and Ludlow Castle was probably built by him while meditating one or other of his conspiracies.

The accession of Henry I. provoked the treason of Robert de Belesme, the last Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. The first symptom of the earl's designs was the hurried construction of two castles, one at Bridgnorth, the other at Carrechova, on the Welsh Border. The earl's defeat and forfeiture in 1102 did not cause the destruction of these two castles. Both were thenceforth garrisoned for the crown as holding the palatinate of Shropshire by escheat ; and the custody of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth Castles was ever afterwards, except on some particular emergency, assigned to the Sheriff of Shropshire, as representing the king.

Still keeping aloof from the border, we now come to a question as to when certain inland castles were founded by the several barons of Shropshire. The doubt lies between the reigns of Henry I. and of Stephen, but analogy suggests that the latter reign, as being most disturbed, was most likely to be prolific of such foundations. In one or other of these reigns Cleobury Castle was founded by the Mortimers, Castle Pulverbatch by the descendants of Roger Venator, and Wem Castle by one of the Pantulfs. Among King Henry II's earliest

exploits was a successful siege of Bridgnorth Castle and the destruction of that of Cleobury. To the reign of Henry II. and to his connexion with the family of Clifford, we may further ascribe the foundation of Corfham Castle by the father of the Fair Rosamond. After this it does not seem probable that the castles of Shropshire were increased in number till the reign of Henry III. Then Henry de Audley, a staunch and active servant of the crown, dispensing with a prestige of a Domesday descent, and overcoming the prejudices and disqualifications which attached to a *new man*, purchased the manor of Weston with the license of the crown, and founded thereon the fortress afterwards known as Red Castle. The reign of Edward I. presented a still newer feature in the history of castle building. Castle Holgate, then in the hands of the Chancellor Burnell, was suffered to go to ruin, and in lieu thereof we find the Chancellor inaugurating a castellated mansion in his own native village of Acton Burnell. *Cedant arma togæ* was the principle of the age, and an English Parliament held its session in the recently built halls of Acton Burnell. The same reign shows a third influence coming into operation, an influence which in after times was to affect the destinies of England more powerfully than either the toga or the sword. The moated manor-house, now known as Stokesay Castle, was founded in the year 1291, and represents the advance of mercantile genius. Its founder, Lawrence de Ludlow, had made a fortune by successful trading in the town from which he took his name, and had purchased Stokesay Manor from its former lords. The character of King Edward II. for favouritism has its reflex in the next phase of our subject. Charlton Castle, built in 1316, was the work of the first Lord Charlton of Powys, a man of humble origin, but who owed his great advancement to an early friendship with the weakest, though not the most fickle, of the Plantagenets. Nor was the family thus favoured by his father afterwards neglected by King Edward III. One

of the earliest records of that king's reign is a license to Alan de Cherlton to crenellate or embattle the two manor-houses of Apley (now Apley Castle) and Withyford.

Besides the castles and mansions above noticed, there were some others whose pretensions were small, and some whose æra is very uncertain. The Fitz-Alans had a castle at Wroxeter, the Stranges had one at Cheswardine. Moreton Toret, or (as it is now called) Moreton Corbet, had a castle as early as the year 1215, when, in consequence of Bertram Toret's disloyalty, the said castle had been seized upon by King John, and consigned to the keeping of Thomas de Erdinton. In the following year, the king appoints Engeram de Pratellis to a like trust. Tirley castle was founded by Ralph le Botyler, Baron of Wem, but was left incomplete at his death in 1281. Longnor-under-Caradoc was a mansion of some strength in the time of Henry III., and a dilapidated tower at Brace Meole, sometime a residence of the Cantilupes, was standing in Edward I's reign.

On the whole, we may observe that the period which gave birth to the above-named castles, was the period when the contest for power lay chiefly between the crown and the aristocracy. The people only appeared upon the stage in the shape of a few fortunate individuals, who attained a position by great diplomatic talents, or by mercantile success, and who devoted part of their wealth to the purchase of aristocratic privileges. Also, we may remark, that it was the obvious policy of the crown to suppress any multiplication of castles, except on a hostile frontier, and to keep the stronger ones in its own hands. This policy was neglected in very few instances, viz., at periods when turbulent nobles were too numerous or too powerful to be controlled, or when it was a matter of policy to strengthen the local influence of a trusted royalist.

We now turn to those border castles which guarded the western frontier of Shropshire against the inroads of the Welsh, or which secured facilities for initiatory

or retaliative hostilities on the part of the English. These castles may be classified in a kind of double series. The outer, and more westernly chain, commenced with Overton at the north, and was made up of such links as Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Knockyn, Kinnerley, Carrechova, Alberbury, Wattlesborough, Caus, Montgomery, Snead, Bishop's Castle, Clun, Knighton, Norton, and Stapleton-in-Legharness. The inner, or eastern, chain, consisted of the castles of Whitchurch, Ellesmere, Middle, Ruyton, Shrawardine, Stretton, and Brampton Bryan.

Of the twenty-four castles, which we thus classify as border-castles, only two existed at Domesday. One of these, Montgomery, had been built by Earl Roger himself. The other, called "Castle Luure" in the *Record*, had been built, in the manor of Maesbury, by Rainald, the second Norman sheriff of Shropshire. It is probable that Maesbury Manor involved at that period the site of Oswestry, and Oswestry castle was in all essential particulars the after-representative of "Castle Luure."

The castles of Overton, Chirk, Whittington, Carrechova, Caus, Bishop's Castle, Clun, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, Shrawardine, and Stretton, are, with more or less certainty, deemed to be as old as the reign of Henry I. The rest are probably later, but little can be said about their respective æras, except that Knockyn was founded by Guy le Strange in Henry II's reign, and that none of them, except, perhaps, Middle, can be supposed to have been built after the conquest of Wales by Edward I.

Having now taken a synoptical view of the æras and circumstances which gave birth to each class of Shropshire castles, it remains that we add such further particulars about some of them as have reached us and seem worthy of recital.

Shrewsbury Castle, built by Earl Roger de Montgomery, about 1080, was fortified by Earl Robert against the crown in 1102, but was surrendered by Henry I. in the same year. In 1138 it was held for a time against the arms of Stephen, by William Fitz-Alan, a supporter

of the Empress Maud, and at that time sheriff of Shropshire. Stephen eventually took it by assault, and put Fitz-Alan's Castellan and relation, Arnulf de Hesding, to death. The Welsh, under Llewellyn the Great, marched upon and took the town of Shrewsbury in 1215. There is no evidence that they gained possession of the castle. For the next three reigns (being the limit of these remarks) Shrewsbury Castle was continuously held for the crown by the contemporary sheriffs of Shropshire. Part of its garrison was permanent, and was provided for out of the revenues which passed through the sheriff's hands. Except the manor of Leaton, no other estate in Shropshire owed service to the castle-guard of Shrewsbury. In great emergencies a full garrison was provided by special direction of the crown.

Bridgnorth Castle, built by Earl Robert de Belesme, in 1100-1, was surrendered to the arms of Henry I. in 1102. Hugh de Mortimer, probably relying on some antiquated title which he had to the seneschalcy of Shropshire, held Bridgnorth Castle against the crown in 1155, but soon surrendered it. It was forthwith garrisoned by Henry II , and was held by the contemporary sheriffs, in the same manner, and for the same period, as have been indicated under Shrewsbury. Occasionally, however, a special constable, other than the sheriff, was appointed by the crown to the custody of Bridgnorth Castle. The Lord of Quat Jarvis and the tenants of Worfield, so long as Worfield was a royal manor, were liable to do ward at Bridgnorth Castle ; but this provision only extended to a time of war, and was far from being equivalent to a full garrison. Bridgnorth Castle was frequently visited by its royal owners in person, but rather as a halting-place than a residence.

Castle Holgate, the foundation of which has been spoken of above, was visited by King Henry I. in 1109 ; and his viceroy, Richard de Belmeis, held a great court there about six years later. In the reign of Richard I. it passed to the Mauduits of Warminster, as collateral heirs of Helgot's barony. The Mauduits sold it in

Henry III's time to the king's brother, Richard Plantagenet, titular king of the Romans. Under him the Knights Templars held it for a season, but the said Richard at length conveyed it to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Chancellor of England. It continued to be the nominal Caput of Burnell's barony, till that dignity fell into abeyance.

Quatford Castle, at first a mere hunting-lodge, would seem, from the present appearance of its site, to have been considerably strengthened during the latter part of its brief existence. It was probably never used as a feudal residence after the foundation of Bridgnorth by Earl Robert de Belesme.

Ludlow Castle has been already concluded to have been built and forfeited by Roger de Lacy in the reign of William Rufus. Hugh de Lacy, brother of Roger, obtained general livery of his estates; but a second escheat of the barony of Lacy took place, from unknown causes, in the reign of Henry I. Ludlow was then given to Pain Fitz-John, sheriff of Shropshire. Pain Fitz-John was slain in a Welsh foray in 1136, the first year of Stephen's usurpation. It was probably Stephen who conferred Ludlow on Joceas de Dynan; but, if so, the latter soon rebelled against his benefactor. In 1139 Stephen made an unsuccessful attack on Ludlow Castle, and Joceas de Dynan seems to have held it on behalf of the empress during the whole period of the usurpation. On Henry II.'s accession Ludlow was undoubtedly restored to Gilbert, the right heir of the Lacys. In 1264 Ludlow was in the hands of Geoffrey de Genevill as husband of Matilda, the eldest co-heir of the Lacys. Genevill was a royalist, and Ludlow Castle is said to have been taken by the Earl of Leicester. This was late in the year 1264, or early in the year 1265; but the fortress was recovered by the royalists soon after Prince Edward's escape from Hereford and before the battle of Evesham. The heiress of the Genevills carried Ludlow to her husband, Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. Ludlow Castle soon eclipsed Wigmore as the

caput of Mortimer's fief, and became still more famous in its later day as the place where the Lords of the Marches held the court of their peculiar jurisdiction.

Overton Castle, now in Flintshire, was anciently deemed to be in the Walcheria of Shropshire. It was one of the four castles which William Peverel of Dover armed against the Usurper Stephen, in the year 1138. William Peverel probably inherited it from one of his uncles, both of whom had been high in the favour and confidence of Henry I. The original nature of Peverel's title to the estate it is vain to conjecture.

In 1160 Overton Castle was garrisoned by Henry II., its castellan being Roger de Powis, a person of Welsh extraction, but who was probably akin to the Peverels, and who certainly was in the continuous service and pay of Henry II. In Richard I.'s time Overton was held, perhaps under the English crown, by Owen son of Griffin de Bromfield; but Wyon, a nephew of Roger de Powis, seems to have had a claim, antagonistic or concurrent, to the manor. Both Wyon de Powis and Owen ap Griffin made grants therein to Combermere Abbey. In the year 1200, King John confirmed Overton to Wrannoch and Wenunwin, two grandsons of Roger de Powis, but the grant seems to have been ineffectual. Overton apparently remained with the Princes of Powis Vadoc, but whether these princes were assumed to hold it under the English crown, or in right of conquest, there is no evidence.

Chirk Castle, now in Denbighshire, was sometime in the hands of King Henry II. The sheriff of Shropshire, in the years 1165 and 1166, charges the king with sundry expenses connected with the custody thereof. Again, in the reign of John and the year 1212, the sheriff had expended one hundred shillings in adding a wooden tower to the castle of "Cherich." During the next reign we find no proof of this castle being in English hands, though possibly the princes of Powis Vadoc owned the king of England as their suzerain in respect of Chirk and other estates. In Edward I's

reign Roger de Mortimer, a younger son of Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore, obtained the guardianship of Lewelin, a younger son of Griffith ap Madoc, last Prince of Powis Vadoc. Chirk was part of Lewelin's heritage, but, by some contrivance or other, his guardian obtained absolute possession of his estates, and transmitted them to two descendants of the House of Mortimer of Chirk. The castle and lordship were ultimately sold by John de Mortimer to Richard, Earl of Arundel.

Whittington Castle.—This like Overton, was one of the castles which in the year 1138 were fortified by William Peverel of Dover on behalf of the Empress. Whatever may have been the nature of William Peverel's tenure, Henry II., on ascending the throne, did not allow Whittington to pass to either of the said William's sisters and co-heirs, but resumed it into the royal demesne. It was next given to Geoffrey de Vere, but evidently with some limitation as to title. At that baron's death in 1170, the king seized upon Whittington, but afterwards gave it to that Roger de Powis of whom we were lately speaking. In Richard I.'s reign Meurich, son of Roger de Powis, was Lord of Whittington, but there was a counter-claimant in the person of Fulk Fitz Warin (II) of Alberbury. We have no direct and reliable evidence as to the nature of Fitz Warin's claim, but probably it rested on some feoffment given to his father or grandfather by the Peverels. It was eventually recognized by King John in the person of the third Fulk fitz Warin (son of the previous claimant), who established his right in the year 1204, against Wrenoch, the grandson of Roger de Powis. This was after Fitz Warin had been in rebellion, and under sentence of outlawry for a too pertinacious prosecution of his demands.

In the year 1223, Whittington Castle was besieged by Lewellyn the Great, but was successfully defended, not apparently by its owner, but by the officers of Henry III. Fitz Warin's loyalty was matter of some suspicion at the time, but Whittington Castle was restored

to him in all its integrity during the autumn following the siege, and remained for ages with his descendants.

Oswestry Castle, as we have already presumed, was identical with the Castle Luure of Domesday, and, if so, was the work of Rainald de Bailleul, second Norman sheriff of Shropshire. Certainly the town of Oswestry, as a Norman settlement, existed at the date of Domesday, though the name of Oswestry does not occur in that Survey. This was because Maesbury had been, and still was reputed to be, the *caput* of the manor in which Oswestry stood. The Welsh chronicle asserts that Oswestry Castle was built by Madoc ap Meredyth towards the close of the year 1148; and indeed it is very probable that at that period the Welsh had gained a great ascendency on the Border. But the Welsh occupation of Oswestry must have been at most ephemeral. Certainly William fitz Alan, who died in 1160, was in full possession of Oswestry, both castle, town, and lordship; and all three remained continuously with his descendants till a comparatively late period of history. In August 1216, the rebellion of the first John fitz Alan provoked an attack upon Oswestry by King John. The town was reduced to ashes, but we do not hear that the castle was surrendered.

As regards its garrison in time of war, Oswestry was far better provided for than any other castle of Shropshire. The fief of Fitz Alan, technically known as the *Barony of Blancminster*, was enormous; and nearly every tenant therein owed some quota of service to Oswestry Castle.

Knockyn Castle, founded by Guy le Strange of Weston and Alveley, in the reign of Henry II., passed on that baron's death in 1179 to his son Ralph. The latter died without issue in 1195, and leaving three sisters as his co-heirs. These ladies and their husbands concurred in transferring the manor and castle of Knockyn to their cousin, John le Strange (II.) of Ness and Cheswardine. A border castle and estate was no fit matter for female coparcenary.

Knockyn was the scene of a signal defeat, suffered by the fifth John le Strange in the year 1295, when Madoc, the alleged son of Lewellyn ap Gruffyth, rebelled against King Edward, and was so far successful in the outset as to have meditated a march upon Shrewsbury.

Kinnerley Castle existed in the year 1223, when it was taken by Lewellyn the Great. It is uncertain who was its founder or who its occupant at the time of its capture. Baldwin de Hodnet, so far as he was concerned in its defence, seems to have acted merely as lieutenant for the king. The right lord of the manor of Kinnerley was Madoc ap Griffin of Sutton. He was the king's *latimer* or interpreter, in Welsh negotiations, and being of Welsh origin, was perhaps too far compromised by his Welsh connections to allow of his being intrusted with his own castle. It seems that Lewellyn's capture of Kinnerley Castle was in effect its destruction, for we hear nothing further of it. We know that twice more, during the reign of Henry III., the Welsh occupied the district about Kinnerley, but it transpires incidentally that, on the last occasion, they found only a few buildings to destroy.

Carrechova Castle was, as we have seen, built by Earl Robert de Belesme in 1101-2. The Shropshire Pipe-Rolls, from 1159 to 1163, show it to have been then garrisoned by King Henry II. In the latter year, according to the Welsh accounts, it was captured and dismantled by Owen Cyvelioc, Prince of Higher Powis, acting in concert with Owen Vachan, a younger son of Madoc ap Meredyth, the late Prince of Lower Powis. In 1165 Carrechova Castle was again in the hands of Henry II. In 1187 Owen Vachan, above mentioned, was murdered at Carrechova by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Higher Powis, and his illegitimate brother Cadwalhon. In the years 1194-5 Carrechova was strongly garrisoned by direction of King Richard I. whose Viceroy, Archbishop Hubert, was conducting a mining experiment in the neighbourhood. John and Ralph le Strange were castellans of the fortress, and it is quite clear that the

latter died while thus employed. The silver mines of Carrechova appear to have cost King Richard much more than they produced, and the project of working them was abandoned. In 1212 Robert de Vipont was acting for King John as constable of the four castles of Oswestry, Chirk, Carrechova, and Eggelawe. The next year the King appointed John le Strange to the custody of Carrechova, and this is the latest notice of the castle which we are able to cite.

Alberbury Castle was the stronghold of the Fitz-Warins before they obtained Whittington. They held it under the Barons of Caus. In the reign of Henry III. Thomas Corbet of Caus, taking advantage of a hasty expression of the Fulk Fitz-Warin of that day, and interpreting it as a renunciation of fealty, ejected him from the manor and lands of Alberbury; but it is curious that Fitz-Warin was strong enough to retain the castle in defiance of his suzerain, and that he also recovered the manor by process of law. Towards the close of Henry III's. reign, Alberbury Castle passed to a younger branch of the Fitz-Warins.

Wattlesborough Castle was the border residence of a branch of the Corbets of Caus, under whom the manor was held. From the Corbets it descended through the Mouthes and the Burghs to the Leightons. It was maintained as a residence by these successive families till the beginning of the last century. The single remaining tower of this castle is now inhabited as a farm-house.

Caus Castle seems to have been a fortress of uncommon strength and extent. It was probably founded by Roger Fitz-Corbet, the Domesday Baron; but in that record no castle is mentioned, and the estate afterwards attached to Caus Castle is described as *Alretone*.

The early descent of the Barons Corbet of Caus is quite fragmentary. We know not what brought their castle into the hands of Pain Fitz-John, the Sheriff of Shropshire, in the year 1134; but while in his custody we are told by Ordericus that it was taken and burnt by

the Welsh. Again in 1165, Chaus Castle, as it is written, was garrisoned by King Henry II. This was probably because of the minority or other disqualification of the representative of the Corbets. In 1217 Caus Castle was again in royal custody. This was owing to the recent rebellion of Thomas Corbet, the eldest son and apparent heir of Robert Corbet, the existing baron. The Earl of Chester was ordered to restore it to its owner by a writ royal of November 13, 1217. When, in the fourteenth century, the estates of the Corbets were divided amongst their co-heirs, Caus Castle, being of the *esnecy* of the elder sister, passed to the Barons Stafford.

Montgomery Castle.—The castle which Earl Roger founded, and to which he gave his own name, was taken by the Welsh about the year 1095, being then garrisoned by Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury. William Rufus, in the same year, attempting to revenge this insult by an invasion of Wales, met with nothing but loss and disappointment. On the forfeiture of Earl Robert in 1102, Henry I. gave the castle and honour of Montgomery to Baldwin de Bollers, whose wife, Sibil de Faleise, is said to have been the king's niece. It was with reference to the said Baldwin's tenure of Montgomery, that the Welsh called the place *Trè Valdwyn*. The male line of De Bollers expired with a second Balwin in the year 1207. His heir-general was William de Courtenay, who in turn died without issue after seven years enjoyment of the barony. At first King John recognized Thomas de Erdinton as heir of Montgomery, but afterwards the claim of William de Cantilupe prevailed. It does not appear, indeed, that either King John or King Henry III. allowed these claims in all their weight, or in respect of the castle and chatellany of Montgomery. Erdinton had for a time custody of the fortress, but he was afterwards reimbursed for his expenses. Cantilupe, on the other hand, never had the castle at all, but only certain estates, more or less distant, which were often spoken of as constituting

the "Barony of Montgomery." The castle and chatellany were, from the time of Henry III's accession, if not earlier, deemed to have escheated to the Crown. From the seventh to the tenth year of his reign we find that prince busy in erecting a new castle at Montgomery, at an enormous outlay. The work was hardly complete when the whole chatellany of Montgomery, including both castle and borough, was given to Hubert de Burgh, the reigning favourite. To enable the Earl of Kent to maintain his position on the Border, all the military services, which had heretofore been returnable at Shrawardine, were made returnable at Montgomery. In May, 1231, the garrison of Montgomery intercepted a party of Welsh plunderers, and all the prisoners were, by De Burgh's order, put to death. Lewellyn soon had his revenge, in the shape of an ambuscade, into which Walter de Godarvill, Constable of Montgomery, and the whole garrison, were betrayed. The fall of De Burgh in 1232 again threw Montgomery Castle into the king's hands. It so remained till 1254, when both castle and chatellany formed part of the provision which the king made for his son Edward. During Montford's rebellion, and while the king was a captive, we have a curious episode about this castle. Adam de Montgomery, the castellan of Prince Edward, refused to surrender his trust to a nominee of Montfort's, though the king himself was obliged to back the demands of his gaoler. It seems that Prince Edward's order, which was what the castellan required, was at length obtained, and the castle was given up.

In September, 1267, the treaty of Montgomery was concluded between Henry III. and Lewellyn, who were both present in person. It was the last of those empty formalities which characterized the diplomacy of England and Wales. When Edward became king, he exercised his suzerainty at Montgomery through the medium of a custos or fermor, who paid a certain rent to the crown for the profits of his post, and discharged the duties of constable of the castle.

The family of De Hodnet were hereditary seneschals of Montgomery, and had a residence within the castle. Their heir-general carried the office into the hands of the Ludlows of Hodnet and Stocksay.

Snead Castle is perhaps a creature of the imagination. The only evidence of its existence is that a writ-royal of July 11, 1233, deputes one William de Böeles to the custody of "the Castle of Montgomery and Sneth." A writ of the previous month speaks of the "Castle of Montgomery and Sneth" as if there was only one castle, which if only one, was of course situate at Montgomery.

Bishop's Castle was built within seventy years after Domesday by one of the Bishops of Hereford. Its object was clearly to guard the great Episcopal Manor of Lydbury North from Welsh aggression. In the twelfth century it was always called Lydbury Castle. Every Bishop of Hereford necessarily incurred the military duties of a lord marcher by virtue of this tenure. At the time of Henry II's accession, Lydbury Castle was in the hands of Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, who seems to have obtained possession of it from the mild and pacific Robert de Betun, the late bishop. Gilbert Foliot, Betun's successor, was a prelate of a different stamp, and undoubtedly recovered the castle from Mortimer.

In April, 1263, we find Prince Edward, as a lord marcher, urging his father to insist on Bishop Aquablanca's personal residence at Lydbury Castle, for the better defence and security of those parts. In July following the castle was stormed, and the constable slain by John Fitz-Alan and his followers. The cumulative damages resulting from this outrage were estimated at more than one thousand merks; but Fitz-Alan's death, in 1267, probably prevented any legal or regular reckoning.

In May, 1290, we have some account of a four days' visit paid by Bishop Swinfield to this his baronial residence. Whoso would learn how a bishop and his suite

fed in those days, will find full particulars in Swinfield's *Household Roll*, but no facts of any topographical interest.

Bishop's Castle, it should be observed, was very efficiently garrisoned from local resources. In the time of war nearly all the episcopal tenants throughout the enormous manor of Lydbury owed service of castle-guard at this fortress.

Clun Castle was probably built by Picot, the Domesday lord of the manor. Picot's real name was Robert de Say, and Picot was merely an *agnomen*. This branch of the Says merged in an heir female, namely Isabel, daughter of Helias, and probably great grandchild of Robert, de Say. She became, at the very beginning of Henry II's reign, the wife of William Fitz-Alan of Oswestry, and ancestress by him of the English house of Fitz-Alan. After William Fitz-Alan's death she remarried, first with Geoffrey de Vere, and afterwards with William Boterell. It was about 1195-6, and while Boterell was holding the barony of Clun, that the castle was stormed and burnt by Rese, a Prince of South Wales. The third William Fitz-Alan died at Clun Castle, about Easter, 1215. John, his brother and heir, was at once in rebellion against King John, and it was owing to this that the king made an attack upon Clun Castle in August 1216. The particulars of what happened on this occasion have not transpired. The king's march was too rapid to make it probable that anything more than a surprise was intended.

In 1233 there were again some suspicions as to the loyalty of John Fitz-Alan, and we find that Clun Castle was in custody of the crown. An inquest of the year 1272 describes Clun Castle as small but strongly built. Some additions projected by the third John Fitz-Alan had apparently been interrupted by his recent decease.

Clun Castle was garrisoned in war-time by the military tenants of the barony. Nine out of the ten knights'-fees which composed the said barony owed this kind of service to the Lord of Clun.

KNIGHTON CASTLE is first heard of in the year 1190. Both it and the Castle of Norton were in the hands of Richard I. by the escheat of Roger de Chandos. Walter de Clifford (II), Hugh de Say of Richards Castle, and William de Braose, acted for the king in several matters pertaining to the custody of these two castles. In 1207 King John bestowed Knighton and Norton on Thomas de Erdinton. The latter, about the time of Henry III's accession, gave up both manors to Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, in exchange for a goodly estate in Hampshire. The Mortimers contrived to attract Knighton and Norton into their franchise of Wigmore, so that, before the end of the thirteenth century, both places ceased to be accounted as members of Shropshire.

THE CASTLE OF STAPLETON-IN-LEGHARNESS was probably founded in the twelfth century. The barons of Richards Castle had considerable estates hereabouts, and one of them must be accepted as the founder. In 1207 we hear of Stapleton Castle being in the custody of King John. This was owing to the minority and widowhood of Margaret de Say, the heir of the said barons.

From the few notices which we have of Stapleton Castle we may conclude it to have been a fortress of very inconsiderable pretentions.

WHITCHURCH CASTLE. William de Warren, the Domesday lord of Weston (as Whitchurch was then called), married a step-daughter of William the Conqueror, and was created Earl of Surrey by William Rufus. He, perhaps, was founder of Whitchurch Castle. In the reign of Stephen or of Henry II., Whitchurch passed to a younger branch of the Warrens. One of this younger branch, William Fitz-Ranulf, was possessed thereof in 1199, when the chief justice of England ordered the sheriff of Shropshire to give him ten marks towards the repairs of his Castle of *Album Monasterium*. In 1240, though general livery of his deceased father's estates was allowed to William, son of

William de Warren of Whitchurch, the castle was retained by the crown for a time, probably because of the youth of the heir, and its importance as a Border fortress. William de Warren, thus succeeding, left, at his decease in 1260, none but female issue. Whitchurch Castle was again for a time in custody of the crown, probably owing to the circumstance that the eldest coheiress was imbecile. It at length passed to the second sister, namely, Alianore, wife, first of Robert le Strange, and secondly of Bevis de Knovill. The Castle of Whitchurch, or, as it was afterwards called, the Castle of Blackmere, remained with the descendants of Robert le Strange; in short, its possession gave to that great baronial house the distinctive name of "Strange of Blackmere."

Ellesmere Castle, built before the end of Henry I's. reign, was one of the Border fortresses which that monarch entrusted or gave to William Peverel of Dover. It was also one of the castles which William Peverell the younger, nephew and heir of the original grantee, fortified against Stephen in 1138. King Henry II., on his accession to the throne, recalled Ellesmere into the royal demesne. This was in 1154-5, and in 1177 the king gave it to David ap Owen, who had married his illegitimate sister, Emma. David enjoyed the estate till he became the prisoner of his nephew Lewellyn in 1198. His wife then held it for a time; but King John succeeding to the throne in 1199, never allowed the claim of David, or of his son Owen, to this estate, except that he gave the latter an equivalent elsewhere. John gave Ellesmere in 1205 to Lewellyn ap Jorworth, now his son-in-law; and Thomas de Erdinton, custos of the castle, was ordered by a writ of March 23rd to surrender it to the Welsh Prince. Lewellyn's subsequent rebellion against his father-in-law of course involved the forfeiture of his English estates. In December 1208 we find the king addressing Bartholomew Turot (or Toret, as I suppose the name should have been written) as Castellan of Ellesmere. William,

Earl of Salisbury, the king's half-brother, Robert Lovel, Thomas de Erdinton, and John Marescall, successively appear in the same trust. One of Henry III's. earliest negotiations with Lewellyn restored to the latter his Ellesmere possessions; but the year 1231 and the campaign of Elvein closed all further pretensions of the Welsh Prince to anything which involved an English fealty. Thenceforth, till July 1253, Ellesmere Castle and manor were in custody of the contemporary sheriffs of Shropshire. John de Gray became Fermor of Ellesmere in 1253, but lost the post in October 1256, when the manor was granted to Prince Edward for a term of ten years, and for a fee-farm rent of £30 per annum. The castle was at the same time put into a state of repair at the king's expense.

It was probably the Mad Parliament of 1258 that thrust Peter de Montfort into the office of Governor of Ellesmere. Presuming on the permanence of his office, he purchased adjacent estates, which he was fain to sell to Hamo le Strange, when the latter was rewarded for his loyal services by a grant of Ellesmere for a term of seventeen years. This was in 1263; but what happened at Ellesmere during the rebellion of 1264-5 we are not told. Simon de Montfort appears, indeed, as offering it to Lewellyn ap Griffyth, as part of a great bribe wherewith that unscrupulous diplomatist endeavoured to hound on the Welshmen against the Royalists of the Marches. It would seem, however, that Hamo le Strange either kept possession of Ellesmere, or was reinstated therein, as soon as the fall of Montfort at Evesham had restored the king to his prerogatives. In February 1267 Hamo le Strange's tenure of Ellesmere was still further secured and enlarged. The king gave him the manor, castle, and hundred of Ellesmere, with only one qualification of a grant in fee, namely, that the whole might at any time be resumed by the crown on providing the grantee or his heirs with an equivalent elsewhere. Hamo le Strange, before he left England for the Crusade of 1270, enfeoffed his brother Roger in

Ellesmere. He himself died in Palestine, leaving no issue, and being probably unmarried. On hearing of his death, the fiscal officers of the crown seized Ellesmere as an escheat and disregarded Roger le Strange's title thereto; but, in 1276, King Edward restored it to the said Roger for his life. On Roger le Strange's death in 1311 Ellesmere once more reverted to the crown, and farmed by divers persons till 1330, when Edward III. gave it to Eubolo le Strange and his wife Alice de Lacy, with remainder to the heirs of the latter. Both Eubolo and Alice eventually died without issue, but the entail which took effect seems to have been one on the heirs of the former; for Roger le Strange, son and heir of John le Strange (VI) of Knockyn, elder brother of the said Eubolo, became Lord of Ellesmere, and transmitted it to his descendants.

Middle Castle was a mansion of the Stranges of Ness, who held the manor under Fitz-Alan. It was first crenellated or embattled, by the fifth John le Strange, in the year 1308.

Ruyton Castle existed in the year 1313. The manor had been previously held under Fitz-Alan by the Stranges of Ness, but about the year 1300 John le Strange (V) had sold or surrendered his tenancy to Edmund, Earl of Arundel. Half the manor of Great Withyford, held by Fitz-Aer under Le Strange and by Le Strange under Fitz-Alan, owed suit and service to Ruyton Castle.

Shrawardine Castle stood on an estate of the Fitz-Alans, but was probably built by order of King Henry I. It was repaired and garrisoned by the crown for about a century; and there were at least a dozen estates in Shropshire and Staffordshire which were held immediately of the crown, by the serjeantry or service of doing certain quotas of castle-guard at Shrawardine. These estates were chiefly such as had accrued to the crown by Post-Domesday Escheats, and particularly by the Escheat of Gerard de Tornai. From a record of the year 1221, it appears that Shrawardine Castle had

been razed by the Welsh. This was probably an affair of some standing; likely enough to have taken place in the year 1215, when Lewellyn the Great had made a determined and a successful inroad, not merely across the Border, but as far as Shrewsbury, which was taken by surprise and occupied by the Welsh.

Shrawardine Castle was rebuilt before the year 1240 by the first John Fitz-Allan, the husband of Isabel d'Albini, who was, in her issue, a co-heiress of the Earls of Arundel. It may have been with reference to this alliance that the refounded Castle of Shrawardine was called "Castle Isabel."

Shrawardine, thus rebuilt and garrisoned by its hereditary lords, lost those feudal accessories which had belonged to it as a royal castle. All the services, anciently due at Shrawardine, were forthwith made returnable at Montgomery.

In 1272, Shrawardine was allotted as part of the dower of Isabel de Mortimer, widow of the third John Fitz-Alan; and it is quite possible that this was the way in which the fortress acquired the name of Castle Isabel. The estate remained with the Earls of Arundel till the reign of Elizabeth.

Tradition tells of a young Fitz-Alan, who, through the carelessness of his nurse or his temerity, fell from the battlements of Shrawardine Castle, and so perished.

Church-Stretton Castle will have been a royal foundation, but its era is unknown. It was standing at the accession of King Henry II,, and was in custody of Engelard de Pitchford for more than twenty years of that reign; hence the said Engelard was usually called "Engelard de Stratton." He was succeeded by other castellans, nominated by the crown. From the year 1197 to 1208, the castellan of Stretton was a Welshman, namely, Cadwalhon, an illegitimate son of Owen Cyveliok, Prince of Higher Powis. 1215, John Fitz-Alan was in rebellious occupation of Stretton Castle, the king's nominee to that custody being Hugh de Nevill. In 1226, the famous Hubert de Burgh became

castellan of Stretton and Fermor of the manor at an annual rent of £24. In 1228 and 1229, Stretton was being farmed by Richard de Minton, a neighbouring landholder. On October 18, 1229, King Henry III. gave Stretton to Hubert de Burgh and his heirs, but, on the Earl's forfeiture, in 1232, Stretton Castle and Manor escheated to the crown. In 1238, the king assigned Stretton and other manors to Henry de Hastings and his wife Ada, in lieu of the said Ada's purparty of the county and earldom of Chester. This was only a temporary arrangement, for in 1245 we find Stretton once more in the king's hands. The sheriffs of Shropshire and other Fermors continued to account for the revenues of Stretton till the year 1258, when it appears that the freeholders of the manor were farming the same on their own account and as a corporate body. But here our proper subject vanishes; for, previous to the last date, Stretton Castle had gone to ruin, and was never, that we know of, rebuilt.

Brampton Bryan Castle, with which our survey closes, was a fortress of third rate importance, being, in fact, held by the Bromptons under Mortimer of Wigmore. Brampton Bryan was absorbed in the thirteenth century by the franchise of Wigmore, and thus became for ever separated from its previous connexion with Shropshire. On the death of Brian de Brompton (IV), in 1295, his manorial residence is merely described as "a tower." His service of castle-guard, being returnable at Wigmore, shows that Brampton Bryan itself had none of those feudal accessories which should distinguish the castle from the fortified manor-house.

SHREWSBURY TRADE GUILDS.

THE GLOVERS' COMPANY.

[Second Paper.]

By the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A.

It would be, perhaps, very difficult to take up a MS. written two or more centuries ago, which would not be found to contain some matters of interest to the present generation. Education then was not so widely diffused as in our own day, and when our forefathers undertook the labour of recording matters which concerned themselves, we may be sure the topics were worthy of the occasion.

Even such a book as that from which extracts are now to be given contains, amid much that is dry and formal, many short notices which bear upon the public history, social life, and domestic usages of bye-gone times; besides telling us something of the origin of families which have since made their mark in the annals of our town and county, and have given many a worthy or stalwart son to serve God in Church or State.

The Glovers' Company played no trivial part in the formation of Old Shrewsbury as a commercial metropolis. It grew as the town grew, and strengthened with its strength, and, though the Company after a prosperous career of nearly 300 years, itself fell gradually into decay, this was probably through no fault of its own, but principally because the increase of civili-

zation rebelled against any restrictions to commerce, and also because the old commercial industries fell into other channels during the latter part of the 18th century. It finally disappeared from the stage at the beginning of the 19th, and is only known to us, apart from the two books in which its history is, after a fashion, recorded, in some scattered notices in our municipal records, and general references in the history of commerce.

The first "register booke," which in the present book is styled the "oulde booke," has already been ably analysed by the late worthy Editor in Vol. vii. of our *Transactions*. It brings the doings of the *Companye* down to the year 1637.

The second volume is entitled—A Regester Booke belongeinge to the Companye of Glovers, &c., within the Towne and Libertyes of Shrewsburye wherein the Accomptes of the Wardens and Treasurer of the saide Companye are recorded as alsoe the Apprentizes of the saide Companye are inrolled made in the time of Nathaniell Teggin and William Parton Wardens 1638. And the ffirste year Shrewsbury was made a Maior Towne. [Thomas Jones Esqre was ye first Maior.]

"The antiquity of the Glove Trade," says Mr. Hull in the little history which he published in the year 1834, "has by many been much doubted; it will, however, be less difficult to prove this than to ascertain its origin, which appears to be lost in ages." He instances an expression in the Book of Ruth (iv., 8), where Boaz is said to have drawn off "his shoe" and gives from the Targum paraphrase the rendering which instead of shoe gives the equivalent of the "case or covering of the right hand." "The same idiom," he says, "occurs in the 108th Psalm, 'Over Edom will I cast out my shoe,' which would be more correctly rendered as *glove*, intimating defiance and a threat of annihilation," and he adds in a foot note that "the ancient and modern Rabbins all render the words in the original writings *glove* and not shoe." Be this

as it may, ample authority can be adduced to prove that in England, 2,000 years later, gloves were used in the 7th century by the Anglo-Saxons, and are mentioned in the poem of Beowulf, and, in the laws of Æthelred the Second, surnamed the Unready, five pairs of gloves formed part of the duty paid to that Prince by certain German merchants.

1909878

From that time down to the Victorian era, ample notices are found of their forming articles of export as well as import, and our ancestors attained to very great excellence in their manufacture, importing the best of leather for the purpose, as an old proverb says, "For a glove to be good three nations must contribute to it; Spain to dress the leather, France to cut it, and England to sew it."

The Guild or Company of Glovers was established in Shrewsbury in the latter half of the 15th century, in 1479, but the trade must have existed long before it was considered necessary to have it incorporated by Royal Charter, or, as it is called in these records, *Composition*. "Probably as soon as gloves became commonly worn, and the trade of making them a lucrative calling, there would be an association of its members. Craft gilds, and societies of handicraftsmen, came into existence in the 12th century, when English trade was gaining weight, but it was not until the 14th century that these attained the mastery, after a bitter struggle, over the older burgher gilds, which they superseded."

"The first mention of a Company of Glovers in England occurs among the performers of *A Play of the Old and New Testament*, exhibited at Chester, in 1327, at the expense of the different trading companies of that city, then a place of considerable commerce," and "*The Blind men and Lazarus* was played by the Glovers." Shrewsbury, we may rest assured, would not be far behind Chester (being, though an inland town, a place of almost equal importance), in having a similar trading company, although it may not have received Royal sanction till the 15th century.

This Company appears to have attained its highest pitch of prosperity about the third quarter of the 17th century, and to have retained this position to the close. But symptoms of decay are then observable in the falling off of the number of apprentices, of the refusal of members to pay forfeitures, and in the wasting of the Company's funds in the prosecution of law-suits against intruders, whether these were foreigners or members of other guilds, who had infringed the rights which were conferred by the *Composition*.

The Register Book also is seen to be less carefully kept, dates of transactions are omitted, yearly balance-sheets are not recorded, possibly because never furnished by the proper official, while much larger amounts are spent in display on the festival of Corpus Christi, and in eating and drinking, and finally, as the numbers of men eligible for office dwindle down to a dozen or less, the failure of the representatives of a deceased clerk to account for monies entrusted to him, brings this proud company to an end, after an existence of at least 300 years as a chartered and privileged incorporation.

The officers of the Company were two Wardens, four Sitters (afterwards called *Assistance*), two of whom were the wardens of the previous year, and two Stewardes. To these were added a sort of council called the Nynemen, who were apparently of the oldest and most venerable of the *combrethren*. Their duties are specified in the "Composition," which is given in the "oulde booke." To these must be added the Treasurer, who had charge of the money and some of the goods of the Company, and the Clerke, who made all the records.

The Treasurer was required to give a bond for the security of money in his hands which was annually delivered over by the retiring Wardens to their successors in office.

About the latter end of the 17th century, when the ordinary sources of income no longer sufficed for the increased expenditure for the payment, clothing, and trayning of the souldyers, and for the law-suits, which

then began to be usual, four Assessors were appointed, whose duties seem to have been to collect an assessment and *quarteridge*, made upon the combrethren and halfe-brethren according to their means and position. As these Assessors were not chosen annually it is evident that they were only appointed *pro re natâ*, as occasion required. They are first mentioned by name in 1679, but an assessment had been made several years before, in 1643.

The regular servants of the Company were *wardmen* carrying halbeards, who accompanied the Maior when he went out to "walk the fayres," five, six, or even seven of which were annually held, and one or more "*trayned souldyers*," for the use of the State, who were provided with arms and accoutrements at the Company's expense. These in 1642 consisted of "one muskett furnished with Bandaleers, Sworde, Belte, headpiece, reste, Knapsacke, one worme, one scourer, and one Bullett moulde." "Powder, mach, gantlett gloves, and Bulletts" were also supplied. The pay in 1645 was 02: 18. 00., and the musternaster's ffee is also paid, viz: 3s. In 1663 an entry records "Paid Humfrey ffynch halfe a Trayned Soldyers pay, 00 : 02 : 06" and "paid the 2 Trayned Soldyers 01 : 07 : 04." The former item explains a puzzle which frequently recurs "paid the halfe soldyer," and seems to indicate that the Glovers' Company combined with some other gild to provide 5 soldyers for the use of the State.

The *Trumpett* was paid 5s. yearly, and the *Drum* is coupled with *him* as dividing a sum of 00 : 01 : 06. The Wardens we may assume when they went in State to do business with Mr. Maior were preceded by halberdiers, a trumpeter, and a drummer, if not also by a man carrying the *coullers*, the arms of the Gild emblazoned in silke, this was the *best ffagg*. They had also two Streamers, three pairs of Tassells, and two Javelings, but these were probably reserved for the *Sho'* day.

The writing of the first 300 pages (comprising some 60 years) is, for the most part, uniform and good, being

the usual law hand of the period, and the spelling and abbreviations follow some certain method. But at the latter part of the 17th century the *clerical* mode or law hand seems to have been in a great measure abandoned, and each record to have been made and spelled according to the writer's own fashion or fancy, scarcely any trace of uniform system being discoverable, and although the form of the letters in the following century is gradually being assimilated to those of modern times, some of the records are more difficult to decipher than Latin MSS. in the *Court of Chancery* hands of the preceding ages.

Careful perusal of this book disposes of more than one "vulgar error," and first as regards the use of the word "ye" for "the." Some people have thought that the *y* of this conventional form is a survival of the Saxon *th* which was written Ð or þ, ð or þ[1], and the last form nearly resembles our present letter *y*. Others have thought that *ye* is itself the definite article and to be read as *ye*. Neither supposition appears to be correct. In 1638, and subsequent years, the definite article is always written *the;* the letter *h* however being written as much below as above the line and the latter half of it being very like the tail of the modern *y*. Forty or fifty years later the other portions of the word above the line level, consisting of the *t* and first stroke of the *h*, have dwindled down to the line level and do not rise higher than the last letter *e*, in fact the whole word has come to look so much like the *ye* as to be readily mistaken for it, and about the year 1690, *ye* is actually written. The other error is respecting the use of the double *f*, in some Christian and sire-names. It may be gathered from this and other MS. records that in the current court and law hands of the middle ages, the letter *f* does not appear to have possessed a separate and distinct *capital* form as other letters had, and therefore when it was necessary to write such a word as *Easter*

[1] These should be Saxon letters.

Fayre they were forced to write *Easter ffayre*, but now-a-days where a *capital* form has been acquired or rather deduced from the Latin it seems as absurd to write *ffoulkes* as *ffish*, if the latter word were a proper name or began a sentence. At any rate the John ffoxe of 1710 appears in 1716 as John Fox, a capital having been invented or rather constructed from the old double letter. All through the 18th century two schools of writing seem to have existed simultaneously. One the direct progeny of the old law and court hand, which perhaps was current in the cities and towns among professional writers, and the other, whose ancestry is not deducible farther back than the time of Q. Elizabeth, from which most of our modern handwriting seems to have been derived. The former school would have retained the *ff*, and the latter would have readily seized upon a *capital* made from it, by shortening the one *f* and adding the other in the middle of the down stroke *F*. It is then almost as absurd to retain the doubled small letter in certain Christian and surnames as it would be to write *ffox*, *ffish*, and *ffowl*, in the beginnings of sentences or after a period.

A third error, of which the writer has been disabused, is in respect of signatures made by a mark.

The use of the cross in the signatures of illiterates does not seem to have been an universal custom. Out of twelve who sign as witnesses to the admittance of a freeman in 1734, eight sign their names in full. Of the others two use a mark resembling a *St. Andrew's cross*, one an imperfect one, lacking a limb, and the fourth, one John Stretch, a perpendicular stroke crossed by three others at right angles. In 1741 he uses the same. In 1727 the mark of John Fox is the letter *x*. The mark of John Cope is the letter *c*. That of Thomas Puleston is a crooked line like an *s* doubled, that is with four curves instead of two.

In 1769 the mark of Richard Pearce is a star of five points formed by the interlacing of two triangles.

These instances seem to show that illiterate persons

had a distinctive mark forming their signature, which might not be counterfeited, just as in previous ages personal seals had been used.

TITLES OF THE COMPANY.

On the 1st or title page it is styled
The Company of Glovers, &c.

1649, "The Company of Glovers," the "&c." being dropped.
1674, "The Company of Glovers & Skinners," but only once or twice.
1704, "The Masters and Sitters and Combrethren of the Co. of Glovers."
1710, "The Wardens and Sitt^{rs} and Combrethren of the Guild & Fraternity of Glovers."
1711, "The Trade and Art of Glovers and Skinners."
1643, "The Combrethren and halfe brethren of the Co. of Glovers."
1703, "The Combr^{n} of the guild & fraternity of glo : skinners and ffelmongers."
1707, "Thomas Cowper glover & oylelether dresser."
1714, "Skinners and Glovers."
1745, "The fraternity of glovers & skinners."
1769, "Company & freternity of Glovers & Skinners, point-makers, pursers, feltmongers, Lethersellers, & parchment makers."

GLOVERS' COMPANY—LIST OF WARDENS.

1638 Nathaniell Teggin
William Parton
1639 Abraham ffraunce
Richard Madder
1640 John Davies
Humfrey Newell
1641 Thomas Riton
Nicholas Harper
1642 William Parton
Richard Davyes
1643 John Lee
Richard Madder
1644 Josias Prees
Joh'es Powell
1645 Nicholas Harper
Hugh Eyton
1646 Thomas Newell
Abraham ffraunce
1647 Morris ffox
William Newell
1648 John Collins
John Bucknall
1649 John Davyes
Thomas Lloyde
1650 John Powell
Lewis Lloyde
1651 John Calcott
Isaac ffraunce, died 12th June, 1652
John Jones elected in his steade
1652 Edward Marson
Edward Phillipps
1653 Abraham ffraunce
Richard Williams
1654 Thomas Brighte

Richard Pears
1655 Thomas Collins
Thomas Lloyde
1656 John Bucknell
Robert Smyth
1657 Jonathan Calcott
John Lloyde
1658 Morris ffoxe
Micaell Lee
1659 John Calcott
William Newell
1660 Edward Phillips
Daniell Calcott
1661 Robert Smyth
Beniamin Newell
1662 Thomas Brighte
Hugh Katherminster
1663 Lewyis Lloyde
Morris ffoxe
1664 Thomas Riton
Thomas Lloyd
1665 Edward Phillipps
Rowland Collins
1666 Richard Peares
Rowland Brighe
1667 Hugh Katherminster
Richard Newton
1668 Robert Smyth
Edmund Crowther
1669 Lewis Lloyde (mort)
(Thomas Collyns elected in loco eius)
Francis Bucknall
1670 Daniell Calcott
William Peires
1671 Thomas ffox
Thomas Cound
1672 Isaacke Griffies
Humfrey ffinch
1673 Thomas Brighte
Edward Phillips
1674 Thomas Lloyd
Thomas Atkis
1675 Rowlandus Brighte
Will'us Crompton
1676 Ric'us Peares
Robertus Steen
1677 Richard Newton
William Lloyd
1678 Hugh Kidderminster
Hugh Lloyd
1679 Edmundus Crowther (mort),
Rowlandus Collins
Thomas ffawkner
1680 Rob'tus Smyth
Henricus Jenkes, junr.
1681 Johnathan Calcott
Robert Brookes
1682 Robert Steene
Walter Nicolls
1683 Will' Lloyd
Rich. Calcott
1684 Tho: ffawkner
Samuell Lateward
1685 Thomas ffox
Edward Phillips
1686 Richard ffinch
Jeremiah Llateward
1687 Richard: Fawkner
Habakuk: Newton
1688 John Lloyd
George Plumpton
1689 William ffinch
William Jenckes
1690 Robert Brookes
Edward Griffiths
1691 Hugh Lloyd
John Cowper
(1692) Names omitted in 1692
1693 Thomas ffalkner
Jeremiah Lateward
1694 Robert Steene
Robert Morris
1695 Richard: Callcot
Richard: ffinch
1696 Richard ffawkner
George Plumpton
1697 Rowland Bright
Habakuck Newton

1697,8 Edward : Griffiths
John : Lloyd
1698,9 Thomas : ffox
Thomas Harris
1699 Thomas Cowper
Samuell Brees
1700 Robert Morris
Joseph Steene
Mr. George Plumpton
Mr. Michaell Taylor
1703 Robtus. Brookes
Rich'us ffinch
1704 Mr. Sam[ll]. Lateward
Mr. John ffox
1705 Mr. Richard Callcott
Mr. Thomas Harris
1706 Mr. Jeremiah Lateward
Mr. Edward Griffiths
1707 Mr. Sam[ll]. Mather
Mr. Sam[ll]. Brees
1708 Mr. Richard ffawkner
Mr. John Clay
1709 Mr. Robert Morris
Mr. Thomas Bowers
1710 Mr. John ffoxe
Mr. John Stretch
1711 Mr. Thomas Harris
Mr. William Tomkis
1712 Mr. Robert Brookes
Mr. Richard Calcott
1713 Mr. John Clea
Mr. Michaell Taylor
1714 Mr. John Cooper
Mr. Isaac ffrance
1715 Mr. Richard Finch
Mr. George Plwnton
1716 Mr. John Houlston
Mr. John Bayley
1717 Mr. Edward Griffiths
Mr. Matthias Calcott
1718 Mr. Edward Griffiths
Mr. Matthias Calcott
1719 Mr. William Tomkis
Mr. Richard Lee
1720 Mr. Isaac France
Mr. John Comberbach
1721 Jeremiah Lateward
John Fox
1722 Mr. John Bailey
Mr. Richard Grosuenor
1723 Mr. Mickell Taylor
Mr. Edward Euans
1724 Mr. John Clea
Mr. Joseph Steene
1725 Mr. Thomas Bowers
Mr. Jeremiah Lateward, Junior
1726 Mr. Thomas Harries
Mr. Thomas Bailey
1727 Mr. Thomas Bailey
Mr. Joseph Houlston
1728 Mr. Edward Griffiths
John Brooks
John Comberbach made at ye deth of Mr. Griffiths
1729 Mathias Colcott
George Blakemore
1730 Mr. John Fox
Mr. Richard Griffiths
1731 Mr. Richard Grosvenor
Mr. Samuell Howells
1732 Mr. Mickell Taylour
Mr. John Bailey
1733 Mr. John Comberbach
Mr. Jeremiah Lateward, junior
1734 Mr. William Tomkis
Mr. Thomas Bowers
1737 Mr. John Houlston
Mr. Alexander Stone
Mr. Thomas Bailey
Mr. Jo[n] ffox
1738 Mr. Joseph Houlston
Mr. Sam[ll] Howells
Mr. Richard Grovenor
Mr. Charles Burley
1740 Mr. John Bayley
John Fox
1741 Mr. Jo[n] Houldston

Mr. Thos Puleston
1745 Jeremiah Lateward
Joseph Houldstone
Mr. Richd Grosvenor
John Fox
(Jon. Lateward)?
John Fox
1747 John Fox
Charles Burley
Richd. Grosvenor
John Fox
1748 Mr. John Houldstone
Mr. Willm Lawrence
1749 Mr. Joseph Houldstone
Mr. John Brookes
1750 John Fox
Charles Burley
1751 Wm Lawrence
Richd Mather
1752 Mr. Jos. Houldston
Mr. John Brookes
1755 Wm. Lawrence
Richd. Mather
1758 Richd. Mather
Benjn. Davies
1762 Benjn. Davies
Charles Burley
1764 Mr. Willm Lawrence
Mr. James Burley
1764 Mr. Rich. Mather
Mr. Thos Fox
Mr. Chas. Burley in place of Mr. Mather who paid forfeit
1765 Mr. James Burley
Mr. Thos. Fox
1763 Chas. Burley
Thos. Fox
1765 Chas. Burley
Thos. Fox
1766 Chas. Burley
Thos. Fox
1766 Mr. Thos. Puleston
Mr. Willm. Davis
1767 Mr. Richard Mather
Mr. John Davis
1767 Thos Puleston
Wm. Davis
Rd. Mather
Jon. Davis
1768 Mr. John Tomkis
Mr. Rd. Dyas, on his refusal to go to Kingsland Mr. Henry Millward was chosen
1778 Richd. Mather
John Davis
1780 Wm. Davis
Jos: Wicksteed
Mr. Richd. Mather
Mr. Willm. Lloyd
1781 Mr. Wicksteed
Mr. Saml. Dolphin
1782 Mr. Willm. Davies
Mr. Willm. Rodbury
1783 Mr. Willm. Davies
Mr. Willm. Rodbury
1784 Wm. Lloyd
Richd. Dyas
1786 Saml. Dolphin
John Tomkies
1787 Mr. Wicksteed
James Hughes
1788 Mr. Rodbury
Mr. Simkiss
1789 Mr. Wm. Loyd
Mr. Richd. Dyos
1790 Mr. Dolphin
Mr. Tomkiss
1791 Mr. Wicksteed
Jas Hughes
1792 Mr. L. Simkiss
Mr. N. Scoltock
1793 Mr. Loyd
Mr. Rodbury
1794 Mr. Dyos
Mr. Dolphin
1795 John Tomkiss
James Hughes
1796 Mr. Simkiss

Mr. N. Scoltock
1797 W. Rodberry
Foliott Scoltock
Mr. Dolphin
Mr. Mitton

1799 Mr. Simkins
Mr. Scoltock
1803 Mr. W^m^. Rodberry
Benjn. Mitton

FREEMEN.

(Such freedom was probably taken up one year earlier than the date given.)

1638 Edward Rawson
Edward Davyes
Isaacke Griffies
Christopher Lee
Thomas Culroppe
1639 William Newell
Adam Cheshire
John Gittyns
1640 George Doughtie
Thomas Teggin
Jerom Hampton
William Harris
1641 Thomas Rocke
Thomas Bayley
Edward Marson
Robert Smyth
1643 Richard Waringe
1644 Micheall Lee
Thomas Lloyde
Richard Williams
Richard Nurris
William Speake
1645 William Hopton
Thomas Andrews
1646 Edward Phillipps
Thomas ffrancke
Watkin Evans
1647 Edward Cheshire
William Calcott
William Peers
John Davyes
Thomas Williams, a forrener
1648 Isaack ffrance, died 12th June, 1652
Bryan Crowther
Edward Cheshire
Eseakell Jones
Micheall Andrewes
William Turner (fforrener)
1649 Jonathan Calcott
Humfrey ffynche
Thomas Haynes
1651 Thomas Davyes
Richard Maddox
1652 Joseph ffrance
1653 Joseph Doughtie
John Lloyde
Daniell Calcott
1654 Thomas Davies
1655 Richard Newton (a fforrener)
1656 Rowland Collyns
1657 Benjamin Newell
William Harper
Thomas ffoxe
1658 Joseph Calcott
Robert Betchcott
John Taylor
1659 Richard Price
1660 Joseph Eyton
Edward Crowther
John ffarr (a halfe brother)
1661 Rowland Brighte (a free brother)
John Wood (a halfe brother)
Hugh Katherminster (a free brother)

1662 George Goostrey (a fforreyner)
1663 Richard Ryton
Charles ffoxe
Francis Bucknall
James Davys
Thomas Conde
John Wood
1664 Thomas Morris
John Blakewey
1665 A list of freemen and halfe brethren is appended.
1669 John Bucknall
Leonard Potter (groc^r., a halfe brother)
1670 Richard Cockeal Brookes
1671 Roger Emery
John Singleton
Roberte Brookes
Robert Steen (a fforeyn^r.)
1672 Thomas Atkis (attorney)
1673 Walter Nicolls
Charles Brecknock
Richard ffawkn^r
Thos ffawkn^r
Tho. Sumner
} fforeyn^rs.
Hugh Lloyd
1674 Henry Jenks
W^m. Lloyd
Jo^n. Waring
W^m. Fydde (a halfe brother)
1675 Edward Phillips, jun^r
1676 Richard Lyth
Sam^ll. Lateward
1677 Mr. ffox (a halfe brother)
1678 A list of the Combrethren for this year appended
1680 George Plumpton (a forreiner)
1683 Robert Crumpe
Tho. ffalkner
Ralph Johnson (a halfe brother)
1687 William Jenkes
Thomas ffox
William Tomkins
James Whittakers
William ffinch
Henry Andrews
Enock Newton
1689 John ffox
1690 Sam. Brees
Roger Vaughan
1694 John Llee
Roger Steeneton
Tho: Harris
1695 Richard ffawkner
Edward Morris
Thomas Bowen
1698-7 Tho: Deakes
1698 Edward Crumpton
John Calcott
Michaell Taylor
Joseph Steene
John Stretch
1705 Samuell Howells
1707 William Calcott
Robert Higsa
Benjamin Austin
Thomas Roberts
1708 Sam^ll Mather
John Morris
Thomas Jones
Edward Evans
1712 William Bennet
1714 Samuell Dollfin
Edward Cheshire
John Llee
1715 John Lateward
Richard Calcott
Edward Tomkis
John Bennett
1717 John Combarbach
1718 Jeremiah Lateward
Richard Grosuenor
Thomas Bailey
1719-20 George Blackmore
1722-3 Thomas Fox

	Richard France
	John Steene
	John Perne
	Richard Gittins
	Thomas Pillson
1723-4	Joseph Houlston
1725-6	William Tomkis
1733	John Fox
1734	Charles Burley
1734-5	Alexander Stone
1737-8	Thomas Tomkis
1738	Arthur Hatchett
1745	Jeremiah Lateward
	William Lawrence
1746	Rich[d] Mathur
1747	John Brooks
1749	John Dias
1750	Benjamin Davis
1758	John Fox
	John Davis
	James (?*Charles*) Burley
1762	Tho[s]. Fox
	John Tomkies
	Henry Millward
1763	Richard Dios
	Joseph Wicksteed
1764	John Brookes
1765	William Cook
1766	John Scoltock
1778	Sam[l] Dolphin
	William Rodbery
1779	Edw[d]. Russell
	Lancelot Simkison
1783	James Hughes
1789	Nehemiah Scoltock
1795	Foliot Scoltock
1796	Ben Mitton (*Benjamin*)
1803	John Brookes (?)

LISTS OF THE COMBRETHREN AND HALFE-BRETHREN.

1664. An assessmente made in the tyme of Lewys Lloyde and Morris ffoxe, wardens of the Company of Glovers for the mayntenance of the Trayned Soldyers and other buisnes of the said Company.

Lewis Lloyd ...	ijs. vi*d*.	Hugh Katherminster	ijs.
Morris ffoxe ...	xviij*d*,	Thomas Bromley	xviij*d*.
Thomas Ryton ...	ijs. vi*d*.	Thomas Churchyard	ijs.
Thomas Newell ...	xij*d*.	Thomas Cheshire	iiij*d*.
John Davyes ...	xij*d*.	William Peers ...	ijs.
Thomas Collyns...	ijs.	William Prees ...	xij*d*.
John Bucknall ...	xviij*d*.	Thomas higginson	vi*d*.
Thomas Brighte	ijs. vi*d*.	Isaac Griffiths ...	vi*d*.
Richard Peers ...	ijs. vi*d*.	William Hopton	xij*d*.
Thomas lloyd ...	ijs. vi*d*.	Humfrey ffinche	vi*d*.
Humfrey Newell	xij*d*.	Richard Mather jun[r]	xviij*d*.
Richard Williams	xij*d*.	William Speake...	xij*d*.
Edward Phillips	ijs.	Michaell Andrewes	vi*d*.
Robert Smyth ...	ijs.	George Doughtie	vi*d*.
Jonathan Calcott	xij*d*.	Robert Betchcott	xij*d*.
John lloyd ...	xviij*d*.	Rowland Collyns	xij*d*.
Michaell Lee ...	xviij*d*.	Watkin Evans ...	iiij*d*.
Beniamyn Newell	xviij*d*.	Richard Newton ijs.	
Daniel Caulcott ...	xij*d*.	Thomas Davyes...	iiij*d*.

Edmund Crowther	xij*d.*
Rowland Brighte jun^{r}	ijs.
Thomas ffoxe ..	xij*d.*
John ffraunce ...	vi*d.*
John Taylor ...	vi*d.*
Richard Ryton ...	iiij*d.*
Charles ffoxe jun^{r}	iiij*d.*
Francis Bucknall	xij*d.*
Thomas Cunde ...	iiij*d.*
James Davyes ...	iiij*d.*
John Wood ...	iiij*d.*
Thomas Wood ...	iiij*d.*

Hugh Eyton ...	xviij*d.*
Peter ffraunce ...	xij*d.*
ffrauns ffraunce ...	xij*d.*

HALFE BROTHERS.

Adam Holland .. ijs. vi*d.*

(Signed)
Thos. Fox
Will Davies
Thos Fox
Rd Dyas
Thos Fox
Rich Dyas

1664. The names of the freemen

*Thomas Ryton } *mort*	Isaac Griffiths
Thomas lloyd } Wardens	Thomas Culropp
*John Davyes	William Hopton
Thomas Collyns	Thomas ffrancke *mort*[1]
*Lewys lloyd *mort*	Humfrey ffinche
Thomas Brighte	Richard Mather *the younger*
Morris ffoxe	Edward Owen
Richard Pears	William Speake
*Thomas Newell *mort*	Michaell Andrews
*Humfrey Newell *mort*	George Doughtie
Richard Williams *mort*	Robert Betchcott
Edward Phillipps *mortus*	Rowland Collyns
Robert Smyth	Watkyn Evans
Jonathan Calcott	Joseph Calcott *mort*
John lloyd	Richard Newton
Michaell Lee	*Thomas Davyes *mort*
Beniamyn Newell *mort*	Edmund Crowther
Daniell Callcott	Rowland Brighte *the younger*
Hugh Katherminster	Thomas Atkis *mort*
*Rowlande Brighte *the elder*	Thomas ffoxe
*Griffith Davyes *mort*	John ffraunce
Thomas Bromley *mort*	John Taylor
Thomas Churchyard	Richard Ryton
*Thomas Cheshire *mort*	Richard Pryce
Robert Harris	Charles ffoxe
Francis Pendleton *mort*	Thomas Bucknall
William Peers	Thomas Cunde
William Price	James Davyes
Thomas Higginson	John Wood

[1] Erased.

*Thomas Wood
Thomas Morris
*John Blakewey
Wm Crumpton
John Bucknall *mort*
Richard Chesheire
Ri: Callcot
John Singleton *non jur*
Rog' Emery jun
Robert Steene jun
Robert Brookes jun
Walter Nicolls jun
Thomas ffawkn^r jun
Richard ffawkn^r jun
Thomas Sumner jun
Charls Brecknocke jun
Hugh Lloyd jun
Hen'i^s Jenks jun
Will'us lloyd jun
Joh'es Waring jun
Hen'us Phillips jun
Ric'us Lythe jun
Sam^ll Lateward jun

HALFE BRETHREN.

Adam Holland
John Hill
John Wood Limbu^r
Leonard Potter
Ralphe doune yeom^n
Will'us Ryder maulster (Signed)
William Roulston
Will. Davies
John Fox
R^d Dyas
Henry Millward

Rid Dyas
Henry Millward

THE NINE MEN.

As the names that follow are more than *nine*, and to most of them the word *dead* is attached by another hand, this list must be regarded as covering a series of years, vacancies being filled up from time to time. Several here marked dead are found in the list of 1654 (below.)

1639 Thomas Newell, Treasurer *dead*
Nathaniell Teggin *out, dead*
Thomas Hussey
Edmund Peers *dead*
Abraham ffraunce *dead*
William Purton, Treasurer *dead*
Thomas Ryton *dead*
Josias Prees *dead*
Nicholas Harper *dead*
John Crowther *out, dead*
Richard Madder *out*
John Powell *dead*
Thomas Newell, *resigned*
John Davyes
Thomas Collyns
John Bucknall *dead*

John Callcott *dead*
Thomas Lloyd
Hugh Eyton *dead*
Lewys Lloyd *dead*
Thomas Brighte
Morris ffoxe
Richard Pears

1654 Treasurer and Nynemen — Thomas Ryton—Thomas Newell—Josias Prees—John Davyes—John Powell—John Calcott—Richard Mather—Thomas Collyns—John Bucknall.

1656 The names of the Nynemen.
Thomas Ryton, Treasurer — Josias Prees, *dead*—Richard Madder, *liveth out of the libertyes*—Thomas Newell, *dead*—John Davyes, *dead*—Thomas Collyns—John Bucknall, *dead*—John Calcott, *dead*—Thomas Lloyde—Lewys Lloyde, *dead*—Hugh Eyton, *dead*.

1665 The names of the nine men.
Thomas Ryton, Treasurer, *dead*—John Davyes, *dead*—Thomas Collyns—Thomas Lloyde, *Treasurer*, 1673—Lewys Lloyde, *dead*—Thomas Brighte, *Treasurer elected 5 Jan'y.*, 1670—Morris ffoxe—Richard Pears—John lloyde—Robert Smith—Edw'd. Phillips—Rowlandus Wrighte.

1735 "Ye 24th of Aprill the names of ye 9 men of ye Company of Glov^{rs} & skinn^{rs} now live in ye yeare 1735."
Mr. Thomas Harris—Mr. John ffox *mortus est*—Mr. Michaell Taylor *mortus est*—Mr. Thomas Bowers—Mr. John Bailey—Mr. William Tomkis *mortus est*—Mr. Richd. Grosvenor—Mr. John Cumberbach—Jeremiah Lateward.

1737 The Names of ye Ninemen.
Mr. Thomas Harris, Treasurer—Mr. Thomas Bowers, Clarke—Mr. Jo^{n} Baily—Mr. Richd. Grosvenor—Mr. Jo^{n} Cumberbach—Mr. Jeremiah Lateward—Mr. Mathias Callcott — Mr. Thos. Baily — Mr. Joseph Houlston.

TREASURERS OF THE GLOVERS CO.

1638 Thomas Newill, a Glover, till 1642
1643 William Parton, a Glover
1648 Thomas Ryton, a Glover
1670 Thomas Bright, a Glover
1673 xx^{o} Maij Thomas Lloyde
1680 Rowland Bright, a Glover, dyed 1702
1702 M'ch. 22, Jeremiah Lateward

CLERKS OF THE GLOVERS CO.

1745 Thos Bowers, Cleark
1765 Benj Davis (18th June).

APPRENTICES.

1637 May 1. Beniamin son of Thomas Newell Glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1638 May 10. Isaac son of Abraham ffraunce Glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1639 July 1. Thomas son of James harper yeoman of Sponne Eardesly Hereford to Josias Price for 7 yeares.

1639 July 15. Michaell son of Richard Andrewes Corsvr of Shrewsbury to Edward Davyes for 7 yeares.

1639 Aug. 24. Edward son of Peter ffraunce glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1639 Oct. 7. Edward son of Evan Phillipps glover of Llandilloe Vaur Carmarthen to Samuel Gennoe for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1640 June 23. Edward son of Robert Cheshire late glover to William Prees glover for 7 yeares.

1640 July 1st. William son of Richard Calcott yeoman of Brompton Salop to Josias Pryce glover for 7 yeares.

1640 July 15. Thomas son of Walter Haynes gentleman of Amason Salop to John Davyes glover for 7 yeares.

1640 Dec. 3. Thomas son of Thomas Barkster husbandman of Eaton Constantyne Salop to Thomas Brighte for 7 yeares.

1640 July 22. Eseakell son of Richard Jones alias Hughes Butcher decd of Shrewsbury to Thomas Higginson for 7 yeares.

1640 Dec. 12, Richard son of John Payne yeoman of Yarson to Christopher Lee glover for 7 yeares.

1640 Nov. 30. Bryan son of John Crowther glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1640 March 5. Humphrey son of Humphrey ffynche glover of Shrewsbury to Thomas Higginson glover for 7 yeares.

1640 March 1st Thomas son Robert Whittakers husbandman to Robert Harris glover for 7 yeares.

1641 April 15. Adam son of William Longenor yeoman of Pitchford Salop to William Parton glover for 7 yeares.

(1637 Dec. 20). Clement son of Clemente Culropp Taylor decd to Nicholas Illedge glover for 7 yeares returned over to Thomas Culropp.

1641 March 21. Joseph son of John Doughtie Leather dresser decd of Shrewsbury to George Doughtie glover for 7 yeares.

(No date). Richard son of Thomas Williams Baker decd of Shrewsbury to Richard Pughe glover for 7 yeares returned to Richard Madder.

1641 Aug. 24. Edward son of Edward Cheshire glover of Shrewsbury to William Harris, glover, for 7 yeares.

1642 Dec. 1. Jonathan son of John Calcott glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1642 Aug. 8. Thomas son of Thomas Cheshire glover of Shrewsbury to Richard Davyes glover for 7 yeares.

(1638 May 22). Thomas son of Richard Andrewes Corsv[r] of Shrewsbury to Lewys Lloyd glover for 7 yeares returned to Isaac Rowlands glover.

1640 Sept. 24. William son of Edmund Peers to his father for 7 yeares.

1643 Dec. 1. Peter son of Griffith Davyes the elder glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

(No date.) Edward son of Evan Phillipps glover of Llandilloe-vaur Carmarthen to Samuel Gennoe glover dec[d] for 7 yeares returned to Rich. Madder.

1643 Dec. 1. John son of John Lee glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

(No date.) Edward son of Edward Cheshire glover of Shrewsbury to William Harris glover for 7 years returned over to Michaell Lee.

(No date.) Edward son of Evan Phillipps of Llandilloe-vaur Carmarthen to Samuel Gennoe for 7 yeares returned to Richard Madder

1643 July 14. John son of John Jones Glover of Shrewsbury to Samuel Gennoe for 7 yeares returned over to his father.

1644 Dec. 1st. Thomas son of Thomas Weste glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1644 Dec. 1st. Urbino son of Henry Nurris glover dec[d] of Shrewsbury to Thomas Weste glover for 7 yeares.

1664 Dec. 1. Richard son of Richard Madder glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1664 Dec. 1. Thomas son of Robert White glover dec[d] of Shrewsbury to William Porter glover for 7 yeares.

1664 Dec. 20. Thomas son of Roger ffoxe glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares

1664 Dec. 12. Thomas son of Adam Davyes carryer dec[d] of Shrewsbury to Thomas Brighte glover for 7 yeares.

1664 Dec. 20. Thomas son of Thomas Porter glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1664 Nov. 28. Daniell son of John Caulcott glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1645. Thomas son of Thomas Cheshire glover to Richard Davyes glover returned over to his father.

1645 Dec. 23. William son of Randle Turner Leather dresser of Shrewsbury to John Bucknall glover for 7 yeares.

1645 Dec. 20. Peter son of Peter Bathoe yeoman of Shrewsbury to William Harris glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1646 May 30. Robert son of John Maddox husbandman of Shrewsbury to Nicholas Harper glover for 7 yeares.

1646 May 30. John son of John Lloyde glover of Shrewsbury to Thomas Lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1646 May 1st. Richard son of ffrancis Pendleton glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1646 Nov. 1. John son of John Doughtie Leather dresser of Shrewsbury to George Doughtie glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1646 Aug. 23. Edward son of Edward Cheshire Glover of Shrewsbury to William Newell glover for 7 yeares.

(No date.) William son of Edmond Prees Glover decd of Shrewsbury retorned to Richd Peers glover for remainder of his tearme.

1647 June 12. George son of Christopher Beckett Plaster' decd of Shrewsbury to Peter ffraunce glover for 8 yeares.

1647 May 1st. John son of Andrew Maunsell yeoman decd of horton Salop to Edward Maunsell glover for 7 yeares.

1646 March 24. Andrew son of Richard Wilkes Corsvr decd of Chaddes psh to Isaack Rowlands glover for 9 yeares.

1647 July 8. James son of Griffith Davyes the yonger glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1647 Oct. 11. John son of Robert White glover decd of Shrewsbury to Thomas Lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1647 May 1. Edward son of Richard ffynche Tanner of Shrewsbury to Isaacke Griffiths glover for 7 yeares.

1647 May 1. Peter son of ffrancis ffraunce glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1648 Aug. 10. Richard son of Thomas Botfeilde glover decd of Wossaston Salop to Edward Marson glover for 7 yeares.

1648 Dec. 1st. Henry son of John Turner Leather dresser decd of Shrewsbury to John Bucknall glover for 7 yeares.

1648 Dec. 1. Rowland son of Thomas Collyns glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1648 Dec. 20. Richard son of John Davyes glover of Shelton Salop to his father for 7 yeares.

1648 Jan 4. Edward son of Humfrey fforton yeoman of Withyforde Salop to ffrancis Pendleton glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1648 March 3. John son of Humfrey Lloyde yeoman of Aberllevennye Montg. to George Doughtie for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1648 Jan 1. John son of Richard Meare husbandman of Baschurch Salop to William Calcott glover for 8 yeares.

1649 April 28. Robert son of Richard Betchcott Clothworker dec^{d} of Shrewsbury to Richard Madder glover for 7 yeares.

1648 June 24. Joseph son of John Callcott glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

(No date.) John son of Humfrey Lloyde yeoman of Aberllevennye Merioneth to George Doughtie glover for 7 yeares retorned to Edward Phillips glover.

1649 July 25. Roger son of Richard Emorye Mylnor of Shrewsbury to John ffraunce glover for 7 yeares.

(No date.) Thomas son of Thomas Porter glover of Shrewsbury to his father retorned to John ffraunce glover.

1650 May 1st. David son of Hugh ap Humfrey laborer dec^{d} of St Chaddes p^{sh} to Stephen Smoute glover for 8 yeares. *crossed out.*

1650 May 1st. Edmund son of William Crowther Clothier dec^{d} of Shrewsbury to Bryan Crowther glover for 8 yeares.

1649 Nov. 1. Richard son of William Prees glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1649 Sept. 1. Richard son of Edmund Medlicott gent dec^{d} of Pontesbury Salop to Lewys Lloyd Glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1650 May 1. ffrauncis son of ffrauncis ffraunce glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1650 Nov. 1. John son of John Taylor husbandman of Shrewsbury to Richd Peers glover for 8 yeares.

1650 Nov. 1. William son of Nicholas Harper glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1650 Nov. 1. Henry son of Richard Andrewes Corviser of Shrewsbury to Edward Marson Glover for 7 yeares.

1650 March 1. Daniell son of Edward ffrauncke Weaver of Shrewsbury to Thomas ffrauncis glover for 9 years.

1651 March 26. Thomas son of Isaack Rowlands glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

(No date.) Thomas son of Thomas Porter glover dec^{d} formerly retorned over to John ffrancis glover now retorned over to John Lee glover to serve remaynder.

1651 May 8. Evan son of Rowland Evans Clothworker of Shrewsbury to W^{m}. Speake glover for 8 yeares. *crossed out.*

1652 April 24. Humfrey son of Humfrey Arrowsmyth Corviser dec^{d} of St. Chaddes to Peter ffraunce glover for 9 yeares.

1652 March 5th. John son of John Blakeway Glover of Acton Burnell to Griffith Davyes, glover, for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1651 Nov. 30. Joseph son of Hugh Eyton Glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1652 Sept. 4. William son of Reighnalde Moody of Llanvethine Montgomery to Thos Lloyde glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1652 Feb. 14. Ellis son of Cadwallader ap Robert yeoman of . . . . . Merioneth to Richd Williams glover for 7 yeares.

1648 May 1st. Edward son of Richard ffynche Tanner of Shrewsbury to Isaack Griffiths glover for 7 yeares retorned over to Richd Williams glover for remainder.

1652 Feb. 16. Thomas son of Thomas Ryton glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1652 Nov. 20. Myles son of John Davyes glover of Shelton Salop to his father for 7 yeares.

1653 Jan. 30. Joseph son of Wm Prees glover St Julyans Shrewsbury, to Richd Pears glover for 7 yeares.

1653 Dec. 4. Rowland son of Thos Brighte glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1654 March 25. Thomas son of Nicholas Conde Slater of Aston Pigott Salop to Robert Smyth glover for 7 yeares.

1650 May 1st. Edmund son of William Crowther glover decd to Bryan Crowther glover for 8 yeares retorned over to Thos Lloyde glover for remaynder.

1655 June 11. John son of Richard Keffin yeoman of Dudliston Salop, to Josias Price glover for 7 yeares.

1655 June 5. Edward son of Jeremy Hampton glover of Shrewsburye to his father for 7 yeares.

1654 Dec. 1. Richard son of Thomas Ryton glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1654 Feb. 7. ffrancis son of Griffiths Davyes the yonger Glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1650 Nov. 1. Henry son of Richard Andrewes Corviser of Shrewsbury to Edward Marson glover for 7 yeares retorned over to Richd Pears glover remaynder.

1655 Dec. 1. ffrancis son of John Bucknall glover of Shrewsburye to his father for 7 yeares.

1656 April 7. ffrancis son of John Wrenn Paynter decd of St Chaddes to ffrancis ffrance glover for 9 yeares.

1656 April 30th. John son of Richard Emerye Mylnor decd of Shrewsbury to John Lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1656 May 1st. John son of James Wood yeoman of ffosbrooke Stafford y'om' to Richd Newton glover for 7 yeares.

1656 Dec. 1st. Roger son of Richard Poole yeoman of Reteskin, Gillesfeilde Mont. y'om' to Jonathan Calcott glover for 7 yeares.

1656 Dec. 1st. Charles son of Morris ffoxe glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1656 Aug. 1st. Edward son of Peter lloyde yeoman of Middle, Salop to Josias Prees glover for 7 yeares.

1657 Ap.—. Thomas son of John Morris laborer of Coleham in or neare Shrewsbury to Rob[t] Smyth glover for 7 yeares.

1656 Aug. 1st. Richard son of Adam Cheshire glover dec[d] of Shrewsbury to Lewys lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1657 June 17. John son of John Jones Husbandman of Hadley Sallop to Rodger ffox glou'r for 7 yeares.

1657 July 24. Edward son of ffrancis Par Clothier of Stoke Sallop to Rich[d] Newton glover for 7 yeares.

1657 Nov. 2. Christopher son of Joseph Haywarde yeoman of Whixall Salop to Jonathan Calcott glover for 7 yeares.

1657 Aug. 10. ffrancis son of ffrancis Lewys Tanner of Prees Salop to Thomas lloyde glover for 8 yeares.

1658 May 1. William son of John Crumpeton, yeoman of Stepleton Salop to John Bucknall glover for 7 yeares.

1658 May 1. John son of William Tylor Clarke dec[d] of Holye Crosse in or near Shrewsbury to Hugh Eyton glover for 8 yeares.

1658 Sept. 2. Thomas son of Jeremy Hampton glover dec[d] of Shrewsbury to Peter ffraunce glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1658 Dec. 21. John son of Michaell Stedman gent of Munslowe Salop to Rowland Collyns glover for 7 yeares.

1659 Sept. 29. Rowland Langeley Dyer dec[d] of Shrewsbury to Humfrey ffynche glover for 7 yeares.

1659 June 30. John son of David lloyde Tanner of Shrewsbury to Thomas lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1659 June 4. John son of Thomas Chapman yeoman of Kenwickes wood Salop to Humfrey ffynche glover for 7 yeares.

1660 Sept. 15. John son of Rich[d] Wall baker dec[d] of Shrawardyne Salop to John lloyde glover (ran away) for tenn yeares.

1660 Sept. 25. Peter son of Humfrey Davyes husband[n] of Greate Hanwood Salop to John Davyes of Shelton for 7 yeares.

1660 Feb. 2. Hugh son of William lloyde yeoman of Cherke Land Denbighsh. to Rich[d] Peers glover for 7 yeares.

1661 May 1st. Thomas son of Tho[s] Williams glover of Shrewsbury dec[d] to ffrauncis ffrance glover for 7 yeares.

1661 June 11. John son of William Bucknall yeoman dec[d] of Ryton Condover to Robert Smyth glover for 7 yeares.

1661 Nov. 30. Edward son of Thomas Keffin Trowman dec[d] of St Julyans to William Prees glover for 8 yeares.

1661 Jan. 20. Robert son of Jeffrey Brookes yeoman of Uffington Salop to Rowland Brighte the yonger glover for 8 yeares.

1663 Oct. 21. John son of John Singleton Apothecary dec[d] of the cittye of London to Thomas lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1664 April 11. Richard son of William Calcott glover dec^{d} of Shrewsbury to Edmund Crowther glover for 7 yeares.

1660 Sept. 29. Peeter son of Humfrey Davyes, husbandm^{n} of Greate Hanwood Salop to John Davyes of Shelton glover for 7 yeares. In regard the said John Davyes is dead retorned over to Peter ffraunce Glover for the remaynder.

1664 Sept. 29. Peter son of Humfrey Davyes Husbandm^{n} of Great Hanwood Salop to John Davyes of Shelton glover for 7 yeares. In regard both John Davyes & Peter ffraunce are dead retorned over to Thomas Lloyde Glover for remaynder.

1665 April 15. William son of Rowland Lee husbandm^{n} of Longedon Salop to Robert Smyth glover for 7 yeares.

1665 May 8. Charles son of Richard Brecknocke yeoman of Peeton Salop to ffrancis Bucknall glover for 7 yeares.

1665 May 1st. John son of Richard Wall Baker dec^{d} of Shrawardyne Salop to Hugh Kitherminster glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1665 May 24th. Walter son of John Niccolls Maulster of Shrewsbury to Thomas Churchyarde glover for 7 yeares.

1665 July 25. Thomas son of Thos Keelinge yeoman dec^{d} of Bomerssey Stafford to Richd Newton glover for 7 yeares.

1666 May 28. John son of Richd Waringe glover dec^{d} of Shrewsbury to William Speake glover for 7 yeares.

1666 Oct. 11. William son of ffrancis Bub glover of St Chaddes Shrewsbury to Richd Williams glover for 7 yeares.

1667 April 1. Holebach son of Thos Higginson glover of St Maryes Shrewsbury to William Speake glover for 7 yeares.

1663 Oct. 28. John son of John Singleton dec^{d} Apothecary of the Cittye of London to Thomas Lloyde glover for 7 yeares. Retorned over to Richard Peers glover for the remaynder.

1667 April 1. Holebach son of Thos Higginson glover of St Maryes Shrewsbury to William Speake glover for 7 yeares retorned over to his saide father for the remaynder.

1666 Oct. 11. William son of ffrancis Bub glover of St Chaddes Shrewsbury to Richd Williams glover for 7 yeares who dyed retorned over to Thomas Lloyde glover for the remaynder.

1667 Nov. 1. William son of Thos Lloyde glover of Shrewsbury to Lewys Lloyde glover for 7 yeares.

1667 Feb. 24. Rich^{d} son of Abraham Lith' Taylor dec^{d} of Acton Reynoldo Salop to Richd Peers glover for 7 yeares.

1668 March 25th. Edward son of William Hopton Laborer of St Chaddes Shrewsbury to William Hopton glover for 7 yeares.

1668 March 1. Zephaniah son of Bartholomew Newton Cors^{r} of Shrewsbury dec^{d} to Robt Harris of ye Abbey ffforrgate glover for 7 yeares.

1668 Dec. 20. John jun^{r} son of John Lloyde sen^{r} glover of Shrewsbury to ye s^{d} John Lloyd sen^{r} his n'rall father for 7 yeares.

1669 June 21. Joseph son of ffrancis Higginson, Gent dec^{d} of Newtowne Wem to Edmund Crowther glover for 7 yeares.

1669 Feb. 10. Richard son of Edward Parr yeoman of the town of Pitchford Salop to Rowland Bright glover for 7 yeares.

1670 April 18. Joseph son of Wm Nightingale Clothyer of St Mary's dec^{d} to Hugh Kidderminster glover for 7 yeares.

1669 Aug. 3. Thomas son of Thomas Rogers husb^{n} of Wykey Salop to Hugh Kidderminster glover for 7 yeares.

1669 July 12. Samuell son of John Lateward of Clun Salop to Robert Smith glover for 7 yeares.

1669 Jan. 6. John son of Thomas Steene glover to Richd Cocke alias Brookes for 7 yeares.

1670 June 25. Edward son of Edward Phillips glover to his father for 7 yeares.

W^{m} son of Thos Lloyd glover Apprentice to Lewes Lloyd Glover dec^{d} retorned over to his father to serve the remaynd^{r}.

1670 Dec. 25. Samuell son of Richard Mather glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1671 Dec. 1. Habuccuk son of Richard Newton glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1671 Feb. 2. Richard son of Humfrey ffinch glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1672 April 20. John son of Griffith Heath saddl^{r} dec^{d} to Roger Emery glover for 7 yeares.

1672 May 1. Robert son of Tho: Morris of Astley to Tho: Cound glover for 7 yeares.

1672 May 25. John son of George Jones Tayl^{r} to Richd Pears Skinner for 7 yeares.

1672 May 30. Roger son of Tho: Culropp glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1672 June 24. Edward son of Jon Crompton husb^{n} of Stapleton to Wm Crompton Skinner for 7 yeares.

1672 Aug. 1. Richard son of Roger Bullock *(cancelled)* of Dawley to Jonathan Callcott glover for 7 yeares.

1672 Aug. 1. Jonathan son of Jonathan Callcott glover to Joseph Callcott glover for 7 yeares.

1672 Dec. 20. Jo^{n} son of Beniamin Newell glover to his s^{d} father for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1672 Jan. 14. Edward son of Thomas Griffiths late of Castle ffforryate dec^{d} to Thomas Sumner glov^{r} for 7 yeares.

1672 ffeb. 15. James son of James Ryder late of . . . . dec^{d} to John Bucknall Skinn^{r} for 7 yeares.

1673 Ap. 2. Jo^{n} son of Thomas Peers of Hamptons in Com' Cestr' yeom' to Thomas Sumner glov^{r} for 7 years.

1673. May 25. Thomas son of Thomas Jenkin of Hogstow Wood to Rowland Collins glov^{r} for 7 yeares.

1673 May 21th. Sam^{ll} son of Thomas Steene of Castle fforryate glov^{r} to Robert Steene glov^{r} for 7 yeares.

1673 May 1st. John son of Hugh Hughes of Kinnerley Salop Clerke to Robert Brooke glov^{r} for 7 yeares.

1673 June 2. Stephen son of Stephen Roger, Bendr to Richard Callcott glover for 7 yeares.

1674 Sept. 10. Isaacke son of Thos Robinson husband^{n} of Leighton Salop to Thos Lloyd glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1674 Jan. 24. Wm Keen grandchild to Geo: Pedder dec^{d} to Thos Lloyd glover for 7 yeares.

1675 April 6. Thomas son of Sinah Steenton to s^{d} Jon' Lloyd glover for 7 yeares.

April 7. Thomas son of Sinah Steenton retorned over to Thomas Sumner Skinner for remaynder.

1675 May 1st. Richard son of Henry Blake gent of Much Wenlock to Robert Smith glover for 7 yeares.

1675 May 1st. Richard son of Richard Swetnam Cors^{r} to Jon' Lloyd glover for 7 yeares.

1675 Sept. 26. Thomas son of Richard Cowp' Baker to Wm Crompton skinner for 7 yeares.

Dec. 4th. W^{m} son-in-law to Andrew Weston of Eyton Baschurch to Rowland Collins glover for vii^{n} yeares.

Dec. 21st. Anthony son of John Edwards gent to Henry Jenks glover for 7 yeares.

(1672 April 20th.) Jo'n son of Griffith Heath now dec^{d} who was bound to Roger Emery for 7 yeares.

1675 Feb. 20th. Was returned over to Thos Lloyd glover for remaynder.

1676 July 4th. Edmund son of Gabriell Lloyd gent of Poole to Wm Crompton skinner for 7 yeares.

1676 May 1st. Roger son of Tho: ffox glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1676 Feb. 20th. Robert son of Wm Lloyd of Upton Pyne Salop to Edmund Crowther glover for 7 yeares.

1676 Feb. 27. Hugh son of W^{m} ffoster of Gavellgreen Cheshire to Richard Callcott glover for 7 yeares.

1676 Nov. 1st. Richard son of Richard Spenser Smith to James Davyes glover for 7 yeares.

1677 Jan 5. Joseph son Thomas Steene glover to Robert Steene glover for 7 yeares.

1677 Aug. 7. John son of John Hinckes to William Lloyd glover for 7 yeares.

1677 Sept. 18. Jeremiah son of John Lateward to Samuell Lateward glover for 7 yeares.

1677 Oct. 2. John son of Randle Crow to James Davies glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1677 Oct. 19th. Richard son of Thomas Bayley to Michaell Andrewes glover for 7 yeares.

1677 Nov. 5th. Erastus son of Tho: Chester to Robert Brookes glover for 7 yeares.

1677 May 19th. William son of Humfrey ffintch hath bound himself to his father for 7 yeares.

1678 May 22. Steephen son of Thomas Culcop to his father for 7 yeares.

1677 Feb. 1st. Edward son of Richard Williams to John ffraunce glover for 7 yeares (28° ffebr 1680 Edward Williams was struck out by consent of his master T'et W. Stokes Clerke to ye company.)

1671 March 26. John son of Michaell Lee to his sd father Michaell Lee glovr for seaven years.

1678 July 1st. Jaromia son of William Harrison to Edmund Crowther glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.* (outrun his master and therefore not app'ntice.)

1678 March 26. Edward son of William Hopton glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1678 July 25. Thomas son of Thomas Lee to Isaac Griffith glover for 7 yeares.

1678 July 24th. James son of Richard Rider of Pontesbury hath bound himself to Thomas ffaulkner glover for 7 yeares.

1678 July 25. Richard son of Hugh Kidderminster glover to his father for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1679 May 1st. Joseph son of John Evans clothworker of Shrewsbury to James Davies glover for 7 yeares.

1679 July 20°. William son of Richard Williams Smyth to Robert Smyth glover.

1679 Nov. ij°. Enoch son of Richard Newton glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1679 ij 9bris. Ralph son of Thomas Culcop glover to Richard Newton glover for 7 yeares.

1679 5° Nov. Richard son of Thomas Cowley husb' to Jonathan Callcott glover for 7 yeares.

1680 26° April. James Whittekars to Robert Steene glover for 7 yeares.

1679 1° May. daniell son of Jos: Plumpton to Richard Pears

glover for 7 yeares and afterwards returned over to George Plumpton glover for remaineder.

1679 June 24. John son of John Lewis to Richard Peirce glover for 7 yeares.

1680 Aug. 1st. Thomas son of Thomas ffox glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1680 Aug. 24. Samll son of Sarah Davies to Edmund Crowther glover for 7 yeares.

1680 Nov. 1st. John son of Thomas Morris glover of Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1679 March 12. William ffarington late sert to Henry Langley Esqr to Richard Oaks glover for 7 yeares.

1681 July 20. Joseph son of Abigall Hussey widow to Isaac Griffis glover for 7 yeares.

1681 May 1st. John son of Thomas ffox to Walter Niccolls glover for 7 yeares.

1677 July 25. Lewis son of John Lloyd to Morris ffox glover for 7 yeares afterwards retorned over to his father for remainder.

1680 Nov 1. Henry son of Henry Andrews to Michaell Andrews glover for 7 yeares.

1680 Sept. 15. Tho: son of John Harris to Jonathan Calcott glover for 7 yeares.

1681 March 1st. Will: son of John Lloyd glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1681 May 20th. Thomas son of Thomas Howle to Tho: Cond for 7 yeares.

1681 Aug. 20th. Roger son of Thomas Steenton to Richard Newton for 7 yeares.

1681 Dec. 24th George son of Richard Hosier to Richard ffawkner for 7 yeares.

1681 ffeb. 2. Nathaniell son of George Beckett to his father for 7 yeares.

1681 May 1st. John son of Thomas ffox to Walter Niccolls glover for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1682 June 26th. Joshua son of Thomas Baskeruill to Thos ffaulkner for 7 yeares.

1682 Sept. 18. Thomas son of William Bowers Clothier to William Lloyd glover for 7 yeares. (*bis*)

1682 Janu. 20th. Saml son of Tho: Brees to Robert Brooks for 7 yeares.

1682 March 19. Isaack son of John ffrance to his father for 7 yeares.

1683 June 11th. Matthew son of Agard Price to Robert Brookes for 7 yeares.

1683 Aug 25th. Edmund son of Edmund Crowther to Roger Emery for 7 yeares.

1683 Dec. 20th. Robert son of Josias Bell to Rich: Cox for 7 yeares.

Oct. 20th. Joseph son of Row: Bright to his father for 7 yeares.

1687 July 14. Tho: son of Tho: Howl being bound to Tho: Cond was returned over to Sam' Lateward for remainder.

1684 June 5th. Phillipps son of John Waring to Rob: Steene for 7 yeares.

1684 May 1st. John son of Henry Sparke to Tho: ffawkner for 7 yeares.

1684 March 1st. Robert son of Rich: Harper to Rob: Crump for 7 yeares.

1684 July 1st. Thomas son of Robert Clare to George Beckett for 7 yeares.

1684 Oct. 20. William son of Edward Owen to Samuell Mather for 7 yeares.

1684 Dec. 20. Edward son of Tho: Morris to his father for 7 yeares.

1684 April 28th. Richard son of Richard ffawkner to his father for 7 yeares,

1684 Dec. 20th. John son of Will: Crumpton to his father for 7 yeares.

1685 May 1th. John son of John Clay to Humfrey ffinche for 7 yeares.

1685 Dec. 30th. Richard son of Hugh Jones to Richard Calcote for 7 yeares.

1685-6 March 3rd. Will: ffarington being bound to Richd Cox decd was returned over to Tho: Kilcopp for remainder.

1685 Sept. 29. Nathaniell son of Nathaniell Low to Richard ffinch for 7 yeares.

1685 June 24. Beniamine son of Robert Deane to Habakuk Newton for 7 yeares.

1686 July 22nd. Thomas son of Will: Deakes to James Dauis for 7 yeares.

1686 Sept. 29. Thomas son of Tho: Clemson Smith to Robert Morris for 7 yeares.

1687 April 25. Michaell son of John Taylor to Rob: Stene for 7 yeares.

1687 July 9. Tho: son of Will: Bowers being bound to Will Lloyd decd was returned over to Tho: ffawkner for remainder.

1687 June 7. John Merydin to Richard Calcott for 7 years.

1687 27° May. Joseph son of Thomas Steene of Shrewsbury mason to Joseph Steene glover for 7 yeares.

1688 June 30. Edward son of Thomas morris bound to his father who is dec^{d} was returned over to Row: Bright for remainder.

1688 May 14. Abraham son of elizabeth Crowther to Henry Jenks glover for 7 yeares returned over to his mother to serve remainder.

1688-9 March 11. Thomas son of Robert Clare bound to George Beckett for 7 yeares returned over to Habakuk newton for remainder.

1689 Aug. 1st. Thomas son of Thomas Heath of St Chadds parish to John Lloyd jun^{r} glover of Shrewsbury for 7 yeares.

1689 Nov. 9. Thomas Smart to Thomas ffox jun^{r} glover of Shrewsbury for 7 yeares.

1690 July 29. Thomas son of William Doughty of Callerton to Robert Brookes glover for 7 yeares.

1690 June 20. Thomas ffalkner glover to his father for 7 yeares.

1690 June 1st. Samuell son of Thomas Saies of Bishop's Castle Inholder to Samuell Lateward glover for 7 yeares.

1690 Nov. 9. Thomas Smart to Thomas ffox glover of Shrewsbury for 7 yeares.

1690 Dec. 30. Jonathan son of John Jencks of Osbaston to Johnathan Calcott glover for 7 yeares.

1689 Mach 1st. John son of Thomas Hughes cloathworker to Thomas Harris glover for 7 yeares.

1689 Dec. 30. Roger son of Andrew Thornes of Egerly Sallop to Thomas Cowper glover for 7 yeares.

1690 Dec. 16. John son of John Cooper Baker to Thomas Cooper glover for 7 yeares.

1690 Nov. 1. Morris . . . Briged Snede of Wentnor to Will: Jenckes glover for 7 yeares.

1690 July 1st. Humfrey Jones son of Elizabeth Millard to John Lloyd junior glover for 7 yeares.

1690 May 20th. William son of Richard Morris dyer late of Shrewsbury to Samuell Steenton of Salop glover for 7 yeares.

1690 Sept. 29. Thomas son of Rowland Bright glover Shrewsbury to his father for 7 yeares.

1691 June 12. Thomas son of Howell Browne pewterer to Richard ffawkener glover for 7 yeares.

1691 June 16. Isaack son of Robert ffinch to Isaac Griffis glover for 7 yeares.

1691 May 9. Richard son of Edmund Rowlands to James Davis glover for 7 yeares.

1690 June 24. John son of William Calcott to Edward Griffis glover for 7 yeares.

1691 June 16. Morris Sneede bound to William Jencks glover for 7 yeares was returned to Samuell Brees for remainder.

1691 March 10. Samuell son of Richard Dyasson of Chester to Habukkuk Newton glover for 7 yeares.

1691 June 23. John son of John Stretch of Minsterley to Edward Griffiths glover for 7 yeares.

1692 12. Joseph son of Anne Broughall of Newport to John Cowper glover for 7 yeares.

1692 Jan. 14. Abraham son of Edmund Crowther bound to Henry Jencks was returned to Joseph Steene glover for remainder.

1693 May 1st. John son of Jeifery Brookes to Robert Brookes for 7 yeares.

1693 May 11th. Edward son of Edward Poyner of Shrewsbury to Hugh Lloyd glover for 7 yeares.

1692 May 1st. Thomas son of Thomas Pritchard weaver of S. to Thomas ffaulkner glover Salop for 7 yeares.

1693 Aug. 31st. Samll son of Richard Morris dyer to Robert Steene glover for 7 yeares

1694 May 1st. Richard son of Richard Houlsten Taylor Salop to Joseph Steene glover for 7 yeares.

1694 Aug. 1st. Thomas son of Thomas Jenkins glouer to his father for 7 yeares.

1694 Jan. 20. Isaack son of Robt ffinch bound to Isaac Griffis glover for 7 yeares was returned over to Richd ffinch glover for remainder.

1694 June 24. Thomas son of John Reuell bound to John Lloyd senior for 7 yeares was returned to Will' Crumpton glouer for remainder.

1694 April 13th. Samuell son of Daniell Howells to Habakkuck Newton glouer for 7 yeares.

1695 May 1st. Edward son of Randulph Lee to Richard Newton glouer (see below 1701) for 7 yeares.

1695 July 18. George son of Larance Harney to Richard Calcott glouer for 7 yeares.

1690 Oct. Richard son of Thomas Steenton of Shrewsbury to John Cowper glouer for 7 yeares. *crossed out.*

1695 Nov. 15. Richard son of Edmund Rowlands bound to James Davies glouer for 7 yeares was returned over to Tho: ffawkner glover for remainder.

1697 June 24. George son of Thomas ffawkner to Thomas ffawkner for 7 yeares.

1699 Sept. 20th. Robert son of Samuell Steene to his father for 7 yeares.

1699 July 29. Samuell Ormes bound to Thomas Cowper glouer for 7 yeares (see below 1701) was returned over to Hugh Lloyd glouer for remainder.

1699 Feb. 19. John son of Stephen Rogers to John Calcott for 7 yeares.

1700 Oct. 24. Edward son of Rhandle Lee of Pontesford bound to Richard Newton dec^{d} for 7 yeares was returned over to Habakkuck Newton for remainder.

1700 Oct. 24. Edward son of Edward Evans of Holy Cross to Richard Newton dec^{d} for 7 yeares was returned over to Habakkuk Newton for remainder.

1700 Oct. 24. Samuell son of Daniell Howells bound to Habakkuck Newton glover for 7 yeares was returned over to Rowland Bright glover for remainder.

1700 March 18th. Thomas son of Thomas Jones butcher to Samuell Brees glover for 7 yeares.

1701 May 23. Morris son of Elisabeth Euans to Jeremiah Lateward glover for 7 yeares.

1700 ffeb. 2^{d}. William son of Thomas Bowers glouer to his father for 7 yeares.

1701 Sept. 13. Edward son of Randulph Lee of Pontisford in Pontesbury bound to Richard Newton glover for 7 yeares was returned over to Habakkuck Newton for remainder.

1701 Oct. 1. Phillip son of Richard Huffa to Thomas Deakes a freeman for 7 yeares.

1701 Sept. 18. Edward son of Edward Euans bound 1st to Richard Newton & then to Habakkuck Newtown for 7 yeares both dec^{d} is returned over to Thomas Cowper glouer and oyle lether dresser for remainder.

1701 Sept. 18. Samuell son of Jane Armes widd' bound to Thomas Cowper in the exchequor for 7 yeares now returned to Hugh Lloyd for remainder.

1701 Feb. 12. John son of Thomas Hughes Cloath worker bound to Thomas Harris glover for 7 yeares returned to Thomas ffawkner junior for remainder.

1701 Feb. 2. Euan Jones to Hugh Lloyd glover (No: 16: 1702) for 7 yeares.

1702 May 20. Robert son of Robert morris to his father for 7 yeares.

1702 ffeb. 1st. John son of Richard Houlston Taylor to John Clay, glover for 7 yeares.

1702 Jan. 15. George son of John Reinolds bound to Johnathan Callcot returned over to Isaack ffrance for remainder.

1702 Jan. 15. George son of John Reinolds bound to Jonathan Callcot returned over to Isaack ffrance glover for remainder.

1704 Sept. 29. Richard son of Richard Grosvenor Baker to Tho Harris glover & skinner for 7 yeares.

1704 Jan. 30. Roger son of Roger Steen to his father for 7 yeares.

1704 Dec. 1. William son of William Bennett of Coond to Thomas Cooper for 7 yeares.

1704 Jan. 1st. John son of Edward Corbet gt to Roger Steene glover for 7 yeares.

1705 Jan. 24. Richard son of John Llee to John Stretch, glover of Salop for 7 yeares.

1705 Oct. 5. Edward son of Richard Cheshire to John Stretch glover of Salop for 7 yeares.

1705 Nov. 5th. Thomas son of John Worthington to Hugh Lloyd glover for 7 years.

1705 Oct. st. Samuell son of david Thomas sawyer to John Brookes glover & skinner for 7 years.

1706 Dec. 20. William son of Margarett Humfreys to Edward Griffies glover of Salop for 7 yeares.

1706 Dec. 21. Robert son of Robert ffrost to Edward Griffies glover & skinner of Salop for 7 yeares.

1706 Jan. 24. George son of Beniamin Blakmore to Thomas Jenkins glover of Salop for 7 yeares.

1706 June 24. John son of Robert Jackson of Hordley yeoman to Robert Brookes glover of Salop for 7 yeares.

1706 Sept. 20th. Richard son of Samll Mather to his father for 7 yeares.

1706 May 27. John son of Jeremiah Lateward to his father for 7 yeares.

1706 January 1st. Thomas son of Edward Morris to his father for 7 years.

1707 Dec. 12. Nathaniell son of Nathanll Lewis senr to Robert Brookes glover for 7 yeares.

1707 Aug. 21. Thomas Blakeway to Thomas Deaks glover Salop for 7 yeares. *(Pauper.)*

1707 Jany 17. William son of William Tomkies of Grafton to his father for 7 yeares.

1707 Jany. 17. Edward son of William Tomkies of Grafton to his father for 7 yeares.

1708 May 25. John son of Samll Brees to his father for 7 yeares.

1708 July 1st. John son of William Bennet of Coond to Thomas Cooper glover for 7 years.

1708 July 1st. John son of Richard Bayley lately decd retorned to Samll Steene glover for 7 years *(poors money)*.

1708 June 1st. John son of Samll Steene to his father for 7 years *(poors money)*.

1708 Feb. 25. John son of Richard Almons of Cotton Hill to Joseph Steen glover of Salop for 7 years.

1709 Oct. 17. Richard, son of Isaac ffrance glover to his father for 7 years.

1709 Jan. 7. John son of Sam[ll] Mather to his father for 7 years.

1709 Sept. 29. Jeremiah son of Jeremiah Lateward glover to his father for 7 years.

1710 July 1st. John son of Robert Comberbach to Robert Brookes glover for 7 years.

1709 Sept. 10. Thomas son of Thomas Bowers to his father for 7 years.

1711 Dec. 1st. Sam[ll] son of Sam[ll] Brees glover to his father for 7 years.

1708 July 1st. John son of William Bennett bound to Thomas Cooper glover and skinner for 7 years returned over Feb. 10 1712 to his Brother William Bennett for remainder.

1712 Jan 20. George Blackmore bound to Thomas Jenckins for 7 years retorned to John Baileys for remainder.

1713 Dec. 15. Joseph son of Richard Houlston Taylor to John Clear glover for 7 years *(pauper)*.

1714 Nov. 14. Richard son of Thomas Gittins of Salop to W[m] Calleott for 7 years & he being dec[d] retorned over to M[r] Michaell Taylor for remainder.

1713 Dec. 22. Edward son of Edward Griffiths skiner to his father for 7 years.

1714 Oct. 18. Edward son of Edmund Schofeild to Thomas Jenkins, glover for 7 years *(poore money.)*

1714 Nov. 1. Richard son of John ffowks to Isaac ffrance glover for 7 years *(poore money.)*

1716 June 13. Thomas son of Mary Pillson to Robert Morries retorned over to M[r] Thomas Jenkins of Salop for remainder.

1716 July 28. Charles son of John Burley dec[d] to John Bayley for 7 years.

1717 June 19. Thomas son of Jeremiah Lateward glover to his father for 7 yers.

1716 Dec. 21. Thomas son of William Tomkiss glover of Shrewsbury to his father.

Sept. 25. Richard son of William Humfreyson Laborer of Snt marys to M[r] Meckell Taylour glover for 7 years *(poors money)*.

1717 Dec. 19. Thomas son of ffraunois Moore of Pick, Worcester Gent. to Samuell Steene jun[r] for 7 years.

1718 Aug. 19. Thomas son of John Euons to Thomas Deakes glover for 7 years *(Charity money)*.

1721 Nov. 14. Thomas son of Thomas Dekes to his father for 7 years *(by Mrs. Hester Lloyds Trustees.)*

1722-3 Feb. 25. Richard son of Thomas Harries to his father for 7 years *(crosed out 3 Jany 1723-4).*

1723 June 11. John son of John Fox to father for 7 years.

1727 May 23. John Pearce son of John Perce to his father for 7 years.

1726 August 26. Joseph son of Josepth Bloxeidg to Michell Taylor for 7 years.

1728 Novr 13th. Richard son Samuell Mather to Samuel Mather junior glover for 7 years.

1734 May 21. Jeremia son of Jeremia Lateward jun^{r} to his father for 7 years.

1729 Feb. 4. John son of Thomas Elcox to Mickell Taylour for 7 years.

1734 Feb 2. William Cooke to Joseph Houlston for 7 years.

1736 Oct. 16. John dias to Joseph Houlston for 7 years.

1737 July 16. Thomas son of Ann Davis of Grafton Salop to Mr John Cumberbach skinner for 7 years.

1743 Nov. 4. Banjamine son of Jo^{n} Davis Tawdresser to Jeremiah Latewood glover and skinner for 7 years.

1747 June 3 John son of Sam^{ll} Howel glover and skinner of Abby fforgate to his father for 7 years.

1744 Oct. 13. William son of Thomas Brotherhood of Aston Salop to Mr Charles Burley fer 7 years.

1745 June 25. James son of Charles Burley of Salop to his father for 7 years.

1748 Oct. 5. Thomas son of Sarah Glover to Willm Lawrence glover for 7 years.

1748 Sept. 6. Benjamin son of John Davis late app^{e} to Mr Jeremiah Lateward was assigned over to Mr. William Lawrence for remainder.

Charles son of Charles Burley to his father for 7 years.

1749 Oct. 3. John son of John Fox of Shrewsbury to his father John Fox glover and skinner for 7 years.

1749 June 22. Mathew son of Richard Witton of West Bromwich Staffeard to Willm Lawrence glover for 7 years.

1750 June 19. John son of Thos Evans of Shrewsbury to Thos Dean glover and skinner for 7 years.

1752 June 2. Thomas son of Thomas Puleston to his father for 7 years.

1752 June 2. John son of John Brooks skinner to his father for 7 years.

1753 Jan. 13. Thomas son of Thomas Thomkis to his father for 7 years.

John son of Thomas Thomkis to his father for 7 years.

1751 April 1st. John son of John Davis to Benjamn Davis glover for 7 years.

1763 Aug. 1st. Edward son of Thos Russell to Thos Fox skinner for 7 years.

1764 Aug. 13. Samuel son of Samuel Dolphin to Thos Fox skinner for 7 years.

1767 June 23. Wm son of Henry Millward to his father for 7 years.

1768 June 28. Thos Withers bound himself to Rd Dyas for 7 years.

1771 June 28. Thos Withers assigned over to Mr Wm Davis for remainder.

1778 Feb. 18. Richd Lee to Mr Wm Davis for 7 years.

1782 May 8. Robert Scoltock to Mr Wm Rodbury for 7 years *(bearing date 6 Nov. 1778).*

1782 May 8. Nehemiah Scoltock to Mr Saml Dolphin for 7 years *(bearing date May 1st 1780.)*

1789 May 21. Thomas Wilde to Mr Saml Dolphin for 7 years *(bearing date Jan. 1st 1786.)*

1789 May 21. Thomas son of John Hanley of Shrewsbury to James Hughes for 7 years *(bearing date Feb. 16 1789.)*

1795 May 16. George son of George Cooper to John Tomkies for 7 years *(bearing date Sept. 3 1794.)*

Mr Benn Mitton served an appp to his father Benjn Mitton of Earls Hill Worthen.

1796 Oct. 15. John son of John Winstanley of St. Mary's pish to Hughes for 7 years.

1796 Oct. 4. William Redfern was bound to Jas Hughes glover for 7 years by consent of the Directors of the House of Industry.

Neither of the above apprentices servd their full time but upon the Decease of Mr James Hughes June 24th 1797 they were not turned over to any other Freeman of this Compy signed Foliot Scoltock clerk.

ANNIVERSARIES OF OTHER DAYS OBSERVED.

1639—1750	The 5th daye of November.
1639—1673	Tuesday in the Whidson weeke.
1639	ffrydaye in the Whidson Weeke.
1641	The 25th of January.

1644—1662	Twelveth daye.			
1651	30 of January.			
1675—1750	29 Maii.			
1682—1693	the holy day.			
1683	A thanksgiveing day, another thanksgiveing.			
1692	3 thanksgiveing dayes.			
1693	2 Holy days.			

SUITS OF LAW &c. IN W'CH

1641	4 Actions againste Robert Burge.			
1641	arresstinge of Nicholas Alledge.			
1669	Spent to gaine a warr^{t} from M Jenkin...	00	00	04
	Paid for a warrant to distrayne ...	00	01	00
1671	Rec^{d} from Henry Mathews his forfeit for intrudinge	01	06	08
	paid the warden to ffee a Lawyer ...	00	10	00
1672	A suite againste H. ffawkn^{r} wch cost at least	03	09	07
1673	Another expensive suite.			
1674	Suite against the Mercers			
1679	Payd to Trayned Soulders and Suits of Law & other necessary's for this Company	12	10	0
1703	The possibility of an action brought by the Tanners mentioned.			
1711	Stephen Vaughan & others to be proseeded against.			
1714	Samuel Dollfin, if contumacious, to be prosecuted.			
1681	Disbursted in Law suits & other neassary uses	12	05	01
1682	Indications of a suit at law in fees paid.			
1683	Indictment against Mr Bennet.			
1684	Paid for an Indic^{t} 3/6 Mr Tempest for law 14/6.			
1686	Spent for serueing a warrant upon will. Hopton	00	01	00
	pd Mr Atkis for warrants	00	01	06
	pd Mr Bauldwine for a warrant ...	00	00	06
	pd for serueing a warrant	00	01	00
	pd James Richardson for seruing a warrant	00	01	00
1688	pd to Mr Bawdwine for a warrant ...	00	00	06
	pd to Mr Atkis for ffees	01	00	00
1692	pd a ffee to Mr Tongue (maior 1693) ...	00	03	06
	pd Mr Atkis a fee	00	05	06
	pd for a warrant and serueing of it ...	00	01	06
	pd giuen to Counsell	00	05	00

	pd for an Information	00	06	08
	pd giuen to the Judges Clarke ...	00	02	00
	pd for fileing ye Information & proces ...	00	09	08
	pd for serueing it	00	03	06
	pd for a coppy of the Information ...	00	09	02
	pd for 2 warrants	00	01	06
1693	pd to M[r] Barret & M Towne Clarke ...	01	00	00
	pd to M[r] Tongue	00	17	08
	pd to 7 witnesses	00	07	00
	pd to the Clarke of the Assises ...	00	05	00
	pd to S[ir] william Williams man ...	00	02	06
	pd to 4 lawyers	04	01	06
	pd to Scrimshaw	00	02	06
	pd ye Chamberlaine for 2 Assises ...	00	05	00
	pd & spent upon witnesses	00	01	04
	pd to M[r] Atkis	00	00	00
	pd for a processe & spent	00	02	09
	pd to Will Crumpton for meat and drincke for ye witnesses at ye Assises ...	01	05	00
1695	pd M[r] Atkis for wrighting and receiueing letters from London	00	05	00
1696	pd at Lent size to ye Chamberlaine *(a regular payment at each assize)*...	10	02	06
	pd M[r] Atkis a fee	00	03	06
1698	pd M[r] Cleaton for writeing 2 letters ...	00	02	00
	pd M[r] Atkis	00	10	00
1699	pd for a warrant 6[d] pd for serueing ye warrant 1[s] 4[d]	00	01	10
1700	pd spint upon ye account of Intruders ...	01	10	06
	pd a warrant against Ingram & serueing it	00	02	00
	pd for a generall warrant & serueing Peters	00	02	06
1703	pd Lawyer Hunt att Chester 15[s] pd M[r] Bennett Attorney 6[s] 8[d]... ...	01	01	08
1705	Councells ffees & Attorneys 1[li] 10[s] 0[d] Warrants against offenders 1[s] ...	01	11	00

In the years that follow there are several resolutions recorded to prosecute Mercers and others for trading contrary to the new Composition.

1721. Octob[r] 12. At a generall sommons of the mager company it was then Agreed by them that the widdow Steene shall haue Asistance from the Company in defending her upon the Taylors shute in case the shall commence a Shute against her

and that shee may goe on with makeing Brichess peruided shee Dos not Line them with fflonen or Buckrom or cennett onlye Lether.

12 June 1727. Memorandum that att A generall Asembly of ye mager part of ye Company of glouers att that time it was then and there agreed that they should proceed against Mr John Comberdach for his Refusall of takeing the offices of a warden upon him the eight day after trinity sunday and for his Reffusall they haue agreed for A prosicution for his fforffeture and haue put theyr hands ye Day ond yere aboue written.

1727-8 11 January Memorand that att a generall Sommonce ond Assembly of the Company of Glouers and Skiners they haue Awed to cuse the names under the for A commitey to take aduise against the Mercers ond others that Intrud of the Company of Glouers and Skiners . . . . . or the mager poot of them.

1741 A similar resolution involving "an assessment of Twelve pounds to surpress Intruders" on 3rd July.

1743 "A Assessment of Ten poundes in order to pay Mr Dickin Atterney for Busness done for the Company."

1747	April 27 Pd Mr Jenkes fee agst Dolphin ...	0	5	0
	May 12 Pd Mr Elisha's bill ...	3	11	0

1762 7th Aug "David Jones Breeches Maker was taken before Henry Adams, Esqr then Mayor of Shrewsbury for Bying of Sheep Skins in the Wool he having no Right so to do did promise he would bye no more."

1762 Oct 5 "Agreed that David Jones should be Indited at the next General Quarter Secions or Sizes.'

1765 Memorandum this 27 day of June "that a Summons should be taken out against Mr Wm Lawrence for refusing to pay his years Quarturage which was due the 11th of this Instant."

1767	Spint at the Sessions (1/4) The Inditement (4/6)	0	5	10
	For Admittance to ye Grand Jury 6d for a Sertificate of ye bill being found (3/6)	0	4	0
	Slades Committment (1/-) to ye Under officer for taking him (1/-)	0	2	0
	for a Coppy of ye Inditement (2/6) Given ye Under Officers 6d	0	3	0

	A suppeny for Mr Lawrence	0	3	6
	For Swearing of 5 Witnesses	0	1	8
	The Expence of ye first tryal	8	10	1
1767	for a bill of Inditement for Slade & Son ...	0	3	6
	Swearing to the same (2/4) Admittance to ye Grand jury 6d	0	2	10
	Money expended upon Joa Prices account for a bill of Inditement	0	3	6
	Swearing to the same (1/8) Admittance to ye Grand jury 6d	0	2	2
	Given to see ye Prosses (4d) paid Mr Ashby for the peticion for the fine to be Leved	0	5	4
	Given for a bond to indemnify Millward ...	0	7	0
	Given to Mrs Dunelow for a Wittness (5/-)...	0	5	0
	Given Ben Rowley for Do (3/-) John Price's account 1/6	0	4	6
	Henry Millwards Bill	0	12	2

1768 Memorandum this 5th day of Decbr . . . that an Assessment of Vollentry Subscribtion of 100£ be made . . . . maintaining the Rights & priviledges of the said Comp. According to the Compossition . . . . and it is further Agreed that those freemen that do not subscribe that the Stewards make a Distress . . . .

TAVERNS AND HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

1641 to 1699	The Raven *mentioned twice*
1641	The Redd Lyon *once*
1672	The Swan *once*
1672—1693	The plow *eight times*
1672	The Beare *once*
1672—1673	The Cross Keys *three times*
1672—1690	The Bush *twice*
1672—1693	The ffox *twenty-eight times*
1673—1700	The White Heart or Hart *four times*
1673	The Salmon *once*
1679	The Loggerheads *once*
1683	Pig Hall[1] *twice*
1684—1693	The Kings Head *twice*
1684—1693	The ffleece *twice*
1684	The phesant *once*
1684	The Sun *once*

[1] Pig Hall was in Quarry Place, being the last house on the left hand side as you face the river.

1684	The golden ffleece *once*
1685	The Salutation Coffee House *once*
1686—1690	The Coffee House *five times*
1686	The 3 Tuns *twice*
1693	The nags Head
1693	The Crowne *once*
1698	Judas Butts *once*
	Other houses where money was spent.
1641	William Dyos *four times*
1641—1643	Mr Berringtons *four times*
1644	Mrs Newells *once*
1644	Abraham ffraunce his house *four times*
1644	Tymothy Jones' *twice*
1647	Martiall Hoptons' *once*
1647	William Dawsons' *once*
1649	The olde Treasurer's *once*
1651	Nicholas Harper's *once*
1652	Warden Marson's *once*
1654	The Bakers *once*
1655	George Bucknall's *once*
1655—1665	Katherine Harper's or Widdowe Harper *five times*
1656	Mr Meyrick's *once*
1656	Widdow ffraunce *three times*
1657	John Swayne's *twice*
1657	Robert Corser's *once*
1660	Sergeaunt Waringe's *once*
1660	Richard Swatnam's *once*
1661	M^rs^ ffawkner's *once*
1662—1664	Widdow (Rachael) Hopton's *three times*
1665—1666	Widdow Waringe's *twice*
1671	John Jones *once*
1671	Mary Piggott *once*
1672—1675	Mrs Bowdler } *twice*
	Ri. Bowdler }
1679	John Hugh's *once*
1683	Mrs Simmons *once*
1684—1688	Ralph Johnson's *twice*
1685—1686	Will. Lloyd *twice*
1688—1705	Richard ffinche's *four times*
1693	The widd. Lloyd *once*
1709	Mrs Bayleys *once*

If these names are compared with the names of some of the com-brethren, we must conclude that in many, if not all cases, it was to the benefit of the persons mentioned to have money spent in their houses.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

1639	Paide for Settinge forth the souldiers againste the rebellious Scottes ...	01	06	08
1640	Paid a Cesmente for settinge forth of souldiers againste the Scottes ...	04	01	00
1643	Paid John Powell (our trayned souldyer) for going to Bridgenorth[1] ...	01	00	00
	Paid for the Ringes p'vision at the apointem[t] of M[r] Maior for spades mattockes & shoovells	01	00	00
1648	Against the words "xxiiij[th] yeare of Kinge Charles his raigne &c" is written in the margin in another hand, "mutus est" and "dead."			
1660	Paide which was spente at the 3 Tunns the daye Kinge Charles was proclaymed			
1660	Paide the warden Phillipps when he wente with the Trayned soldyer to Pontesbury	00	01	06
1661	Paide which was spente on the Coronation daye in drincke at M[rs] ffawkeners xiiijs viij[d] in wyne v[s] the musitions xviij[d]	01	01	02
1666	Paid for 2 Red Coates for the Souldyers	01	16	00
	Paid the 2 Souldiers 3 dayes paye when they wente to Alberbury ...	00	09	00
	Paid the halfe Souldyer when they wente to Alberbury for 3 dayes ...	00	02	03
	Paid when Warden Collyers wente to Alberbury to take of the halfe Souldyer for himselfe & horse ...	00	02	08
	Paid the 2 souldyers when they wente to Ludlow for 6 dayes paye & the Musterm' his fee	01	01	00
1671	Payd to Warden ffox at the generall Muster for the Armes & Muster Mast'	00	12	00
1673	pd for the stewards boating in the flood	00	00	06
1673	Payd Thomas ffox when hee went to Alberbury 3 days pay	00	04	06
1674	payd Tho: Culrop 3 days pay to Awberbury	00	04	06

[1] Abbey P[sh] Estate p. 72. "Paid to our souldyers for going to Bridgenorth."

1683	pd for a post Letter to London ...	00	00	03
	pd Rich Cox for a thanksgiveing day ...	00	01	00
	pd Tho: Allen for ye 29th of may ...	00	00	06
	pd Tho: Allen for the holy day ...	00	02	00
1684	pd given to the poore in the ffrost ...	00	15	00
1685	pd to traine soldyers	01	03	00
1686	pd Tho: Allen for ye Kings Coronation (Jas ii)	00	00	6
1689	pd for carying ye Colors & ye blue coat at ye Coronation	00	02	00
	pd on ye proclamation day	00	01	00
1690	pd for Humphrey ffinches not going to armes	00	02	00
	pd for Halfe a belt for ye halfe soldier ...	00	03	00
1691	pd to traynd soldiers at Alberbury ..	00	07	06
1693	pd to Mr Phillips for soldiers Cloaths ...	03	15	00
1694	pd Barker as a halph souldier ...	00	03	00
1695	pd spent at other times in drawing ye petition to the parliament ...	00	06	04
1695	pd ye Kings Coronation	00	02	00
1700	pd a messenger goeing to Alberbury ...	00	01	00
1703	ffor Lysting a soldier	00	01	00
1746	Sept 9 Defeating ye Rebels	00	01	00
1739-40	paid Davis for ye 5 Novr & proclaiming ye ware wth Spain	00	02	00
1748	Feb 11 pd for Careing ye Coulers att the Proclamation of the peace ...	00	01	00
1791	Subscription towards purchasing the Tolls of the Town of Shrewsbury Five guineas			

SHREWSBURY SHOW.

1639	Richard Madder receaved of William Parton . . . twoe keyes, *one for Kingesland* the other for the cheste.			
1640	Rec. of Nicholas Harper for the rent of the haboure (*sic*)	00	01	00
1641	Rec. the rent of the harboure	00	01	00
1644	Received of Nicholas Harper for the rent of the harbour	00	01	00
1645	Received of warden Harper the rente of the harboure	00	01	00
1646	Rec. of Nicholas Harper for the rente of the Arboure	00	01	00
1647	Rec. the rent of the harboure ...	00	00	00 (*sic*)

1649	Rec. of Nicholas Harper the rent of the harboure	00	01	00
1650	Rec. of Nicholas Harper the Rent of the Arboure 00	00	00	(*sic*)
1651	Rec. of Nicholas Harper the Rente of the Arboure	00	01	00
1652	Received of Nicholas Harper the Rente of the Arboure	00	01	00
1653	Received of Katherine Harper the Rente of the harboure	00	01	00
1654	Received of Edward Phillipps the Rente of the harboure	00	01	00
1655	Rec. the rente of the harboure ...	00	01	00
1656	Received the Rente of the Arboure ...	00	01	00
	Paid for makinge a Wickett for the Arboure	00	09	01
1657	Rec. the Rente of the Arboure ...	00	01	00
1658	Rec. the Rente of the Arboure ...	00	01	00
1659	Received the Rente of the Arboure ...	00	01	00
1660	Rec. the Rente of the Arboure of Edward Phillipps	00	01	00
1661	Received the Rente of the Arboure			
1662	Rec. the Rente of the Arboure			
1664	Received of John Lloyd for the Rente of the Harboure before hande ...	00	01	00
1668	Received for the Rente of the Harboure	00	00	09
1671	pd for Repaire of the harbor	00	01	05
1673	Rec'd of the Combrothers towards buying Colours	02	13	00
1673	pd for New Collours 40s. 6d. for silke & Callicoe 4s. making them 6s. tot	02	10	06
1673	pd for bobs and Tassells	00	04	04
1675	Rec'd for Thorns from the harbour ...	000	01	06
1676	pd for a lock for the harb^{r}	00	00	04
1677	Payd to Henry Andrewes for Alle that day the dyall was putt up ...	00	01	08
	Payd more to him for beere, that day that wee were att the harbor for the youths and the trumpeter and drum	00	01	06
	Payd to the Mason for makeing the dyall	00	09	00
	Payd for silke & callico for the coullers...	00	03	06
	Payd for makeing the Coullers ...	00	01	00
	Payd for makeing less the coullers staff and alsoe the streamer staff ...	00	01	00
	Payd for the caradge of the dyall to Kingsld	00	00	06

	giuen the berredg? for the new coullers...	00	00	06
	payd for lead, nayles, and carpenter work about the dyall	00	01	06
	payd to John Dixson for painting the poasts and wickett at the harber	00	03	00
1678	(Receaved) Imp'rs: the best flagg, the Armes, the 2 Streamers 3 p'e of tassells 2 Jauelings			
1679	June 24th p'd for 3 bottles of wine Kingsland	00	05	04
	pd more ye same day for ale and Cakes	00	01	06
	(Goods delivered) . . . The best fflagg The Armes The 2 Streamers 3 paire of Tassells 2 Jauelings			
1683	pd for 13 burthen of poles for ye harbor...	00	10	10
	pd for one burthen of rods for ye harbor	00	00	06
	pd for ye Indian Coat	00	12	00
	pd for cutting ye tables in ye harbor ...	00	03	06
	pd one load of lime & other expenses ...	00	02	01
	pd for cutting ye hedge at ye harbor ...			
	pd Edmund Crowther for altering ye Coat	00	06	08
	pd for 2 bottles of Sider to Kingland ...	00	00	08
	pd for ye Buff Coat	01	06	00
	pd for wine at Kings land	00	06	00
	pd for weareing ye long Coat	00	02	00
	pd for ye Hallbeard fringing & mending	00	02	00
1684	pd for wine at the Harbor	00	06	00
	pd more wyne and a Bun	00	02	04
	pd for 5 payre of white gloves... ...	00	04	04
	pd for 3 payre more	00	01	10
	pd for Ale in the Harbor	00	04	06
	pd Cox for carrying the fflagg... ...	00	01	00
	pd Carr: for goeing through his ground	00	01	00
	pd for mending the fflagg			
1685	pd to ye King of morocco	00	01	00
	pd allowed by ye Company for the Dinner	10	01	00
	pd for 5 payre of gloves	00	03	09
	pd for 13 yards of Red Ribbond ...	00	02	05
	pd for 13 yards of White Ribbond ...	00	03	03
	pd for one more payre of gloues ...	00	00	10
	pd giuen to 2 trumpeters at Kingsland...	00	02	00
	pd for wine att Kingsland	00	11	00
	pd for carrying the Colors	00	01	00
	pd for carrying the Buck	00	01	00
	pd the Keepers	00	04	06

	pd for going throw a gate to Kings Land	00	01	00
	pd Will Crumpton for Ale in ye harbor...	00	06	08
	pd for tobacco	00	00	08
	pd to the Cryer about Kings Land ...	00	00	06
	pd for mending ye harbor stones ...	00	01	06
1688	pd to the *Bedlam* morris *(?)*	00	01	00
	pd to the keepers	00	04	00
	pd given to the Cooke	00	03	00
	pd to the trumpeters...	00	02	00
	pd for Scouring ye jauelin	00	00	04
	pd ye fencer for carrying ye Sword ...	00	01	00
	pd for wine to ye Harbor	00	10	00
	pd to will Crumpton for bread & beere at ye harbor	00	10	06
	pd m^{rs} wingfield for Ribbonds... ...	00	11	06
	pd for 6 payre of gloves	00	04	00
	pd for a small payre of gloves... ...	00	00	05
	pd for mending streamers & pike staff ...	00	01	00
	pd for the dinner	01	10	00
1688	pd for 5 payre of gloves	00	04	02
	pd for wine at the Harbor	00	06	00
	pd ye trumpeters	00	02	00
	pd for the dinner	02	07	06
	spent of ye workman at ye harbor ...	00	00	08
	pd to ye bedlom morris	00	10	00
	pd ye keepers	00	04	00
	pd ye king of morocko	00	02	00
	pd for carying ye buck & wine to Kingsland	00	02	06
	pd for buns at ye harbor	00	01	00
	pd for ribbonds	00	02	00
	pd at discharging ye dinner	00	00	06
	pd for ditcking ye harbour	00	04	00
1689	pd for wine to Kingsland & cariage ...	00	06	2½
	pd for ale in ye harbor	00	02	06
	pd for carrying ye buck & ye blue coat...	00	02	08
	pd for carrying ye colors & 1 yd of Ribbond	00	01	02
	pd Micheall Andrews for carrying ye Colors	00	01	00
	pd for repaireing ye Harbor	00	05	00
	pd the Bedloms	00	05	00
	pd the keepers	00	02	00
	pd ye Musick at Dinner	00	01	06
	pd when ye Dinner was bespoke ...	00	01	00

	pd for mending ye pike	00	00	02
	pd more y^{n} what was gathered at Dynner	00	07	00
	pd to ye King of Morocco	00	02	00
1690	pd for guilded lether for ye bucks neck	00	00	8½
	pd to the keepers	00	03	00
	pd Baker for carrying ye Buck ...	00	02	00
	pd ye king blew coat and colors ...	00	03	00
	pd Joseph wooten 40^{s} & spent 6^{d} for repayre of the harbor	02	00	06
	pd for wine at the harbor	00	06	08
	pd for Ribbonds ye Sho day	00	00	03
	pd for 5 payre of gloues	00	03	04
	pd Baker for carrying the armes ...	00	02	00
	pd for a lock for the harbor	00	02	00
	pd Baker for carrying the armes ...	00	02	00
	pd Tho ffox & *venus* Euerall for ye like (Sylvanus)	00	08	00
1692	Disbursted pd for wine and buns at the harbor	00	05	00
	pd for ye attendance at ye harbor ...	00	01	10
	pd giuen to 3 keepers	00	03	00
	pd for 45 mens dinners 02 05 00 whereof ye wardens pd 30^{s}	00	15	00
	pd for beere & Ale ye same day ...	01	01	06
	pd giuen to ye mayde	00	01	00
	pd for carrying the Buck	00	02	00
	pd the blue coate	00	01	00
	pd for 7 payre of gloues	00	04	08
	pd the king & for Ribbonds	00	02	08
	pd the trumpeters in ye harbor ..	00	02	00
	pd to wooten for mending the harbor ...	00	05	00
1693	pd for meate and drinke and dressing of it	02	09	06
	pd for mending ye streamers	00	01	00
	pd for 8 bottles of syder	00	04	00
	pd for 3 payre of gloves	00	02	00
	pd for carrying things to Kingsland ...	00	00	06
	pd for carrying the Buck	00	02	00
	pd for carrying ye Colors	00	01	00
	pd for guilding the Buck	00	04	00
	pd to trumpet and keepers	00	03	00
	pd for Ale Beere & tobacco & Cakes ...	00	01	10
	pd for 6 yards of Ribbond for the King...	00	01	06
	pd for a plank to to mend ye Harbor ...	00	01	06
	pd for mending ye Buck	00	01	00

1694	Im primis Recd att ye table att dinner...	00	15	06
	Recd more	00	10	06
	pd for 8 bottles of syder	00	04	00
	pd for wine	00	03	00
	pd for a bunn	00	00	04
	pd for 4 paire of gloues	00	03	00
	pd for bread & drink for seruants att ye harbor	00	02	01¼
	pd for carridg of ye cullers	00	01	00
	pd ye keeper 1s pd ye muzick att dinner 1s 6d	00	02	06
	pd ye dinner as alowed	01	00	00
	pd for drink & syder at ye flees & other places	01	06	00
	pd Barker for carring ye buck ...	00	02	00
	pd for 15 days work at ye Harbor 10 p day	00	12	06
	pd 5 days att 9d pr day: 3s 9d, pd for nails 6d	00	04	03
	pd for drink being alowed	00	01	03
	pd for triming ye Hedg of ye Harber ...	00	00	06
	pd for mending ye lock att ye Harber ...	00	00	02
	pd for 1 hundred & halfe of brick ...	00	01	06
	pd for 1 load of lime 1s pd ye workman 2s 2d	00	03	02
	pd for boards & Rayles for ye harber ...	00	03	06
	pd for nails 6d pd for work 1s 1d ...	00	01	07
1695	pd for mete drincke &c ye 11th of June...	03	03	03
	pd a dozen of Syder at the Harber ...	00	08	00
	pd for 2 buns	00	00	08
	pd a quarter of tobacco	00	00	06
	pd one bottle of Sack	00	02	00
	pd the keepers 2s 6d, pd John Lee at ye Harber 2s 9d	00	05	03
	pd Baker for carrying ye buck ...	00	02	00
	pd the king 2s pd Michaell Andrews 1s pd the Blewcoate	00	04	00
	pd for 4 payre of gloves 3s 4d pd for sack to the harbor 3s	00	06	04
	pd for dressing ye harbor	00	02	00
1696	Disburst 7 payre of gloves for ye attendants	00	05	10
	pd Michaell Andrews carrying ye flag ...	00	01	00
	pd ffarmer 1s—pd Baker for carrying ye Buck 1s	00	02	00
	pd ye blew coate 1s—pd ye trumpeter 1s —pd for tobacco 1s	00	03	00

	pd for 2 quarts of Sack 4s—pd for 2 Buns 8d	00	04	08
	pd Michaell Andrews for Drinke 5s—pd Richard ffinch for ale & sider 1£ 15s 6d	02	00	06
	pd for painting ye Bucks Head 1s—pd John Wood for ye Hall 1s ...	00	02	00
	pd Silvanus Everall looking to ye harbor	00	05	00
	pd for mending ye streamers 2s— pd Michaell Andrews carrying ye flag 2s	00	04	00
1697	pd for carrying the Buck 2s—pd the K of morocco 1s	00	03	00
	pd the Blue coate 1s—pd for mending the Halbeard 1s 10d	00	02	10
	pd for 2 buns 8d—pd for wine to the Harbor	00	04	08
	pd to ye Trumpets in ye Harbor 1s—pd for 2 Bottles of Syder 1s ...	00	02	00
	pd for carrying ye wine to Kingsland 2d	00	00	02
	pd ye painter for puting on ye Armes 2s 6d pd for ye repayre of the Harbor 2s 6d	00	05	00
	pd for mending ye Harbor Lock and Key	00	00	04
1698-7	pd for dinner 03 15 06—pd 3 bottles of sack and one bun 00 06 04 ...	04	01	10
	pd giuen 4 payre of gloues 2s 6d—pd for attendance at ye harbor 5s 6d ...	00	08	00
	pd ye attendance more 5s	00	05	00
1699	pd at the White Hart for a Dinner ...	03	06	09
	pd the Keepers 3s pd. to Baker carrying the Buck 2s	00	05	00
	pd to ye morroco and blue Coate ...	00	03	00
	pd for 2 bottles of Sack and carige to Kingsland 4s pd for Cyder 3s ...	00	07	00
	pd Sam. Steene for drink at Kingsland 6s pd for buns & wigs & cakes 2s 2d	00	08	02
	pd for eight payre of gloues 6s—pd Ed: Morris weareing ye blue Coat 6d...	00	06	06
	pd at getting ye harbor Repayred ...	00	01	00
	pd giuen wooten to drinke 2d pd him towards ye harbor 6s	00	06	02
	pd wooten more for mending ye harbor 6s	00	06	00
1700	pd for wine at Kingsland 4s pd for Syder 5s	00	09	00
	pd for bread & Beere 5s 8d pd the Attendance to Kingsland 8s	00	13	08

	pd for gloues 4s pd for guilding the Buck 4s	00	08	00
	pd for carrying the syder & for tobacco...	00	00	10
1703	Payd spent in Kingsland 17s 6d at the ffeast 1e 10s 0d	02	07	06
	pd Keeper & carrying Colors 7s 6d ffor 6 paire of gloves 4s 6d	00	02	00
	Sack and bun, Swearing wardens 2s 8d mending the fflag 6d	00	03	02
1705	payd in Kingsland 1s 6d Sack 4s 8d .:.	00	06	02
	Buns & Syder 6s the ffeast 1 10 0 Keepers blewcoat & attende 7s	02	03	00
	6 paire of gloves 4s 6d 1 bottle of Sack & a Bun 2s 8d mending the Coulers 6d	00	07	08
	mending ye gate 1 6 mending the. . . 1 6	00	03	00
1739-40	paid Tho: Davis 1s paid the King 1s paid carring the Buck 2s ...	0	4	0
	paid musick 4s paid the Huntsmen 2s pd for two Dozen of Cyder 12s ...	0	18	0
	paid for Cheese Butter and Rowls 1s 2d paid for wine and Punch 3s 2d ...	0	4	4
	paid for eating and drinking for ye attendance	0	9	2
	paid Catherine Griffiths for Aleven quarts Ale	0	3	8
	paid for more Rowls tobacco and pipes ...	0	0	7
	paid for mending the Harbor	0	1	0
1741	pd The Bleu Coat ye Shoe Day ...	0	1	0
	pd the King 1s pd for Careing the Buck 2s pd 3 Huntsmen 3s	0	6	0
	pd for careing the Flag 1s pd for ye attendance pipes and Tobacco 6s 6d	0	7	6
	paid for mending the flag 1s pd for wier & Repareing ye Harbour 3s 6d ...	0	4	6
1746	May 31 pd Taylour for getting Stakes & Tyneing ye harbour	0	1	6
	pd Upton Repairing ye harbour 2s pd for a Cream Cheese 1s 3d	0	3	3
	a Bottle of wine 1/8 Bread and Butter 8d pd for mending ye Flag 3d ...	0	2	5
	pd for careing ye beer & Cyder to King 3d Tobacco & pipes 5d	0	0	8
	pd the blue Coat 1/- Huntsmen 1/- Careing ye Coulers 1/-	0	3	0
	Careing ye Buck 1/- pd the King 1/- pd for Ale & Tobacco for ye attendance 3/6	0	5	6

	pd for ye Attendance Dinner 4/- pd for a Doz^{n} Cyder 4/-	0	8	0
	pd for ye Attendance in Kingsland 3/- June 11th pd Careing the Coulers 1/-	0	4	0
	Sept. 9. pd Caring ye Coulers 1/- Defeating ye Rebels 1/-		2	0
1748	April 30 pd for Dytching Tyneing & Setting Seats at ye Harbor as by Receipt	0	15	6
	May 26 pd for a Door for ye Harbour 1/6/- pd Wilcox as by receipt 12/3	1	18	3
	June 11 Careing ye Coulers	0	1	0
	June 11 pd Wid^{w} Morris for mending the Coulers as by receipt	0	6	4
	June 16 pd Thos Taylour for work done at the Harbour	0	2	6
	June 24 pd Mr Burleys Bill for Painting	0	15	0
	June 24 pd Mr Laurences Disburtsments at the Shoe as by receipt ...	1	0	3
1749	May 30 pd the man for takeing care of ye Harbour	0	5	0
	May 30 pd for Ale at Mr Bayleys the Second Shoe Day	0	3	0
1750	June 23rd pd Taylour for looking after the Harbour	0	5	0
	July 4 pd Richard Richards for cleaning 3 Buff Coates...	0	1	6
	Sept 23 pd Mr Burleys Bill for the Shoe as by Reciept...	1	8	8
1752	To Sundrys to Kingsland 1 13 4 a Dinner 1 5 10	2	19	2
	Liquor 5/8 for attendants 2/8 for wine when swore 2/-	0	10	4
	for the Hall 1/- pd for setts in ye Arbor 5/-		6	0
	The gardener for Look^{g} aft^{r} Arb^{r} ...		6	0
	The Joiners Bill for worke 16/3 ...		16	3
1758	22nd June D^{o} Bottle a Wine & Bisketts...		2	0
1763	19 Dec^{br} Given the men at work at the Harbour	0	1	0
	20 Dec^{br} Given to D^{o} 6^{d} 22—Given to D^{o} 6^{d} 23—Given to D^{o} 1^{s} ...		2	
	30 Dec^{br} pd Jo^{n} Hams for Stocking up the old Edge Setting of a new one & making the ditch according to Agreement	2	4	0

	31 Decbr For Carrage of the Clods from Bicton Heath...	1	11	6
1764	14 Janry Paid Mr Lawrence for Seats 8s Paid Henry Millward 1/6 ...	0	9	6
	7 April Paid Mr Palmer for Latts 1 2 6 14th Paid Rd Morris for Carrage of Timber 8/-	1	10	6
	Paid for Brick to fix the Tables on 2/6 Given the men for drink when at work 4/-	0	6	6
	19 April Paid the Carpenter 14/5 Paid the Bricklayer 4/6	0	18	11
	23rd Paid for nails hinges & Locks 1 2 2. 27th Paid Mr Lomax for Timber 7 17 6	8	19	8
	3 May Paid for a Skin to Cover the Buck 16/6 Carage of Do 8d		17	2
	15 June Paid Mr Spenlove for 3 sticks 7/6		7	6
	16 Paid Mr Newling Civerig the Buck 7/-		7	0
	18 Paid Ebry for work done at the Harbour 10/-		10	0
	Given the Painters at work			6

Expenses for the Shoe Day, 1764.

Ham 9/- 2 dozn Cyder 8/- 1 Doz Beer 6/- Ale 6/8 Wine 3/4	1	13	0
New Cheese 1/2 Bread 3/- Butter 6d 4 Bottles Rum & water 3/- ...		6	8
Buck Carrier 1/6 Flag Carrier 1/- Tags & laces 1/- 3 Huntsmen 3/- ...		5	6
Ale for ye Attendance		2	0
	2	8	2
Omitted for Ale		2	6
	2	10	8
Receiv'd towards this expence By Quarterage Collected	1	0	8

Memorandum This 18th June 1764 At a General Meeting of the Glovers & Skinners Company it was then agreed in order for the Carriing on ay Shoe & going to Kingsland yearly that Each Freeman has pay into the Hands of Richd Mother, Elder Freeman five shillings. Younger Freeman two shillings And Further it is agreed that evry Freeman shall Draw the same

sum out of the Hands of Rich[d] Mother hand when Duly Elected & Sworn Wardens And Further it is agreed that upon Refuseing to Stand Wardens & going to Kingsland to Forfeit the Money w[ch] he put down & the same to be drawn by the Wardens then Sworne & by them to be Applied for the use of the said Company As Wittness our Hands

Benj Davis, Cha[s] Burley } Wardens { Richard Dyos, John Brookes, James Burley*
Rich[d] Mather*
William *Davis*
John Davis*
Thomas Fox*
Jn[o] Tomkies
Henry millward

1764	For weeding the Seats 1/6 A Ribbon for the flag 6[d]		2	0
	4 July. Mr. Paynes Bill for painting the Harbour & Gilding the Buck	2	1	6
1765	25 Jan[y] for Green trees to go round the two Booths		3	0
	for setting the same & Cutting the Seats & weeding of them		3	0
	Paid Mr Lawrence for Green Trees to go round the Booths 3 Doz in number		6	0

Expencis of the Sho Day 18th June, 1765.

Ham 6/3 New Cheese 1/2 Bread 3/- Butter 6[d] Wine 6/8 2 doz[n] Cyder 8/- 2 doz Beer 10/-	1	15	7
Ale at Kingsland & for the attendance at home 14/6 Flag Carrier 1/- King 1/- ...		16	6
Tho[s] Richards 1/- Buck Carrier 1/6 Huntsmen 2/- Horses for Do. 3/- Pipes Tobacco & Sugar 1/8		9	2
Paid Spendlove for the Hall 1/- Moweing the Harbour 1/- Cake & Bisket 1/-		3	0
	3	4	3

1766	26 May. Paid for Cleaning the Harbour 3/- Paid for Carriing the Collours 1/- ...	4	0
	Paid the man for Cleaning the Harbour & Setting niew seats	4	6
	Paid Mr Pearson for a Horse 3/6... ...	3	6

Expences of the Show Day the 2d June, 1766.

Ham 19lb at 6½ 10/3 New Cheese 1/4 Bread 3/- Butter 7d	0	15	2
15 Galloon of Ale £1 2 doz of Beer 12/- 1 Dozn of Cyder 4/6	1	16	6
Buck Carrier 1/6 2 Kings 2/- 2 Hunsmen & Horses 4/-		7	6
Pipes & Tobacco 1/- Carriage of the things too & from Kingslandd 1/6		2	6
A Neats Tongue		1	6
	3	3	2
1766 For Repairing & Cleaning ye harbour ...		7	10

Expences the Show Day 1767.

A Ham of Bacon 20lb 10/10 Beere 9/- Ale 14/4 Cyder 4/- Rum 2/6	2	0	8
Bread 4/- Butter 6d Cheese 1/2 Pipes and Tobacco 1/1 Beef at home 5/8		12	5
2 Huntchmen 4/- 2 Kings 2/- for Carring the Buck 1/6 . . . the flag 1/-		8	6
The Attendances Ale at Dinner 2/10 for carage of the things to Kingsland 1/6		4	4
paid for the Hall 1/-		1	0
Inspected 1767 Thomas Jones.	3	6	4

26 May 1768

Mr Richd Dyas for his Refusal to stand Warding & going to Kingsland that his money shd be applied to the use of the Company & that Mr Henry Millward was chosen in his Rome & to go to Kingsland.			
The Expenses of Thos Fox & Wm Davies upon the Showday being ye 6 of June 1768. Beef for the Attendance 6/- a Ham 14lb at 6½ 7/7		13	7
Bread 4/- Butter 6d a New Cheese 1/2 Ale 13/10, 6 Bottles of home Brued Beer 3/-	1	2	6
for carriage to Kingsland 1/6 Spent at Cotton hill 8d		2	2
for the use of the things 4d 2 Kings 2/ Buck & flag Carrier 2/-		4	4
2 Hunchmen on Horseback 4/- Repairs at the Harbour 2/ pipes and tobacco 9d ...		6	9
	2	9	4

Expences attending the Keeping of the Show the 7th June 1779.

Mr Corfields bill for Timber 10/1 Mr Tilsleys do for nails 1/8		11	9
A quarter Lamb 3/6 Beef 5/- 4 Coupple Fowles 5/6 a Cheese 1/- Bread 3/6		18	6
A Ham w^{t} 20$\frac{1}{2}$^{lb} 10/3 Ale 19/6 Butter 8^{d} Mr Selvock's bill for Stone Work 2/12/- ..	4	2	5
Mr Davies for beer 10/6 1 dz: Cyder 5/- Mrs Jeffries for Ale 2/6 Paid a woman 6^{d} ...		18	6
Mr Staniers bill for lace 10/- Mr Harrisons' bill 4/3 A Bazel 1/6		15	9
Paid Mr Perk's man 5/- Hair & Wool 10^{d} gave the 2 Kings 2/- carrying the Buck 1/6 ...		9	4
Carrying the Flag 1/- 2 Huntsmen 4/- Paid Collins for Repaireing the Buck 12/6 ...		17	6
7 Linings for Coat & Trowsers 10/- Paid for making do 3/6		13	6
Paid Mr Harrop for plates & Dishes 1/4 Paid Mr Webster for Knives & Forks 1/- ...		2	4
Paid for a Glass Tumbler that was broke 7^{d} Paid T. Moulton for work at ye Harbour 1/6		2	1
Paid Wm Lloyd, do 2/- Paid H. Milward for carrying the flag before the Mayor twice 2/-		4	0
Paid Spendlove for use of ye Hall 1/- Pipes & Tobacco 20^{d} Vinegar & Mustard 4^{d} ...		3	0
Paid for Painting a Board		7	6
	10	7	6

1780 *Exspences attending the keeping the Show on the 29th Day of May.*

Ham 21^{lb} at 6^{d} 10/6 Beef 8/- a Tong 2/6 Fowls 3/2 Ale 20/- Beer and 2 Bottles broken 12/6	2	6	8
Cyder 7/- Bread & Butter 4/3 pipes tobacco mustard & vinegar 1/11 Chees 1/6 ...		14	8
Two kings & Carrying to Flag 3/- Carring the Buck 1/6 Two Hunsman 3/-		7	6
Plates Dishees Knives & Forks 1/11 Clarring the Harbour & Tocking care of wot was sent to Kingsland 2/6 Paid Mr Spendlow 1/- omitted in the last account due to Mr Davies 6/-		11	5
	4	10	3

Expences attending keeping the Show June 1781.

Beef 7/4—Cheese 18d—Fowles 4/8—A Ham wt 20lb @ 6d ℔ lb. 10/-—Tongue 2/6—2 doz Beer 12/-	1	18	0
Butter 6d—Ale 18/-—Mustard & Vinegar 4d—1 doz Porter 5/- 2 doz: Cyder 5/- Bread 4/-	1	12	10
Pipes & Tobacco 11d P'd the Man taking care of ye Harbour 2/6 Carg the Buck 1/6 ...		4	11
do the Flag 1/- Paid the 2 Kings 2/- do 2 Posts 3/- Spent at Mrs Jeffries' 2/8 ...		8	8
Paid Mr Cooke for Plates &c 1/4—do Mr Webster for Knives &c 1/- 4 Bottles broke 1/- a jug lost 5d		3	9
Carg the Flag to Church 1/- for the use of the Hall 1/- a Strap lost 1/-		3	
	4	11	2

Paid Apr: 5: 1783 Mr Lloyd for sundry work done at the Harbour	1	0	8

Expenses attending the keeping of the Shew June 23 1783

Paid Rd Welding 20lb Beef at 4½d 7/6 A Neats Tongue 2/6		10	0
P'd Mr Lee for a Ham 25lb @ 7d 14/6—6 chickens 4/- Bread 4/6 Cheese & Butter 21d	1	4	9
P'd Mr Harries 6 yds Persian @ 2/- 12/- do for Shalloon 1/- Making 2 Streamers &c 2/6		15	6
P'd a man 3 day's work at ye Harbour 3/6 P'd a Stone Mason one day 1/-		4	6
P'd Mr Perry for 3 doz: Porter @ 6/- 18/- do for 19 Galls Ale @ 2/-	2	0	4
6 Bottles Cyder 3/- 6 Bottles Beer 3/- ...		6	0
2 Huntsmen 4/6 2 Kings 2/- Car. flag 18d Mustard & Vinegar 4d		8	2
Pipes & Tobacco 2/- Use of Earthenware & Broken 1/3			7
do. for Dishes & Plates, Knives & Forks 2/4 Paid for Sparrs 2/9		5	1
Lathes' & Nails 2/7		2	7
	6	16	0

Expenses attending the keeping the Show June 4th 1784.

Paid Mr Shippey 10 Galls Porter 1 0 0 Paid for Ale 11/6	1	11	6
Paid Mr Lloyd for 2 Galls Cyder 12/- a Ham 24lb @ 7d 14/- Beef 14lb @ 4½ 5/1 ...	1	11	1
a Tongue 3/- Lamb 3/11 Bread 4/- Chickens 4/- Butter 6d Cheese 1/2		16	7
Tobacco, Pipes mustard & vinegar 1/7½ 2 Kings 2/- 2 Huntsmen 3/6		7	1½
Flag Carr 1/- Ale for men at Home 2/- Cleaning the Harbour &c 2/6 Use of Dishes &c 2/-		7	6
	4	13	9½

1788	Jany Paid Mr Lloyd expence of repairing the Harbor	1	1	6
1810	June 16th paid for repairing the fence round the Harbour		2	6
1812	paid for repairing and Fencing the Harbor	4	18	2½
1815	Paid a man half a Day's work repairing the Fence 1/3 Thorns 1/-		2	3
1817	Paid a Man one Day's work repairing the Fence 2/8 Ale 8d Mr Howell for Thorns 2/-		5	4
1819	Expenses Repairing the Harbour fence Paid for Thorns 8/- Do for lugging 7/- Lock & putting on &c 3/-		18	0
	2½ days work at 2/8 6/8 Ale 2/8		9	4

PRICES OF WINE, BEERE PROVISIONS LABOUR &c., &c.

1641	a pottle of Sacke 2/-
	a day's labour 6d
	a pinte of Sacke 8d
	a paire of gloves 4d
	a pottle of Sacke 2/-
	a belt for a souldier 3/-
	a scabbatt for a Sword 1/4
1649	a blewe Coate for the Warder 4/2
	Keye for the Cheste 6d
1651	a swordo blade & Scabbard 3/-
1657	a quarte of Clarrett & a Bunne 1/-

1660 Jonathan Calcott the Trayned soldyer for 5 days service 5/-
halfe a pounde of Powther 8d
a firelock for the Muskett 7/-
1661 a quarte of sack & Bunn 2/4
the Trayned soldyers for 22 days service 66/-
one pounde & halfe of gunpowther 2/-
1662 one pownde of Powther 1/4
a quarte of sacke 2/-
1663 halfe a pownde of Powther 8d
2 Red Coates for the Souldyers 1 16 0
1666 a pinte of sacke 1/-
1673 for a Blewcoat 14/8 a javlin 1/-
1lb of powder 1/-
a quire of paper 6d
a souldyer 3 days pay 4/6
1675 a padlock 8d
a post letter 1/6
1677 a paire of gloves 8d
1679 a letter sent to Rich Moody 3d
1683 2 bottles of Sider 8d
2 doz of sider 8/-
a payre of gloves 3/6
1684 5 payre of white gloues 4/4
3 payre more 1/10
a scabot & Belt 7/-
1685 pd for 1 dozen of Tipps 3/- for 4 payre of gloves 3/-
1686 pd for 5 payre of gloves 3/9 for 13 yards of Red Ribbond 2/5 for 13 yards of White Ribbond 3/3 for one payre of gloves 10d
pd James Richardson for seruing a warrant 1/-
1688 pd for a small payre of gloues 5d pd for 6 tipps 1/6
1689 1 yd of Ribbond 1/2
1690 pd Baker for a Belt 1/- pd for 2 new scabbards 5/-
pd for 5 payre of gloues 3/4 pd for a sword for ye halfe soldier 6/-
pd for 7 payre of gloues 4/8 pd for stocking ye musquet 6/-
pd a ffee to Mr Tongue (lawyer) 3/6
1693 pd for 8 bottles of syder 4/- pd for 3 payre of gloves 2/-
pd for a bottle of sack 2/- for a pint of sack 1/-
pd for a paire of Does gloues 3/6
1694 pd for a bunn 4d pd ye muzick att dinner 1/6
pd for 1 hundred & halfe of brick 1/6 for 1 load of lyme 1/-

1695 7 payre of gloues for ye Attendants 5/10 2 quarts of sack 4/-
1696 pd for Hookes & eyes 1 pd for a Key for ye Harbor 1/-
1697 pd for 2 Buns 8^{d} pd for 2 Bottles of Syder 1/-
1698-7 pd for 3 bottle of sack & one bun 6/4 pd Mr Cleaton for writeing 2 Letters 2/-
1700 pd for buns & *wigs* & Cakes 2/2 pd for guilding the Buck 4/-
1703 pd for a soldiers pike 4/-
1705 6 paire of gloues 4/6 1 bottle of Sack & a Bun 2/8
1739 paid for two dozen of Cyder 12/- paid for wine and Punch 3/2
1740 pd for a Bottle of wine & a cake 2/2
1746 pd Taylour for getting Stakes & *Tyneing* ye harbour 1/6 pd for a cream cheese 1/3 a bottle of wine 1/8 pd for a doz^{n} ot Cyder 4/-

RARE & OBSOLETE WORDS, DISUSED TRADES, & CUSTOMS.

1639 *Halbeard*—Paid for keeping cleane the holbearde. "This weapon is mentioned in the 15th century but did not come into general use until the middle of the 16th. The staff of the English halberd was about 5 feet in length, made of ash. It was carried by serjeants of infantry until it was superseded by a spear resembling the halberd with the cross axe omitted. It united the bill glaive and pike & was particularly used by the Helvetians and Germans."
1639 *Bandaleers*—"A muskett with bandaleers" or with "a payre of ditto." These were little wooden cases, covered with leather each containing a charge of powder, fastened to a broad band of leather put round the "trayned souldyers" neck who had, besides, a sworde, a Belte, headpiece, Reste, knapsacke, one worme, one scowrer, one Bullett moulde & mach. Other souldyers had pike's swordes, and Beltes.
1644 *Urbino* Morris is apprenticed
1649 Richard Betcott of Shrewsbury *Clothworker*
1649 *Mylnor*, (the name of a trade, probably *millener* or *milaner.)*
1660 The *Quarrell* "Paide the Trayned Soldyer for Trayninge in the *quarrell*"
1660 *Firelocke* "Paide Clement Owen for a firelocke for the *Muskett*" (*Mach* becomes a thing of the past.)
1660 *Trowman* "Thomas Kiffin Trowman." The sailing

master or captain of a *trow* w'ch was a Severn trading vessel, a barge on a very large scale, wide, flat-bottomed & schooner rigged 80 tons burthen or upwards. The Trow was a Public-house sign at Jackfield in 1880 *(Word Book)*

1661 *Locke of the Muskett,* " mending " thereof " & for a newe springe & cockepynn "

1669 *Two edged sword* is mentioned among the goods of the Company

1672 " *The Exchequer* " a street or district of the town

1678 " *Stuthings or Suitthings* Paid Mr Webb for the *Stuthings* 2^li^ 8^s^ 0^d^ (probably *Escutcheons.)*
paid spent in gathering moneys for them 00 01 06

1680 *Edrey* Jones & *Galilee* Jones servants to Richd Newton

1683 Rec^d^ for the old *Buff Coat* 01 10 00

1684 *Tips* or *tipps* " pd Rich: ffawkner for *tips* " (?)
pd for 1 dozen of *tipps*

1687 John Whittakers *gounldsmith* (?)

1688 " Pd to the *Bedlam* Morris 10/- " " to the Bedloms 5/-

1690 " *Venus Everall* " the soldyer's name (Sylvanus or Siluanus)

1694 " pd Barker (or Baker) as a *halph souldier* 3/- "

1700 *Habakkuck* Newton

1707 " Thomas Cowper—*oyle lether dresser* "

1708 " Edwd Evans *Inholder* "
Inholder. This word, as an equivalent of " inkeeper " is familiar in early literature.—*N. & Q. March* 20 '86 p 240

1721 *Cennett* " Agreed that the widdow steene . . . may goe on with makeing Breeches prouided shee Dos not Line them with fflonen or Buckron or *Cennett* onely Lether

1737 *Tawdresser* John Davis *Tawdresser* of Frankwell This is from the Saxon " tawian " to prepare skins, to curry, to scourge. Tawers combined with leather dressing, the making of gloves, leather doublets, breeches, girdles, waistcoats, garters (or buskins) purses &c.

1745 The 1st double Christian name: *Francis Turnor Blithe* Mayor

1763 " *Can Office* " " Mr Williams of the *Can Office* "

1767 " *A Ham of Bacon* 20^lb^ 10/10 "

1769 *Pointmakers* The C^o^ is described as the freternity of Glovers & skinners, *pointmakers,* pursers, *feltmongers,* Leather-sellers & parchment makers

LIST OF MAYORS

(Entries not in Contemporary Handwritings.)

1638 "The flirste yeare Shrewsbury was made a Maior Towne"
Thomas Jones Esq was ye first Maior.
1639 Robert Betton 2nd Maior.
1640 Hugh Harris Esq. 3rd Maior dyed succeeded by Thos Wingfeild
1641 Richd. Gibbons, Esq.
1642 Thos Studley, Esq.
1643 Robt Betton, junr Esq.
1644 Charly Benion, Esq.
1645 Thos Nickols, Esq.
1646 Thos Knight, Esq.
1647 Richd Lewellin, Esq.
1648 Owen George, Esq ("in whose maoralty K. Charles ye 1s murdered")
1649 Thos Hayes, Esq.
1650 Jon Proude, Esq.
1651 Charls Bennion, Esq.
1652 Richd Chessher, Esq.
1653 Johnathan Rowley, Esq.
1654 Jon Cooke, Esq.
1655 Adam Web, Esq.
1656 Jon Low
1657 Thos Hunt
1658 Jon Betton
1659 Jon Wallshall
1660 Andrew Vivars Maior ("In whose mairalty K Charles ye 2nd restord")
1661 Richard Baggot
1662 Sr Rich: prince
1663 Jon: Langley, Esq.
1664 Ed. Kinaston of Ebrett Clee
1665 ffrancis Burton of Longnor
1666 Ri'd Waring of Woodcott
1667 John Harding, Esqr
1668 Samll Lloyd, Esqr
1669 Rich. Taylor, Esqr
1670 Thomas Cotton, Esqr
1671 Roger Griffiths, Esqr
1672 Danll Jevon, Esqr
1673 Roland Middeton

1674 Wm Thinn
1675 Jon Severns
1676 Rich. Hosier
1677 Robt ffoster
1678 Ed. Phillips
1679 Arthur Hincks
1680 Jon Harwode
1681 George Lewellin
1682 Edward Gosnell of Rossall
1683 Collins. Woollrich
1684 Jon Wood Maior dyed Robt Wood succeded
1685 Sr ffrancis Edwards Barronet
1686 Thomas Bawdewin
1687 Richd Salter
1688 Richd Muckleston Displaced Jon Hill put in Maior
1689 Jonathan Scott of Betton Strange
1690 Samll Thomas
1691 Charles: Kinaston
1692 Jon Hollier
1693 Arthur Tonge
1694 Samll Adderton
1695 Simon Hanmore
1695·6 Jon Kinaston of Hordley
1697 Robt Shepherd
1698 & 1699 Andrew Johnson
1699 Moses Reynolds dyed Richd Presland succeded
1700 Jon Kinaston Drapr
1701 Robt Phillips
1702 Rowland Bright Glover dyed Thomas Harwoode succeded
1703 William Bowdler
1704 William Leighton
1705 Thos Bowdlr
1706 Jon Twis
1707 Jon ffelton dyed Wm Smyth succeded
1708 Samll Cooke
1709 Wm Clemson
1710 Walter patshall
1711 William Turner
1712 Jonathan Scott
1713 Edward Jones
1714 James Blakeway
1715 Thomas Phillips
1716 Joseph Muckleston
1717 William Kinaston
1718 Sr Charles Lloyd Bart

1719-20 Henery Jenkes
1720 Thoˢ Morehall
1721 Michaell Brickdale
1722-3 Edward Gregory
1723-4 Mathew Trevers
1724 Thomas Lindop
1725 Samˡˡ Elisha
1726 John Adams
1727 Joseph Jones
1728 John ffownes
1729 Godolphin Edwards
1731 Abraham Davis
1732 Richard Lloyd
1733 John Lacon
1734 Joⁿ Rogers
1735 Sʳ Richd Corbet Barnᵗ
1736 Charles Bolas
1737 Robert More of Linle
1738 Robert More of Linley Esqʳ Mayor July yᵉ 20ᵗʰ 1738
1739 June yᵉ 26ᵗʰ Edward Corbett Esqʳ
1740 June yᵉ 9ᵗʰ Brockwell Griffiths Esq
1741 June the 2ᵈ Edward Twiss Esq
1742 Trafford Barnston Esqʳ Maior 1742
1745 Francis Turnor Blithe then Mayor
1747 Isaac Pritchard
1748 Mʳ James Downes
1749 Mʳ Wᵐ Attkies
1750 Thoˢ Fownes Esqʳ
1751 John Adams Junʳ Esq
1752 Willᵐ Oswell Esqʳ
1762 Henry Adams
1766 Chaˢ Bolas
1767 John Kinchant
1780 Edw Cludde Mayor
1783 John Flint
1797 H. Bevan

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF NEWPORT, CO. SALOP.

By the late EDWARD JONES.

THE BURGESSES—*(Continued.)*

The exact total sum of money received in answer to the long rhetorical Brief issued by Charles II. in aid of the poor suffering people of Newport does not appear in any record that is extant, but to prove that the Brief had some effect in distant parts of the country the following items have been extracted from the several Parish Registers :—

"Collected at Staunton St. Johns Oxfordshire March 20: 1668 for Newport in Salop 4/1.

"Collected at the Church of the Holy Rood in the Parish of Sparsholt and County of Berks March 24: 1668 for a great fire in Newport in ye County of Salop the summe of six shillings and three pence.

"Collected at Ludlow 11 October 1668 for Newport £1 3 4.

"Collected at S^t^. Nicholas Durham Novr 10: 1668 for the fire at Newport in Salopp £1 6 8.

On 26 May, 22 Charles II. the Burgesses make Sir Charles Wilbraham and Edwin Skrymsher Burgesses.

On 2nd March, 22 Charles II., William Horne and Elizabeth his wife conveyed a piece of waste land with a barn situated upon it in the Hoyles or Holes to William Staunton, £30 being paid to William Horne, and 10s. to Elizabeth his wife for her consent, this waste land and barn having been the same day bought of the Burgesses of the Town of Newport by William Horne and his wife, for a consideration expressed in the indenture made between these two parties: This Barn in 1769 was sold by Mrs. Elizabeth Swinnerton of the

Borough of Stafford, to John Owen, of Newport, for £40. It then joined at the East end another Barn belonging to John Hodkiss, butcher. On Aug. 22, 1769, it was let by John Owen to Thomas Justess at £2 10s. per annum, but being burnt down in the fire at the Tanyard, 1791, a Cottage was erected on its site. This Cottage, now (1886), is the property of Mr. Owen Davies, brazier, of Newport.

On the 11th Sept., 1669, the Burgesses chose Philip Eyton, of Ellerton, Esqre, as their High Steward.

In this year, according to Newport Church Register, Walter Adams, nephew of the Founder, gave a Clock to be placed in the Market House.

1671, Aug. 20, Memorandum. It was ordered by the Parish that it be entered into the Parish Booke that five shillings be allowed for ever for ringing upon the 21st of August being Mr. William Adams (the Town's great benefactor) his Anniversary. Thos Munk Parish Clerk.

The custom of ringing on Adams's Day was duly observed on Aug. 21st, until the year 1752.

In 1753 the date was altered to Sept. 1st, which day is still recognised, on the correction of the Calendar. The Julian year or Old Style had been corrected by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, and had been adopted by every country on the Continent of Europe except Sweden and Russia. The error of the old style was universally admitted in 1751 to have grown to eleven days. In preparing the Bill for the Reformation of the Calendar the Earl of Chesterfield was assisted by the Earl of Macclesfield and Mr. Bradley, two of the ablest mathematicians in Europe. By this Act 24, Geo. II., c. 23, the legal year was made to begin on the 1st January, instead of the 25th March, and eleven days in September, intermediate between the 2nd and the 14th, 1752, were to be nominally omitted in order to bring the Calendar into unison with the actual state of the solar year.

In 1671 in the Minute Book of the Burgesses is inserted this "Rent Roll for one year."

Imprimis:	s.	d.		s.	d.
Mr. Chetwin ...	6	2	James Bayley ...	1	2
Thomas Bayley ...	1	8	Tho: Heyley ...	2	0
William Stringer ...	1	10	William Stanton ...	4	0
Richard Brooke ...	1	0	John Taylor ...	8	0
John Boycott ...	0	6	Thomas Turner ...	2	0
John Llewellin ...	4	0	Marie Hudle ...	2	11
Luke Justice ...	2	1	Thomas Hawkins ...	2	2
William Bowers ...	0	6	Meadow in Aston Lane	0	6
Roger Fowke ...	1	0	John Leeke ...	1	3
Francis Adams ...	0	4	Edward Poole ...	0	6
Francis Forester ...	0	2	Thomas Poynor ...	0	7
Robert Webster ...	0	4	Mr. Cotes	0	3
Alms House Ground...	1	8	Rich: Hitchkocke ...	0	2
Mr. Holbrooke ...	0	3	William Browne ...	3	1
James Bayley ...	2	3	Widd: Adeney ...	2	0
Mr. Adams... ...	4	0	Jonah Hillingsworth...	2	0
Widow Ball ...	0	6	Rich[d] Cowper ...	5	6
Rich: Fletcher ...	1	0	Willi: Hawkins ...	2	6
Francis Holmes ...	1	8	Willi: Horne ...	5	8
Francis Simson ...	0	8	Alex: Heyley ...	0	1
Tho: Rathbone ..	0	2	Geo: Person ...	0	2
Andrew Bennett ...	11	0	Geo: Higgins ...	0	2
Robert Ball ...	4	8	Tho: Bowens for his		
Broughton's Land ...	1	6	yerde's end ...	0	3
John Cherrington ...	1	0	Luke Justice ...		
Lewes Sansome ...	4	10	Widd: Huddleston		
Widd: Sambrooke ...	0	2	Burgesse Wid: ...	4	0
Widd: Deanam ...	0	3	Thomas Miller for his		
Widd: Hinde ...	1	0	inckrochment ...	2	6
James Adams ...	1	0	Richard Smart ...	2	0

& w. is £05 15 09.

At a genr[all] meetinge of the Burgesses whose names are subscribed the fourth day of January in the four and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our Sovaraigne lord Charles the second of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, kinge defender of the faithe &c., annoq: D'ni 1672: They did order and consent that Robert Clud of Dawley in the county of Salop esq. should Bee made and was thereby elected a Burgesse of the said Burrough of Newport And that hee should have

order accordingly in Com'on forme &c. The aforesaid Burgesses whose names are subscribed had at the aforesaid generall meetinge and the day and yeare aforesaid elected and made choice of the aforesaid Robert Clud to bee their High Steward of the Corpora'con of Newport aforesaid.

William Richardsone	Willm. Justice.
Edward Peele.	Gerard Thurston.
Robert Everett.	William Horne.
Arthur Sharman.	Robt. Ball
Willi: Staunton, Senior.	Geo: Barnfield.

In a detached paper pinned in the Minute Book is written a similar statement as to the election of Robert Clud of Dawley as a Burgess and High Steward with these names subscribed: Edwin Skrymsher, William Staunton, John Taylor, Gerard Thurston, Robert Ball, Edward Peele, Thomas Cranmer, Robert Everett.

On the 29th Sept., 1683, the Burgesses elected John Cotes, of Woodcote, Esq., as High Steward and elected Robert Kynnersley of Loxley, Esq., a Burgess. On the resignation of Mr. Cotes in the same year, they elected Sir Edwin Skrymsher, Knt., as High Steward, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1688—when the following entry is made in Newport Church Register:—"Jany Memorandum that the Honour of Gentry Edwin Skrymsheir, that honoured Esqre, eminent Christian, Patriot of his Country, contemner of earthy honour, who refused the Earldom of Dundee, finished this life the 4 day at 10 in the even and was laid up with his Fathers in Forton Church the 9 day."

In 1688 the Burgesses elected Thomas Moreton Esqr as High Steward.

In 1691 the Burgesses elected Thomas Pigott of Chetwynd a Burgess.

On the 14th May, 1698, they elected Edward Barber of Flashbrooke Esq. (inter alios), a Burgess.

In the year 1704 died the humorous but licentious poet Tom Brown. He was son of William Browne, tanner, of Newport, and was born in 1663. He was

educated at the Grammar School in Newport, from which he passed to Christ Church College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1684. It does not appear that he remained there long, for taking advantage of a remittance from an indulgent father and trusting that his wit would help out his learning, he dashed off for the Metropolis and entered into all its gaieties. Having drained the cup of pleasure to the dregs, and spent the last carolus in his purse, he retired to Kingston-on-Thames, and, trusting to his proficiency in the ancient and modern languages, opened a school. The drudgery of this employment soon disgusted him; he returned to London and to his former life, drawing notes on Parnassus to discharge his tavern reckonings, and wasting his rich fund of wit and humour in low abuse and frivolous satire. Admired and shunned, laughed at and despised, he passed the latter part of his life in great indigence. It is said that Lord Dorset, pitying his misfortunes, invited him to a Christmas dinner, where Tom, to his grateful surprise, found a bank note of £50 laid under his plate. He died in extreme poverty, and was interred in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey, near the remains of Mrs. Behn, with whom he had been intimate. His earliest printed poems are to be found in the *Miscellany of Poems and Translations by Oxford Hands*, 8vo., 1685, pp. 58—63. One of them bears date 1682. His *Reason of Mr. Bayes changing his Religion*, 4to, 1688, first brought him into notoriety and gave him friends and patrons. In 1691, he brought out *The Lacedemonian Mercury*, or, as he called it, a *Query Office*, in opposition to *The Athenian Mercury*. This was a folio in half sheets, to appear twice a week, but it soon came to an end. His *Life of William III* being the continuation of Maurier's *Lives of the Princes of Orange* (London, 8vo., 1693), is a very fair specimen of his serious writings, and justified Johnson's negative praise of him that he was "not deficient in literature." His whole works were printed in 1707 in four volumes, consisting of Dialogues, Essays, Declamations, Satires,

Letters from the Dead to the Living, Translations, Amusements, &c. These writings exhibit the character of the author's mind; they are replete with wit and humour, seasoned with learning, but degraded by obscenity.

Whether or not the inhabitants of Newport had recovered from the disastrous effects of the great fire of 1665 previously to the year 1714 does not appear, but the Burgesses seem to have lost all control over the management of the town, for "on the 30th Nov., 1714, they elected Ralph Leeke gent^n^ High Steward to retrieve their affairs, as all neighbouring gentlemen of note refused to fill the office till he had effected that design."

"In 1717 Awdry Baldwin Esq. was made a Burgess. Thomas Morgan sen^r^ assumed the title, though elected in private by five Burgesses only, the rest declaring against it, because he never was a Burgess himself, nor ever was entered in the Burgess Book as all his predecessors had been, to which most of the Burgesses have subscribed.

"At a Generall Meeting of ye Burgesses of Newport whose names are underwritten, this 15th day of March, in ye fourth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George of Great Britain &c., Annoq: D'ni: 1717, it was ordered that Wm Careswell Clerke should have a grant under our Com'on seale to him and his heires in fee farm of a piece of Ground and Barne thereupon built by his late Father deceased in ye Hoyles near ye Barnes of Wm Hawkins Gent: and John Ball and containing ab^t^ 42 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth he paying Ll2 3s. 0d. for a Fine and also paying a rent of 1s. 4d. at Lady Day and Mich'as yearely for Ever.

Ra: Leeke, Stew^d^.

Wm Yonge	Wm Holmes
J^k^ Greenwood	Athanasius Sherman
Fr: Skrymsher	John Forrester
J^n^ Haynes	Will: Minton
Jabez Frith	Edward Barbour.

" Ordered ye 15th of March 1717 That Thomas Parsons (Mason) should have a grant under the Com'on Seale to him and his heires in fee farm of a piece of ground wth a Barne and Shedd thereupon built by Arthur Sherman dec^d in ye Hoyles adjoining to ye way from ye Backhouse Lane End to ye Marsh He paying one and twenty shillings for a fine and also paying a Rent of one shilling at Lady Day and Mich^s yearely for ever.

Ra : Leeke, Stew^d

Wm Yonge	John Haynes.
John Greenwood	Will : Minton.
Fr : Skrymsher	Athanasius Sherman.
Edward Barbour	John Forrester."

As the mismanagement of their trust had become so serious and some questions of importance appeared so complex, the Burgesses in 1717 resolved to take Counsel's opinion on the subject. Accordingly the following case was submitted to Serjt. E. Booth and Serjt. St. John Cheshire.

" The case of The Burgesses of Newport Com : Salop, King Henry II by Charter confirmed all the Liberties and Customs they had temp : Hen : primi. Edwd II confirmed that Charter and Edw : VI confirmed the last.

" By the Charter of 15 Edw : II it appears that the Borough of Newport was in the King's hands. The Burgesses aforesaid have for many hundred years past enjoyed several rights and privileges of being Toll free of the Market and of choosing new Burgesses as well Foreigners as Townsmen as oft as they pleased, their numbers not being limited, but now not exceeding 30. But their old Books of Orders and Elections being lost or burnt, about 52 years ago in the great fire of 1665, which consumed most of the Town, and their present Book being but of 49 years standing, the Lords of the Manor (because of the Tolls of the Market) dispute the power of choosing Foreigners, though by the Book in being it appears the Neighbouring Gentlemen and

others, Farmers, have been chosen 47 years ago, and often since, and when chosen never after paid toll. But the Lords now pretend that they are part of the Community, and that their consent and approbation ought to be had, which never was before. Note: That the Lord Audley's family (who were anciently Lords of the Manor of Newport) in all their Grants to the Burgesses, call them 'Burgenses Meos,' and sometimes 'Liberos Burgenses Meos de Novo Burgo,' &c.

"*Q.* Whether the Burgesses can legally elect foreigners, and if foreigners elected shall bring actions against the Lords' Agents for taking Tolls? Whether they can prescribe to be Toll free and whether the Burgesses Book will be evidence of the Usage? N.B. The Burgesses have always granted the Burgesship's Leases, &c., by Deed under the Com'on Seal and have sued and been sued at Law and in Equity by the name and style of the Burgesses of Newport."

Serj^{t} E. Bootle's opinion 12th Decr 1717. The question entirely depends on the method and usage within the town. Upon the case stated I do not see any reason but the Burgesses may elect foreigners and they prescribe to be Toll free, if by custom foreigners have been exempt, and the Burgesses Book if a public book will be evidence though not conclusive evidence. But it will be necessary to support it by more antient testimony.

Serj^{t}. St. John Cheshire's opinion, 5th Dec., 1717. By the putting of the case I am led to conclude that the Burgesses are a Corporate Body, having a perpetual succession, and in that view originally it is reasonable to suppose that the inhabitants were made into that body. But usage may warrant foreigners to be admitted of that body and to partake of their privileges and exemptions, and an Antient Book supported and verified by other proof will be evidence of it. If the lord or his agents distrain for toll upon them or their goods, and they bring actions, the lord may justify for the toll, and the plaintiff may reply the exemption as

a Burgess, &c., and thereby the point may be brought to trial and judgment. But it is strange that this body has no head.

Lord Nicholas de Audeley (then Lord of the Manor), temp: Edw. II., grants to his free Burgesses of Newport and their heirs (no successors mentioned in that or any other of the Audeleys' grants) a piece of waste land near the town, which the Burgesses, temp: Elizabeth, and after, grant away in small parcels to build barns on, reserving to them, their heirs and successors, small yearly rents with power of distress; many counterparts of which Grants the Burgesses now have, but cannot distinguish which barns or lands some of them respectively concern, as not being well described in the Deeds, and having been often transferred since the original grants were made, and through negligence or corruption of the Burgesses' bailiffs, many of those rents are now in arrear for 20 or 30 years, and the owners of the barns refuse to pay them.

"*Q.* Whether the land does not devolve on the successors though not named in Lord Audeley's grant, there being, perhaps, no heirs living of those who were Burgesses when the grant was made, and, admitting that the Burgesses may make good avowrys, how many years backwards can they legally distrain for; if they cannot by their deeds ascertain the particular lands so as to make such avowrys, cannot they in equity compell the owners of the barns to sett forth their originall Grants from the Burgesses?"

"*A.* As they are incorporated by the name of Burgesses, and consequently can take a fee without words of limitation to their successors, I think that the word *heir* will be rejected, and that they may take in their corporate capacity—Ut res magis valeat—for taking it to be limited to them in their general capacity it will be void for uncertainty; that they may avow for all the rent in arrear, and if they are under difficulty as to ascertaining or fixing their title for the reasons mentioned, equity will assist in a discovery."

"If the Burgesses were a Corporation, aggregate at the time of Lord Audley's grant to them and their heirs, it will enure to them and their successors, and they may distrain and avow on their lands charged for rent in arrear, so far as they are in arrear, because in case of a rent claimed by deed, that being the title no seisin needs be alleged, and consequently the statute of limitation has no place. But, in case the tenants admit the charge on their lands, arrear beyond 30 years may be presumed to be paid; otherwise, if the tenant denies his lands chargeable with the rent; and in this case it seems most advisable for the Corporation to exhibit a bill to discover whether their tenants do not hold some houses or lands chargeable with some, and what rents, and to set forth their grants, and whether they do not hold some lands comprised in the description of them."

The Burgesses had formerly lands and rents of considerable yearly value, which being granted to them for no particular uses, they have time out of mind employed the rents and profits in repairing the streets yearly, but the lands and rents being almost all aliened and lost, so that they do not now amount to £3 a year clear, the streets are gone much out of repair and the town people refuse to repair them. Note: The Burgesses are in debt, and all their lands and rents, if to be sold, would hardly raise money enough to pay their debts.

"*Q.* Who must put and keep the streets in repair since Burgesses' rents are so sunk that it is impossible they can do it? And where their lands have been wrongfully possessed and enjoyed without any consideration or conveyance for near 50 years past (as some are) by persons who were their bailiffs and purchasers under them, whether they have any, and what remedy to recover them?"

"*A.* If there is no particular custom or bye-law for repairing, I conceive they must be repaired as in other towns. As to the lands I do not see that they have any remedy."

"*A.* Of common right the parish ought to repair the streets as part of the highways within the parish, and it will be incumbent on the parish to lay the burden of the repair thereof on some other, ratione tenuræ, prescriptions, &c., and if any lands dedicated to bear the charge are concealed, or have been conveyed away so as that they cannot now be fixed to be subject to this charge (as they will be likely to escape under 50 years exemption, though in case of an appropriation to this service now legally appearing with certainty, length of time would be avoided), the former charge upon the parish will survive, and if the parish have reasonable grounds to bring in any houses, barns, or lands to bear or contribute to the charges an Information in the Attorney Generall's name at the relation of the parish against the owners and occupiers of their lands, &c., may be proper remedy to recover and fix the charge upon them."

[Indorsed.]

1 *Q.* Of making foreigners Burgesses?
A. They may.

2 *Q.* If Grants to Burgesses & their heirs will enure to their successors, and if they may avow for rent in arrear for 20 to 30 years?
A. They will enure to their successors so they may avow.

3 *Q.* If the Parish must repair the Street if the Burgesses' Rents (wherewith it was before done) be withheld?
A. As the Parish was originally charged in the case, the former charge on the Parish will survive.

Several Grants from the Burgesses and several Kings' Charters and other Grants to them are not to be found.

By Indenture of Release dated 2nd May, 1717, James Liversage and his brother Thomas in consideration of the sum of £80 (whereof £50 was therein stated to have been given to the Poor of the Parish of Chetwynd by Mrs. Honor Dryden, and the remaining £30 by other pious and charitable persons), conveyed to Robert Pigott, Francis Skrymsher, and Richard Brooke, their heirs and assigns, All that Messuage or Tenement with the appur-

tenances situate in Newport in a certain street there called the High Street where Frances Liversage, widow, lately dwelled between the house of Thomas Onyons in the holding of Thomas Vernon, gardener, on the West side, and the house of William Liversage in the holding of Edward Hodgson on the East side, with all houses, outhouses, gardens and yards thereunto belonging, excepting the garden lying backwards from the said Messuage of the said William Liversage in length 30 yards and in breadth about 5 yards from the footway lying on the west side of the said garden to the land of Ralph Buckeridge : and also All that Croft inclosure, piece or parcel of land, meadow or pasture, containing one acre or thereabouts situate in the Parish of Chetwynd: To hold for the only proper use and behoof of the poor of the Parish of Chetwynd.

Ralph Leeke, gent[n], High Steward of Newport, departed this life 1717.

In 1732 Lord Chancellor Macclesfield died. He was the son of an attorney named Parker, at Leek, Staffordshire. He was taught to read by his mother, and was afterwards sent to the Free Grammar School at Newport. The most gifted boy in the school then was Thomas Withers the son of a shoemaker. Tom was so clever that an attempt was made, without success, to send him to some University, by means of a public subscription among the neighbouring gentry. It must have been a scene worthy of the world's greatest painter when, years afterwards, the two schoolfellows met —Tom Withers the keeper of a stall at Newport, and Parker as the Lord Chancellor of England.

At a General Meeting of the Burgesses of Newport whose names are underwritten the tenth day of Aprill in the twelfth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, & so forth, and in the yeare of our Lord God, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, it was ordered as followeth :— The said Burgesses did elect and chuse John Cotes of Woodcote, in the County of Salop, Esquire, one of the

Burgesses of the said Burrough to be High Steward of the Corportion of Newport aforesaid :

William Holbrooke	Tho : Stanton.
Ri : Old	Tho Broughall.
Wil : Minton	John Hayley
John Forrester	William Woodhouse.
Tho Richardson	

For twenty-two years previously to this meeting the Burgesses must have neglected their duties, as no meeting seems to have been held. In the margin of the Minute Book is the following entry —" 10 Feb." 1812. It appears from the examination of this book that no meeting of the Burgesses of the Borough of Newport was held between the years 1717 and 1739, a period of twenty-two years.

R. Leeke, High Stew^{d}.	Thos. Brown
Robt. Outlaw, Bailiff	W. Peate
W^{m}. Masefield	W^{m}. Collier.

Upon the death of John Cotes, Esq., in 1740, Robert Pigott, of Chetwynd, Esq., was elected High Steward of the Corporation of Newport.

Whether at the instigation of Mr. Pigott, or of some one else, or owing to the bad state of their finances, or loss of property through mismanagement, the Burgesses now entered fully into their duties by examining the deeds and writings of the property which should be in their possession. Hereupon, in the Minute Book, a schedule this 11th March, 1741, was ordered to be entered of the several deeds and writings concerning the lands of the Burgesses aforesaid, then delivered into the custody and possession of Robert Pigott, Esqre, the present Steward.

N^{o}. (1) Lord Audley's Release from Carriage of Fish.

(2) Lord Audley's Grant of Common in the Marsh to the Burgesses of Newport and their heirs paying 20s. yearly.

(3) Grant of the Ground whereon the Boothall was built from Nicholas de Aldeleigh, Redd : 3s.

(4) A^{o}. 2 Edv^{i}. 2^{di}. A Deed for the bringing of the watercourse to Newport. Original wth Com'on Seal.

(5) 2°. Edv^{i}. 2. Deed for conduct of the water to Newport. Counterpart. D°.

(6) 6 Edv. 2. Lord Audley's Grant of his right to Northbrome, the Calvercrofts and his two little Marshes, at 4s. p^{r}. annum rent.

(7) 8 Edv. 2. A Messuage with a Curtilage and a Croft granted to the Com'onalty of Newport for the maintenance of the Waterworks. Rent p^{r}. an' 4s.

(8) 11 Edv. 2. Roger son of W^{m}. the Herdman. Grant of the fourth part of the Almond's Meadow.

(9) 43 Edv. 3^{d}. Smyth. Grant of a Tenement & Curtilage in Newport in Norbrome to the Com'onalty for ever, they paying 6s. 8d. yearly for ever.

(10) 6 Hen. 7th. Mr Porters Grant of the Uppermost Calvercroft for maintaining ye conduit or Waterpipes.

The writings above were tyed up in a bundle by themselves.

(28) 32 Eliz: Tho Stanton's Counterpart, of a Barn in the Hoyles. Rent 6d.

(29) 32 Eliz: Thomas Peat's Counterpart, of a Barn place in the Hoyles. Rent 20d.

(30) 32 Eliz: Burgesses to Thos Hawkins, mercer, of Land in the Warden's Croft. Rent p' Ann' 3s. 4d.

(31) 32 Eliz: Burgesses to John Mathews of land to build on in the Hoyles. Rent 1s. 4d.

(32) 35 Eliz: To W^{m}. Hawkins of a piece of land in S^{t}. Mary's Street. Rent 6d.

(33) 35 Eliz: To Tho Hakin of land adjoining to Boothall. Rent 1s. 6d.

(34) 35 Eliz: To John Matthews of Wast Land in The Hoyles—built on. Rent 1s. 4d.

(35) 35 Eliz: To W^{m}. Whitemore of a Barn. Rent 1s.

(36) 35 Eliz: To Roger Sherman. Rent 1s.

(37) 35 Eliz: To Issabell Whitemore. Rent 1s.

(38) 35 Eliz: To John Adams. Rent 1s.
Francis Newport Esqre Stew^{d}.

(39) 35 Eliz: To Thos Bayley. Rent 1s. 2d.

(40) 35 Eliz: To Robert Barnfield. Rent 3s. 3d.
The 7 last bear date 2^{d} Aug^{t}.

(41) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Benbow. Rent 1s. 4d.

(42) 39 Eliz: To Robert Brooke. Rent 2s. 2d.

(43) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Cramer. Rent 1s.

(44) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Crompton. Rent 1s. 4d.

(45) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Sawyer. Rent 8d.
(46) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Mason a Barn. Rent 1s.
(47) 39 Eliz: To John Frenche a Barn. Rent 1s.
(48) 39 Eliz: To John Symons a Barn. Rent 1s.
(49) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Cramer a Barn. Rent 1s.
The nyne last before mentioned bear date 15th May.
(50) 39 Eliz: To William Kinnaston a Barn. Rent 1s. dated 18th May.
(51) 39 Eliz: To Thomas Hoggins a Barn. Rent 1s. dated 18th May.
(52) 4 Jac 1. To Richard Felton & Jn° Woodhouse a piece of Wast land & house built thereon. Rent 1s. 2d. June.
(53) 13 Jacobi primi. To Henry Browne. Rent 1s. 6d. June.
(54) 6 Caroli primi. To Robert Hawkins a Barne. Rent 1s. 19th August.
(55) 8 Car: primi. To Thomas Hawkins a Barne. Rent 1s. 6d. 4th Sept.
(56) 14 Car: 1st. To Francis Cowper al's Thornton a Barne. Rent 1s. 8d. 29th March.
(57) 15 Car: 1st. To Richard Cooper, a Barn. Rent 3d. 13th March.

These, begun at No. 28, are tyed up in a bundle by themselves, and all are in fee of lands in and about Newport, but chiefly the Hoyles.

15 Mar: 1717. Counterpart of the Grant of Mr. Carswells Barn in fee farm. Rent 1s. 4d.
15 Mar: 1717. Counterpart of Burgesses Grant of a Barn to Tho Parsons in fee farm. Rent 1s.
11 March 1741. Counterpart of the Burgesses Lease for 99 years of a house to John Jervis. Rent 5s.
20 March 1741. Counterpart of Burgesses Grant of a House and Gardens to Christian Parsons. Rent 4s.
20 Mar: 1741. Countpt of their Grant of a house to Tho. Justice. Rent 1s.
2 Feb: 1742. Count'pt of their Grant of a little close to John Peate. Rent 1s. 6d.

In 1743 a Fire Engine for the use of the Parish of Newport was bought in London for £50.

At a general meeting of the Burgesses held on the 6th day of May, in the 21st year of the reign of George the second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France,

and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord, 1748, it was ordered that Christopher Higgins, of Loynton, in the county of Stafford, gentleman, should be and he was thereby elected a Burgess of Newport aforesaid, and that he should have a deed made to him in com'on form accordingly, and that John Peate, of Newport, Saddler, should be and he was thereby elected one of the Bailiffs of the said Borough, upon the resignation of Thomas Dickenson, late one of the said Bailiffs.

Robt Pigott, Steward.	Saml Yonge.
William Yonge.	Ri: Old.
Saml Dickenson.	Geo: Stanton.
Saml Dugard.	Thomas Broughall.
W^{m}. Stanley.	X his mark.
Thos. Dickenson.	Witness Jno. Taylor.

In 1749, a singular proposal was originated, viz: the formation of a Trust for the management of Newport Bridge. Up to this date the Burgesses and their Steward with the Lords of the Manor had been the local authorities, to use a modern style. It would have been supposed that they were themselves quite competent to repair the Town Bridge, and that it would have been in the ordinary course of their duty to do so, and to keep it in repair. Had a new Bridge been in question, on a scale too large for the Burgesses to undertake, their parting with their powers could have been more easily understood. But it was not so. A Bridge existed, however much it may have got out of repair, and, as is shown by the following indenture, the Lords of the Manor and the Burgesses granted to the Trustees the property with which their work was to be done, both then and afterwards. The establishment of this trust was the first step towards that divided government of the town which still continues. The precedent set with the Bridge Trust, was improved upon in the creation of the Marsh Trust in 1764, and in the reconstitution of the Marsh Trust in 1854 the Burgesses were practically ignored.

By an Indenture dated the 5th of May, 1749, purporting to be made between the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl Gower, Lords of the Manor of Newport, and Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, Esq., Steward of the Borough of Newport, and the Burgesses of the said Borough of the first part, and Robert Barber, Esq., and others, of the second part, It was witnessed that the said Earls, Steward, and Burgesses, granted to the said Robert Barber and others, their heirs and assigns, All those pieces or parcels of land then lying waste, but formerly covered with water, and called The Strine, or Newport Pool, and Pool Place, and also all that parcel of land adjoining thereto, called The Flags, with the appurtenances, In trust, that with the rents, issues, and profits of the premises, the Stone Bridge or Pool Dam at the lower end of the said Town should in the first place be repaired and kept in good order and condition, and as to any surplus of the said rents and profits In trust, that the same should be applied either in amending or in keeping in good order the pavement of the streets, or in repairing of the Market House or Town Hall in and belonging to the said town at the discretion of the Trustees.

This Indenture, from some unknown cause, was never executed. A year and a half later, however, the project of forming a Trust was revived and carried into effect. Property was then granted to Thomas Parsons and his heirs. The property appears to have been considerably less than that comprised in the former Indenture which the Steward and Burgesses had not executed.

At a general meeting of the Burgesses whose names are underwritten the 17th day of October, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain and so forth, 1750, It was ordered: That Thomas Parsons of Newport aforesaid carpenter, should have a grant under the Common Seal to him and his heirs in fee farm of a piece of void or waste ground called The Flaggs lying between the houses, buildings, gardens, and other inclosed lands

of the said Burgesses there, now or late in the several occupations of Charles Trevitt, Hannah Richards, widow, Richard Machin, and Joseph Cawbin, on the one side, and the Warden's Croft on the other side, and shooting down from the Warden's Croft Meadow at the upper end to a certain parcell of land late of the Lords of the Manor of Newport called the Pool, or Poole Place, formerly covered with water, and then called or known by the name of Newport Mill Pool at the lower end, and also of a small parcell of land at the entrance into the said Flaggs, he and they paying a rent of five shillings at Lady Day and Michaelmas yearly for ever.

Robt Pigott Stew^{d}.

Jno Taylor	Bailiffs	Saml Smallwood.
Adam Farnell		Saml Dickenson.
Saml Dugard		Will: Holmes.
Will: Brooke		Thos Salt.
Wm Yonge		Ri: Old.
Thos Le Clerc		John Hayley.
		Geo: Stanton.

The above premises Thomas Parsons by indenture dated the 27th October, 1750, conveyed to the several trustees named in the first mentioned indenture, upon trust as therein declared subject to the annual rent of 5s.

The premises conveyed by these several indentures were found by a survey, made in 1804, to contain 2a. 2r. 21p.

At the general meeting of the Burgesses of Newport whose names are underwritten the 1st day of August, 1753, it was ordered: That William Wheatley, John Mason, John Hodgkiss the younger, and John Small should be prosecuted for a Pound Breach of several horses, mares, and geldings taken, doeing damage in the Great Marsh, by the bailiffs of the said Burgesses or their orders: And an action or actions of trespass against Thomas Boycott the younger, Thomas Sillitoe, and Thomas Corns, for damage by them done in the said Marsh, unless they, and every of them,

should make sufficient satisfaction for the said Pound Breach and Trespasses within one month then next ensueing, into the hands of the Bailiffs of the said Burgesses.

Rob[t] Pigott Steward.

Adam Farnell	Bailiffs	S Dugard.
Jn° Taylor		W[m] Stanley.
Chd: Baldwin		Tho[s] Le Clerc.
W[m] Bill Saunders		Tho[s] Salt.
Jn° P. Herringman		Ri: Old.
W[m] Yonge		Sam: Smallwood.
Will: Brooke		M Bransby.

On the 14th July, 1758, Eleanor Richards paid the sum of £4 into the hands of Robert Binnell, Minister, William Worral, Thomas Marshall, and John Taylor, Trustees, appointed for repairing the bridge, in order to exempt a house left by Mr. John Hayley, cardmaker, of the town, chargeable to the poor, in the sum of 4s. per annum.

In 1764 a meeting was held in Newport, at which all the influential people of the neighbourhood were present, for the purpose of adopting means to abate the ill-feeling existing in the town. It then appeared that each householder in the town had, from time immemorial, enjoyed the right of turning out one milch cow on the Marsh, and that this right or privilege was greatly abused by the butchers and cattle dealers, who turned whole droves of beasts into the Marsh (see the Minute of 1st August 1753), which both ate up the keep and gored the town men's dairy stock. The ill feeling being so great, and probably it being seen by this time that little was to be expected from the Bridge Trust for repairing the streets and public buildings, and that something of more direct advantage to the working classes in the encouragement of some manufacture and apprenticing their children might be obtained, it was determined to apply for an Act of Parliament to enclose the Marsh.

Accordingly an Act was passed in the 4th year of King George III., 1764, which, after reciting the privilege of

turning a milch cow on the Marsh, and that it had proved of very little advantage to the Town, but rather an inconvenience by increasing the poor thereof, appointed Trustees for carrying the powers of it into execution, and after giving them power to mortgage or make leases for the purpose, in the first place, of paying the expenses of obtaining the Act and enclosing, draining, improving, and preserving the Marsh, and paying all chief rents, it directed that the said Trustees should and might from time to time apply the residue of the moneys arising from the said Marsh in paving and keeping in repair the public streets of the said Town of Newport, and in repairing and in keeping in repair the Market Hall and Public Cross there, and in carrying on, encouraging and extending a woollen or some other manufacture within the said township, by such ways and methods, and under such rules, orders, and regulations, as the said Trustees or any nine or more of them should from time to time direct, order, or issue, for those purposes respectively, in apprenticing poor children, who were parishioners of Newport aforesaid, or to or for such other purposes as the said Trustees or any nine or more of them should think proper. It was enacted that the first Board of Trustees should be as follows :—The Right Hon. George, Earl of Shrewsbury, the Right Hon. Earl Gower, and their respective heirs, Robert Pigott, Charles Baldwyn, and James Cotes, Esq^{s}., and their respective heirs, the Rev. William Pigott, rector of Edgmond, and his successors rectors of Edgmond for the time being, the Rev. Shropshire Holbrooke, the Rev. St. John Haynes, the Rev. Robert Markham, the Rev. Dr. Richard Rider-Short, Minister of Newport, and his successors Ministers of Newport for the time being, the Rev. Samuel Lea, Schoolmaster of Newport, and his successors the Head Schoolmasters of Newport for the time being, the Rev. John Justice, of Ightfield, William Brooke, of Chetwynd End, Edward Pearson, of Tetnal, Thomas Pearson of the same, Richard Bagley, of Stamford, Josiah George, of Meer Town, Samuel Du Gard,

Richard Old, the Rev. John Forrester, Samuel Dickinson, William Stanley, Samuel Hayley, John Taylor, Thomas Dickinson, Samuel Smallwood, Thomas Le Clerc, and William Peate, resident Burgesses of Newport aforesaid, and their respective heirs, and all Burgesses of Newport aforesaid thereafter to be created and their heirs respectively during the time of their respective residence in the said Borough, John Leake, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Dean, William Alsop, Robert Morgan, William Miller, James Hill, Thomas Eldershaw, William Meeke, Thomas Parsons, William Hood, Thomas Barrett, Lewis Dickenson, Edward Brindley, Robert Scott, Thomas Browne, Sedgley Hayley, William Worral, William Church, Thomas Collier, John Sillitoe, of The Pool Dam, Thomas Wynn, Michael Orme, Charles Harper, Thomas Orme, William Tarver, Richard Forgam, Robert Parkinson, William Forton, the Rev. Charles Blackham, William Parkes, Nathan Barrett, William Hawkins, James Smithers, John Arrowsmith, John Jones, Joseph Wheatley, John Rudge, Robert Webster, John Old, Thomas Dickinson, junr., Lewis Dickenson, junr., William Stanley, junr., and Samuel Stanley, inhabitants of Newport aforesaid.

By the formation of the Bridge Trust in 1750, the Burgesses parted with a portion both of their property and their jurisdiction, but by this Act of Parliament they lost still more. Although the first Board of Marsh Trustees included the then existing Burgesses, the Burgesses forming a separate body still enjoyed the remainder of the powers vested in them, as will be shown in this paper.

In 1766 a Fire Engine for the use of the Parish was made by Mr. Browne, at the cost of £26, he also receiving the old Tub Engine which had been purchased in 1743.

At a general meeting of the Burgesses, whose names are underwritten, the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1766, it was ordered that the Rev. William

Pigott, Rector of Chetwynd, clerke, Francis Skrymsher, of Church Aston, gentleman, Robert Morgan, of Newport, gent., and Thomas Browne, of Newport, glazier, be and were thereby elected Burgesses of the said Borough, and that they should have deeds made to them respectively in common form.

That William Peate and the said Robert Morgan should be, and they were, thereby elected bailiffs of the said Burgesses.

That a meeting of the Burgesses should be held on the 23rd day of March next, at ye Red Lion, in Newport, to pass the Bailiffs accounts, and to sett the Water Pieces to the best bidder, publick notice thereof being before given.

Robt Pigott, Steward
Richd R. Short, Burgess
Thos Le Clerc, Burgess
Sam: Hayley.
John Forrester.
W^m^. Stanley.
Ri: Old.

In 1773 Newport Bridge was taken down and rebuilt. The Trustees seem at first only to have done the repairs absolutely necessary, and to have waited until their funds had accumulated before undertaking the rebuilding of the bridge.

In 1774 sixteen leather buckets were purchased for use in case of fire.

At a general meeting of the Burgesses whose names are underwritten, the 20th day of November in the 28th year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord 1787, it was ordered as followeth: That John Cotes, of Woodcote, Esq., the Revd Samuel Dickenson, Rector of Blymhill, clerk, the Revd Robert Outlaw, Rector of Longford, clerk, William Parks, of Newport, gent^n^, and John Horton, of Newport, school master, should be, and they were, thereby elected Burgesses of the said Borough, and that they should have Deeds made to them respectively in common form.

That Samuell Smallwood should be, and he was

thereby elected one of the bailiffs of the said Burgesses.

That all and every persons and person whosoever who held any messuages, Burgesses lands, and tenements of the said Burgesses of Newport, and so owed, or were in arrear for rent for the same any sum or sums of money, sh[d] forthwith upon demand pay the same unto y[e] Rev[d] Doctor Short and the said Samuel Smallwood, Bayliffs of the said Burgesses, or one of them, or in default of payment, they did thereby authorise and impower the said Doctor Short and Samuel Smallwood to distrain for the same, or otherwise to proceed according to law for the recovery thereof.

That the said Doctor Short and Samuel Smallwood, the bailiffs of the said Burgesses, should view the incroachment made by William Rider, and then in the possession of Robert Lowe as tenant to James Johnson, in the lane leading from the Workhouse to Norbroom, and that they should fix a rent to be paid annually for the same, and in default of payment that they should cause the fences thereof to be broke down and laid open to the waste. And that the said Bailiffs should view the incroachment lately made by John Sillitoe, in the lane leading from the Workhouse to the near Commons, and fix an annual rent to be paid for the same, and in default of payment to cause the same to be laid open to the waste.

Will[m] Pigott, Steward		Rob[t] Morgan
Rich[d] R. Short	Bailiffs	John Horton
Sam Smallwood		Tho[s] Dickenson
Jn[o] Adams		

On the 8th of October, 1791, at noon, a serious conflagration occurred in the vicinity of the tan yard. The fire spread rapidly along Marsh Lane and up Stafford Street, and would have reached High Street had not two houses been pulled down to check its progress. It consumed the greater part of Mr. Alcock's tannery, with 59 tons of bark, 20 barns and stables, and 18 dwelling houses, amongst which was a beautiful mansion, be-

longing to Captain Wigby, situated on Mount Pleasant. The total loss was £1850. To meet this loss a subscription was heartily taken up throughout the neighbourhood, and the amount was soon raised.

In 1792 the Corporation consisted of a High Steward, Deputy Steward, and about 25 Burgesses. As they had conveyed parts of the lands granted to them by Lord Nicholas de Audley, 6th Edward II., to several persons, some of whom had erected small dwelling houses thereon, and the grantees had frequently aliened them subject to the rates reserved to the Corporation, and as these lands had never paid any Land Tax, Poors Rates, Church Rates, or any other Parliamentary or Parochial impositions, the rents thereof being expended in laying leaden pipes for the purpose of conveying water for the use of all the inhabitants of Newport for upwards of a mile, the Burgesses submitted their case for Counsel's opinion, viz: to Joseph Bower, on November 3rd, 1792.

Question: "How and in whose name must the Burgesses distrain for rent due to them from the tenants of these lands, and can they now be compelled to pay any taxes or rates in respect hereof, none having been paid for near 500 years?"

Answer: "I think the proper course for the Corporation to pursue is to constitute an Attorney under the Corporate Seal to make the necessary distresses in their name. It does not appear from this case what the name of the Incorporation is, but it will of course be used in the leases granted by the Corporation, and the distresses, notices, &c., should be by the Attorney, as Attorney for the Corporation, using their Corporate name. I apprehend the exemptions from rates and taxes, which it seems have been enjoyed by the tenants of the lands in question, are mere indulgencies, and that they may now be rated along with the other inhabitants of the parish, unless indeed they can prescribe to be eased of the Church rates, in consideration of some particular burthen being imposed on them which might be a good consideration for such prescription. As to Poor

Rates and Parliamentary Impositions there can be no ground for the exemption if the lands are clearly within the parish and district upon which such rates and taxes are imposed."

On the 27th April, 1797, Richard Adderley was appointed, by the Crown, Master of the English School, over which the Crown had always exercised its authority.

At a general meeting of the Burgesses of Newport, whose names are underwritten, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1801, it was ordered that the Rev. Robert Outlaw, of Newport, aforesaid, clerk, one of the Burgesses of the said Borough, should be and he was hereby elected one of the Bailiffs of the said Burgesses in the place of Samuel Smallwood, deceased.

That Arthur Mountford, of Newport, aforesaid, tanner, should have a lease under the Common Seal made to him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of the Water Pieces within the said township of Newport aforesaid, containing about twelve acres, whether more or less, for twenty-one years, to commence from the 25th day of March then next, at and under the clear yearly rent of Thirty Pounds, without any deduction whatsoever for lewnes and taxes, or otherwise howsoever, the same to be made payable on the 29th day of September and the 25th day of March in equal portions.

That William Masefield of the Borough aforesaid, mercer, should be, and he was, thereby elected a Burgess of the said Borough, and that he should have a Deed made to him in common form.

That Joseph Broughall, of Newport, aforesaid, at his own request and consent should be, and he was, thereby disfranchised, and no longer to continue a member of the Burgesses of the said Borough.

Will: Pigott Steward

John Adams	Rob^{n} Outlaw
Thos Dickenson	Wm Parks, Bailiff.

In 1801, one of the pieces of land left by Will. Barnfield in 1665 for the benefit of the English school, seems to have formed part of another field. In a con-

veyance of the close (containing 4a. 2r. 3p.), in which it lies, made by Joseph Mucleston to James Meek on 26th March, 1801, it is excepted in the following terms, viz., "except such claim or title (if any) as the Trustees of the English Free School in Newport, may have to a Butt or parcel of land within the said close, or to an annual payment of 6s. as a rent or rent charge thereon as the case shall happen to be," which exception was preserved in the subsequent conveyances through which the close came into the hands of Mr. Thompson.

Early in the year 1803 the relations between France and England became very critical. War was declared on May 18th after little more than a year's suspension of hostilities. England was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, and in less than three months 300,000 volunteers had enrolled themselves. Amongst them was a corps of 443 men denominated the Loyal Newport Corps of Infantry who were drilled every Sunday and Monday at Vauxhall, in a field still called the Soldiers' Piece under the following gentlemen as officers:—Major Commanding Ralph Leeke, 22nd August, 1803; Major Washington Cotes, 21st January, 1804; Captain Joseph Dickenson, William Wicherley Brooks, 22nd August, 1803; Thomas Baddeley, 15th May, 1804; Lieutenants, Ambrose Brooks, Thomas Brown, Thomas Collier, 22nd August, 1803; John Proudfoot, 26th May, 1804; Chaplain John Dryden Pigott, 11th February, 1804; Surgeon John Jones, 14th March 1804.

The name of Charles Morris is given in a list of October, 1803, as captain; Baddeley being the lieutenant. His promotion took place on the death of Captain Morris. In February, 1805, Major Leeke was announced to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and John Proudfoot, gentleman, was made Adjutant. On April 22nd, 1804, Colours were presented to the Corps by Mrs. Leeke of Longford, and consecrated by Mr. Pigott. The Corps was disbanded in 1816, and

the Colours were deposited at Longford Hall, where they still remain as a memento of the old Volunteers.

On the 11th September, 1806, His Royal Highness, George, Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Clarence, arrived at Newport at 10 a.m. They were received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect by the inhabitants. Ralph Leeke, of Longford, the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Newport Volunteers, received them at the head of his Corps as they drove into the town, and upon their leaving, three volleys were fired by the Volunteers.

At a general meeting of the Burgesses of Newport, whose names are underwritten, the 10th of February, in the 52nd year of the reign our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain and so forth, and in the year of our Lord God, 1812 (notice having been given thereof in the usual manner): It was ordered, and the said Burgesses did elect and chuse Ralph Leeke, Esq., of Longford Hall in the County of Salop, one of the Burgesses of the said Borough, their High Steward of the Corporation of Newport aforesaid, which office he did them them the favour of accepting.

Robt Outlaw, Bailiff — Wm Peate
Wm Masefield — Wm Collier
Thos Brown

"Memorandum, 10th Feb: 1812.

The Corporation of Newport will consist of the following members:

Ralph Leeke, Esqr High Steward.
Thomas Morris, gentleman, Deputy Steward.
The Revd. R. Outlaw } Bailiffs.
Mr. Wm Masefield }

Burgesses.

John Cotes, Esqr of Woodcote.
Thos Eyton, Esqr of Wellington.
Thos Eyton, Esqr jun do.
John Fenton Boughey, Esq Aqualate.
Thos Leeke, Esqr Longford.
Wm Briscoe, Esqr Caynton House.
John Jones, Esqr Newport.

The Revd John Dryden Pigott, Rector of Edgmond.
The Revd Wm Otter, Rector of Chetwynd.
The Revd Thos Stonehewer Bright, Rector of Forton.
Mr. Thomas Dickenson.
Mr. Thomas Baddeley.
Mr. Thos Jukes Collier.
Mr. Thos Blakemore.
Mr. John Wheatley.
Mr. Wm Old.
Mr. Wm P. Peate.
Mr. John Adams.
Mr. Thos Brown.
Mr. Saml Cobb.
Mr. Thos Parsons.
Mr. Wm Collier.

The Revd Joseph Scott and Mr. Saml Stanley had declined becoming Burgesses."

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S CASTLE.

PART four of the Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission contains an abstract of various Shropshire MSS. The first we give is the report from Bishop's Castle.

The following documents, belonging to the Borough of Bishop's Castle, are in the custody of the Town Clerk:—

Charter of Elizabeth for the incorporation of the Borough of Bishop's Castle, reciting that all former charters by Kings of England to the Bishops of Hereford, as lords of the said town, were detained by the Bishop, who refused to lodge them in a convenient place. July 16, a.r. 15. (A.D. 1573.)

Charter of James I. amending certain defects in the previous charter. March 27, a.r. 15. A.D. 1617.

A minute-book, written on paper, and in part paged (ff. 1-251). The following are the most important entries:—

A calendar of the contents.

List of the burgesses of Bishop's Castle. A.D. 1612.

List of the burgesses. A.D. 1598.

f. 1. List of the burgesses elected and sworn, from November 24, 1561, to October 30, 1613.

f. 7. List of the Head-Burgesses appointed by the charter of Elizabeth, and of their successors down to A.D. 1614, with the dates of their respective deaths, etc.

f. 15. List of the High Bailiffs, from A.D. 1572 to A.D. 1642.

ff. 22-25. The oaths of the burgesses, the Bailiff, the Town Clerk, the Head-Burgesses, the serjeants-at-mace, the searchers and sealers of leather, the constables, and the overseers of butchers.

f. 26. Order made at the assembly of the burgesses December 21, 1569, and confirmed March 4, 1574-5.

f. 26*b*. Order against the arrest of persons coming to the markets or the fairs. January 20, 16 Eliz.

Order concerning disfranchisement. June 24, 16 Elizabeth.

f. 27. Order concerning the serjeants-at-mace. A.D. 1695.

f. 29. Order for the ringing and yoking of swine. February 16, 1606.

f. 31. Orders concerning the accounts of the Bailiff and the serjeants-at-mace. October 15, 1606.

f. 33*b*. Order concerning fees. April 16, 5 Jac. I.

f. 34. Order against the use of opprobrious language towards the officers or Head-Burgesses, under pain of a fine of 6*s*. 8*d*. June 22, 5 Jac. I.

f. 34*b*. A similar order against the use of opprobrious language by the Head-Burgesses towards the inferior Burgesses, under pain of a fine of 3*s*. 4*d*.

f. 35. Order for the making of a gaol under the Town Hall. June 22, 1607.

f. 35*b*. Order concerning estreats. February 26, 7 Jac. I.

f. 36. Order concerning the stocks and the pound. April 25, 1610.

f. 43. Assessment of the burgesses. December 15, 1607.

f. 48. Order for the defence of the liberties of the town against the Sheriff of Salop. October 17, 10 Jac. I.

f. 49. Order concerning the cost of the gaol, the arches under the Town Hall, and the new silver maces. January 28, 1608.

f. 50*b*. Order concerning the wall under the Town Hall. March 20, 1608.

f. 51*b*. Order that, whereas the common seal of the borough was heretofore but of tin or lead, a new seal with the castle engraved on it, made from the silver of the old maces, be taken into use, and that the old seal be defaced. September 18, 7 Jac. I. (The seal now in use bears the date 1609.)

f. 53. Order that "whearas the right honorable Henry, Earle of Northampton, is become our lord, and hath of late very honorably testyfied his love to this Borough by depelling an approching great evil from us, namely by staying the erection of a new markett at Stretton, which wold have bene a great decay to this towne, and whereas we have testyfied our love unto the said honorable lord by letteres, and by presenting unto him one gilt cup which cost tenn powndes," this ten pounds and the sum of fifty shillings towards the charges of John Thomas in riding up to London for the business aforesaid, be disbursed out of the town stock. January 15, 7 Jac. I.

f. 54*b*. Order concerning the four trained men, the two corslets and the two callivers required from the borough for the defence of the realm. A.D. 1612.

f. 55. Table of fees, October 5, 9 Jac. I.

f. 55*b*. Order concerning the repair of the streets. June 5, 1613.

f. 57. Order concerning the taxation for the payment of Mr Samuel Lewknor, late Burgess of Parliament. April 6, 10 Jac. I.

f. 57*b*. "Certen awncyent and lawdable customes concluded and agred upon this tenth day of September, anno regis Jacobi decimo, tyme to the contrary whereof the memory of man is not, used and approved," etc.

f. 58. "An abridgement of all the orders, ordynances, lawes and statutes of this Borrough . . . confirmed, augmented, and concluded." September 10, 1612. It consists of forty-three clauses, among which are the following:—14, An order against making fires save in chimneys; 18, An order that householders dwelling between the Town Hall and the house of Lewis Smyth shall pave their gutters before their houses with stone, and maintain the same, and that the High Street be raised with rubbish and gravel ridgewise, from the Town Hall to the dwelling of John Powell; 21, An order that all the inhabitants shall every Saturday weekly cleanse the streets and channels before their houses; 24, An order to disable "tensers" from bearing office in the town; 25, An order that a full quart of ale be sold to all manner of persons for 1*d*., June 5, 40 Eliz.; 28, An order for the division of the town into two wards; 41, An act revoking the order of January 9, 23 Eliz., which restrained the making of candles by mercers.

f. 65*b*. Order concerning the sale of ale "to avoid the syn of drunckenes which heere amongst us of this town bringeth a slander to the ghospel preched amongst us for so many years." June 21, 1613.

f. 66. Order concerning claims made by the Earl of Northampton lord of the manor. June 21, 1613.

f. 66*b*. Order concerning juries. June 21, 1613.

f. 67. Orders concerning claims made by the Earl of Northampton. July 8 and July 16, 1613.

f 68*b*. Order "that every person or persons of inferior place and condicion lyveing within this borough shall from hensfourth geve cyvile reverence to the baylif and 15 head burgesses for the tyme being, and shall not presume to converse or talk with them in any publick assemblie or otherwise having their heades covered without license," and that the like civility be yielded to the wives of the Head Burgesses. September, 1613.

f. 76*b*. Order for the honourable reception of Henry Howard, esq., third son of the Lord Treasurer of England, lord of the manor of Bishop's Castle, at his first entrance into the town. April 17, 1615.

f. 78*b*. Order against the defilement of the conduit by the washing of clothes or the soaking of barrels in it. July 20, 13 Jac. I.

f. 83. Order concerning attorneys. September, 1615.

f. 84. Order concerning the clock. November 14, 1615.

f. 84*b*. Order for mending the highway at the place called the quarrel (quarry). March 2, 1615.

Order concerning the Town Hall "which is growen very ruynous."

f. 85. Order concerning the election of burgesses. March 19, 1615.

f. 87. Order concerning the alteration of the Town Hall. April 25, 1616.

f. 89*b*. Order concerning the fines imposed upon all "tensers" and foreigners. October 26, 1616.

f. 91. Orders concerning the election of burgesses, the clock, the bell, the serjeants, the toll on grain, etc. January 18, 14 Jac. I.

f. 93. Orders concerning the wood of the burgesses, the rental of stalls, and the measures for oats. March 31, 1617.

f. 95*b*. Order for the "riddinge" (*i.e.*, cleansing) of the quarries, "till stone be founde to the use of every man as he shall haxe neede, that dwelleth within this towne." October 4, 1617.

f. 96*b*. Order concerning the Town Hall and the High Street. August 16, 15 Jac. I.

f. 98. Orders concerning speeches and collections for the poor. September 13, 1617.

f. 101. Order that whereas Sir William Cavendish has shown his favour in furthering the new patent of confirmation (*i.e.*, the charter of 15 Jac. I.), and whereas by his letters "he only requesteth the fruit of our love in making choice eyther of the said Sir William or of such other gent as he shall commend to be burges for us of the next parliament," his desire shall be effected "when time doth serve," and that letters be written to him for assurance thereof. March 10, 1617.

Orders concerning the new charter.

f. 102. Orders concerning examinations, markets, etc. April 18, 1618.

f. 105. The oath of the Town Clerk. January 20, 1618.

f. 106*b*. Order concerning the common fields. May 12, 1619.

f. 110. Order concerning the market. September 25, 17 Jac. I.

f. 112. Order against "swearing rashly and vaynely by the name of God or any of his titles or attributes," under pain of fine, etc. November 10, 1619.

f. 114. Order concerning the gutters in the High Street.

f. 116. Order concerning the streets. May 20 [1620].

f. 117. Order for the taxation of "tensers." June 1, 1620.

f. 117*b*. Order for the paving of the streets. September 22, 18 Jac. I.

f. 120*b*. Order concerning the election of Burgesses of Parliament. December 27, 1620 (Cf. f. 147.)

f. 126*b*. Order concerning the common fields. July 4, 1622.

f. 129*b*. Order for the reception and entertainment of Sir Robert Howard, lord of the manor. April 8, 1623.

f. 132. Bailiff's account. A.D., 1623. Among the expenses are the following:—"Paid Mrs Thomas for Sir Robert Howardes dyet and his company and followers 7*l*. . . . . for a quart of sack upon Sir Robert Howardes man 14*d*.; for wyne bestowed upon Sir James Whitlock, 6*s*. . . . . payed to the heralldes of armes for enrolling our Town seale and the names of our capitall Burgesses, with the names of our bayliff and Recorder, 35*s*.; for wyne bestowed upon them, 3*s*."

f. 135*b*. Order concerning the wood of the burgesses. May 29, 1624.

f. 146. Order concerning the streets. October 8, 1 Car. I.

f. 148. Order concerning the Town Hall. January 26, 1 Car. I.

f. 151*b*. Order that none of the Head Burgesses or officers of the borough shall wear livery, or be retainer to any nobleman or gentleman. September 25, 2 Car. I.

f. 152. Order concerning "tensers."

f. 155*b*. Order concerning standings. October 30, 1627.

f. 171*b*. Order concerning the Town Hall. September 4, 6 Car. I.

f. 173*b*. Order concerning the liberties of the borough. October 21, 6 Car. I.

f. 175*b*. Order concerning the scarcity of water. July 8, 7 Car. I.

f. 181*b*. Orders for the repair of the gaol, and for the providing of "a chaffe or crowe nett for destruction of crowes and byrdes in the winter time." October 19, 9 Car. I.

f. 189*b*. Order against the reception of strangers, made on account of the great danger of sickness and the infection that is in London and in other parts of the kingdom, especially in the town of Presteigne in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Castle. Two persons are appointed to stop all passengers. September 13, 12 Car. I.

f. 197*b*. Undertaking on the part of Sir Robert Howard, K.B., and Richard More, esq., elected Burgesses for the Parliament to begin on the 13th of April next, that they will discharge the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle from all charges, fees, and allowances, for their attendance in the said Parliament. A.D. 1639-40.

f. 199*b*. A similar undertaking on the part of the same, with regard to the Parliament to begin on the 3rd of November next. A.D. 1640.

f. 202*b*. Orders, made in consideration of the imminent dangers wherein the town and the adjacent parts stand by reason of the soldiers remaining in the county, that all householders, or other able men of their own providing, shall upon due notice keep the King's watch during the whole night; that upon the town's charge, all persons who keep horses or mares, shall be ready upon due notice to ride to such places as the Bailiff shall appoint; and that all householders shall at their own cost provide a good and sufficient weapon for the safeguard of their own persons. December 6, 1642.

f. 203. Order that, whereas an association has been formed throughout the county of Salop for the preservation of every particular person from plundering, of late too much exercised, and whereas it has been concluded by the several justices of the peace for the allotments of Clun and Purslow and most of the inhabitants, gentry, and freeholders of the same, that eight horses with able riders, completely furnished, shall be instantly provided within every allotment, William Blunden, esquire, shall have power to nominate four able and sufficient inhabitants of the town of Bishop's Castle to provide four horses with riders, etc., at the general charge of the town. December 24, 18 Car. I.

f. 205*b*. Order that all inhabitants of the town, upon hearing of a musket or other public notice, shall repair to the aid of any particular house or village, with their best arms, for defence of the same from plundering or any other violent or wilfull breach of his Majesty's peace. March 7, 1643.

f. 207*b*. Another order concerning the watch. April 4, 21 Car. I.

f. 208*b*. Undertaking on the part of John Corbett of Auson, and Esay Thomas of Bishop's Castle, elected Burgesses for the present Parliament that they will discharge the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle from all charges, fees, and allowances, for their attendance in the said Parliament. [February 20, 1645-6.]

f. 209. Copy of a mandate from Thomas Mytton, esq., Sheriff of the county of Salop, to the Bailiff of the town of Bishop's Castle, for the election of two Burgesses of Parliament, in the places of Richard More, esquire, deceased, and Sir Robert Howard, expelled. February 16, 1645-6.

Copy of a letter from Samuel More to the Bailiff, Aldermen, and burgesses of Bishop's Castle:—

"Mr Bayliff. I have receiued a mandat from the Shieriff to

you for thelecting of two Burgesses for Parliament in the place of Sir Robert Howard and my deare father that is with God, who dyed in your service. I take the bouldnes to crave the favour of yourself, the Aldermen, and the rest of the Burgesses, to put you in mind of what needfull concernment it is to make choice of such to serve you in that place as may promote the good of the Comonwealth in generall and of your Town in particular, whose losses and afflictions have beene many, which soe oft as I passe by, I looke upon with sorrow, and in a true sense and feeling thereof, together with an oppinion that I think you concernes I love you and wish from my heart the good of your corporation. I humbly desire you will favour mee soe much as geeve mee leave to offer to your considerations such as I dare pawn my reputation will serve you faythfully, carefully, and freely, and such as if you have to doe with the Parliament or the Comittee of your county wilbee able to promote your bussienes. It is my cosin John Corbett of Awson who marryed Alderman Peningtons daughter, and also welbeloved of the Comittee, whom I much desire for the reasons before. For the other (if you have noe fitter) is my brother Mr. Thomas More whom you know, but for him I say noe more, for where ever hee is hee will serve you the best hee canne. I doe not presume heerein any way to hinder the freedome of your ellection, but as a faythfull servant of yours to advice you, upon whose proceedinges I shall praye Almighty God to bestow a blessing, Ever resting your humble and faythfull servant, Samuel More. Montgomery Castle, 19th of February, 1645."

Copy of a letter from Thomas Kettelby, and Miles Ashton, to the Bailiff and inhabitants of Bishop's Castle:—"Gentlemen. Wee thought good to intimate unto you that wee have receaved orders from the Honorable Comittee of Parliament for this county, which doe appoint us with our forces to doe our uttermost to protect and secure your Towne and neighbourhood from the violences and wronges of the comon enemye, for performance whereof assure yourselves wee shalbe alwayes ready with our streingth as occasion is to secure you. Our desire therefore is that you would be pleased to geeve us at all times what intelligence you canne of the motion and approaches of the enemye towards you, and that you would keepe your watches constantly as the whole countrey is required for that purpose, and to bee pleased to joyne us as it is needfull for preventing the fury of those whose actions tend only for rapyne and desolation. There shalbee nothing wanting on our partes that may conduce to your good and saffety, and wee doupt not

but you will likewise accomplish what is desired." Dated at Stoke Castle February 23, 1645.

f. 209*b*. Assessment for the repair of the Town Hall, etc. March 21, 1645 [-6].

f. 216. Order that 40*s*. be laid out for the entertainment of Sir Robert Howard, knight, lord of the manor, and his lady. October 4, 1649.

f. 226. Undertaking on the part of Samuel More, of Linley, and William Oakeley of Oakeley, elected Burgesses for the intended next Parliament, that they will discharge the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle from all charges, fees, and allowances, for their attendance in the said Parliament. January 8, 1658. (There are similar undertakings on the part of the Burgesses elected in April, 1660, February, 1679, September, 1679, and April, 1685.)

f. 226*b*. Copy of a mandate from Edmund Waring, esq., Sheriff of the county of Salop, for the election of two Burgesses of Parliament. December 27, 1658.

ff. 228, 231, 232, have been cut out.

f. 229. Copy of a mandate from William Oakeley, esq., Sheriff of the county of Salop, for the election of two Burgesses of Parliament. March 30, 1660.

f. 234. Order for the election of eight burgesses, who are "to be persons of good quality, and such as will give very considerable sommes of money for their Burdegeships." September 13, 1661.

ff. 240-251 are blank, and are followed by a number of blank leaves. There are other entries in the later part of the volume, which is paged from the other end.

f. 30. Note of a voluntary collection made at Bishop's Castle for relief of the poor people of Shrewsbury, visited by God's judgment of the plague, with the names of the givers. September 3, 1631. The number of givers was 80, and the sum raised was 16*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*., of which 16*l*. was sent to Shrewsbury, and 5*s*. 6*d*. disposed to pious uses.

Copy of a letter from George Hunt, and Simon Weston, [Bailiffs of Shrewsbury,] to the Bailiff and burgesses and inhabitants of Bishop's Castle, thanking them for their compassionate mercy. It states that the town is not so near as to fall under the statute which commands contributions to be made for the relief of infected places. Dated at Salop, September 6, 1631.

f. 29. Orders concerning apprentices. March 10, 1619.

f. 27*b*. List of the inhabitants of Bishop's Castle. March 11, 1619.

f. 19. List of subsidy men and their bearers.

f. 7. Copy of a letter from the Bailiff of Bishop's Castle to the Bailiffs of Ludlow, concerning the liberties of the town. November 30, 1612.

f. 6. Copy of a letter from the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle, to Henry, Earl of Northampton, lord of the manor. When they first heard that he had become their lord, duty required that they should testify their joyful acknowledgment. "But as in Mephibosheth an externall kind of lamenes, yet not corporall, staid the signyfication" of their duty. They now commend his wisdom and goodness in "depelling" an approaching great evil "by stayinge a determined and almost optayned erection of a superfloues market" in their neighbourhood at Stretton. They offer him a poor fruit of their rich love. Dated A.D. 1609. Appended are "Reasones shewinge how prejudicyall yt is to the towne of Bushop's Castell for the erectinge of a market in Strettone." It is alleged that "no Welch markett doth sufficyently secure the buyer in alteringe the propertie"; that Bishop's Castle is situated near the greatest waste of Wales, where cattle are bred, and convenient for the delivery of corn into Wales from Shropshire, Corvedale, and Herefordshire; that the erecting of many little markets tends to destroy them all; that the Earl receives 10*l.* a year from the toll, which may be increased, etc.

f. 5. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Northampton to the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle. He acknowledges the receipt of their letter of thanks. "I hould not any favour that accompanyes the keepinge of the Privie Seale greater then that by this meane, accordinge to the care and meaninge of my royall master, I may sometyme meete with matters that for want of trew and perfect knowledge of the subject which they concerne myght sometymes find too quicke a passage for an unseene inconvenience." Dated at the Court. January 6 [, 1609].

Copy of a receipt from Simon Pickayes on behalf of his master, William Ward, of 10*l.*, for a gilt cup and cover weighing 30 oz. 12 dwts. January 5, 1609.

f. 4*b*. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Northampton to the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle. Whereas a writ has been directed to them out of the Court of Chancery, ordering them to elect a new Burgess to serve in Parliament, in the place of Mr. William Twyncho lately deceased, he presumes so much of their good affections that they will make choice of such a person as he shall nominate, for although the election is theirs by right, the inheritance of the borough is his,

and therefore it cannot be feared that he will not be more careful than any to provide for the public weal of the town. He accordingly recommends a very worthy gentleman, the son and heir of a nobleman, Sir William Cavendish, who is desirous to serve them. Dated at Northampton House, October 21, 1610.

f. 4. Copy of a letter from the same to the same. He understands from Mr Richard More that they have elected him to be a Burgess "in regarde of his neere neighbowrhode to that place," but that they have "foreborne" his admittance until they understood the Earl's pleasure, and he commends them for their respect to his expressed desires. It is true that the admittance of many burgesses is a disadvantage to him, but as this gentleman is "of worth and abilitie to geve so good assistance in the government of that corporation," he is well pleased to give his allowance to that election, and to express the good opinion that he holds of him both for his honesty and his sufficiency. He believes that they will be careful not to transgress the orders which he has given with regard to the admission of burgesses. Dated at Northampton House, December 22, 1610.

f. 3*b*. Lists of the fifteen Head Burgesses, A.D. 1615, 1621, and 1629.

f. 2. "A lewne (rate) ceased (assessed) upon the persons subscribed for the payment of 4*l*. to Owen Morris for the fynishing of a pownd and stockes for the Town." April 25, 1616.

The other entries in this volume relate to the admission of burgesses, the election of officers, the punishment of various offenders, and recognizances to keep the peace, etc. None of the other records of the Corporation are earlier than the eighteenth century. Mr. E. Griffiths, the Town Clerk of Bishop's Castle, has kindly allowed me to search through the chest in which they are contained.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF WENLOCK.

The following manuscripts are in the custody of Mr. Cooper, the Town Clerk of the Borough of Wenlock:—

Charter of Edward the IV. for the incorporation of the borough of Wenlock, granted at the request of Sir John Wenlock, knight, lord of Wenlock, and in consideration of the laudable services which the men of that town performed in assisting the King to gain possession of the crown of England November 29. 7 Edw. IV.

Charter of Charles I. to the Corporation of Wenlock. December 19, a.r. 7 [A.D. 1631.]

Charter of George I. for two fairs at Wenlock. August 5, a.r. 6.

A minute-book written on paper and paged (ff. 1-802). It contains records of the admission of burgesses, and the election of officers, copies of Bailiff's accounts, and other miscellaneous entries. Among them are the following :—

f. 14. Ordinances, statutes, and constitutions of the borough of Wenlock. (15th century).

f. 91. List of the burgesses elected on Tuesday after the feast of St. Gregory the Bishop ("Pope" erased), 8 Edward IV. John Lawley, Bailiff; Roger, Prior of Wenlock; William Clerke, esq.; Richard Owen, vicar; Thomas Lawley the elder; Edmund Benthale; John More of Larden, and others named.

f. 123. Ordinance concerning the Bailiff's accounts. October 2, 24 Henry VIII.

f. 149. Account of expenses for food provided at the time of the sessions. 24 Henry VIII.

f. 169. Ordinances concerning the officers of the borough. October 2, Henry VIII.

f. 174. Account of expenses concerning a confirmation of the charter, 37 Henry VIII. :—"to the Barrons of the Escheker, 6*s.* 8*d.*"; "to the Kynges Attorney for his paynes with Kyng, 40*s.*"; "leyd owt in the expences of the Kynges comyssyoners and the Lorde Powys, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

f. 183. Account of payment "for the costes of Edward Dycke and Larans Bondull for gowing to Madley to take an inventory of Ive Fystons goodes howe was proclemed a rebell for withdrawyng hy frome the Kynges mustures, 8*d*." 3 Edw. VI.

f. 216. "The proclamacion made and dyvised by the Kynges hyghness and our soveraygne Lord and his most honorable counsayle nat only for usying and excercysing of long bowes and mayntayning of archery within his realme, but also for puttyng downe and dystroying of crosbowes and hand gonnes, and other unlawfull games used within his said realme, contrary to his lawes and laudable statutes in that behalf made, ordered, and provyded." It is stated that, notwithstanding divers statutes, "archerye and shotying in long boyes is sore and marvelously decayed, and in manner utterly extynete, and specyally by the newfanglenesse and wanton pleasure that som men now have in usying of crossebowes and hand gonnes, whereby also great nombre of people be gevyn to ydlynes, and to the unlawful destruction of dere and other bestes and fowles within warrens, forestes, chaces and parkes." The king therefore forbids the use of cross-bows and hand-guns, which are to be taken from those who use them, and broken in the nearest town in the presence of the governor. Search is also be made for cross-bows and hand-guns, in private house by any persons having knowledge of them. No cross-bows are to made in the realm "except it be to and for suche person or persons as may lawfully therein shote." It is also ordered "that noo manner of person or persons use, exercise, or haunt any playing at the tenyes, dyce, bowles, cardes, tables, or any other unlawfull games," and that persons keeping hostelries, inns, or alehouses, shall suffer persons authorised by the King to take and burn "the said tables, dyce, cardes, bowles, clossbes, pynnes, balles, and all other thynges pertayning unto the said unlawfull games." It is also ordered that persons shall inform the justices of the peace of the names of any who cause grain to be at an excessive price, "by forstallyng, regratying or engrosyng of graynes." Memorandum that this proclamation was proclaimed in the town of Much Wenlock, on the 18th of January in the 20th year of King Henry VIII. (A.D. 1528-9.)

f. 250. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough.

f. 263. Ordinance concerning inquests, etc. March 12, 1575.

f. 268. The oath of the Bailiff.

f. 321. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough. A.D. 1598.

f. 365. Ordinances concerning various matters. September 25, 3 James I. "Imprimis for the honour of God and mayn-

tenance of devyne sarvyce within the sayed Towne of Moch Wenlocke, it is ordered that twentie shillinges yerely be payd to the curate there for the tyme being, for sayeing devine sarvice, at sixe of the clocke everie morning throwowt the wholl yere." It is ordered also that Sir Edmond Tarte, clerk, who performed the said service during the past year shall have 20*s.* for his pains and diligence already taken. Nevertheless it is not otherwise meant but that the inhabitants of Wenlock shall yearly contribute towards the better allowance of such as shall celebrate the said service, until some more competent allowance may be given out of the common stock of the borough.

Order for a petition to the King for a renewal and confirmation of the charter.

Orders concerning the admission of burgesses, etc.

f. 379. List of the burgesses. January 8, 41 Elizabeth.

f. 425. Inventory of the writings, and implements in the Treasurer's box. August 16, 1614. Among them is mentioned "one burninge yron for felons."

f. 430. Inventory of the armour belonging to the franchise. October 29, 1619:—"4 Corslettes with pykes and sword and gyrdell at 38*s.*, 7*l.* 12*s.*; 4 calyvers with sword and gyrdell, 5*l.* 12*s.*; 4 muskettes complet at 34*s.*, 5*l.* 2*s.* Sum is 18*l.* 6*s.*"

f. 450. Order concerning the inner little room of the Court-House. [14 James I.]

f. 452. Copy of a letter from Sir Edward Bromley, Baron of the Exchequer, and Recorder of Wenlock, concerning the Bailiff's accounts. Dated at Serjeant's Inn in Chancery Lane. February 20, 1617.

f. 474. Copy of directions from the same, concerning the office of Bailiff. A.D. 1618.

ff. 506-507. The oaths of the Treasurer, the Coroner, the Six Men, and the Serjeant-at-Mace.

f. 551. The oath of the Under-Sheriff.

f. 599. Account of a payment "for the dinners of Mr. Bayliff, the Recorder, the Bayliff's peeres, Coroner, Treasurer, Sixe Men, and others, being in all one hundred thirty and nine persons at 8*d.* ordinary, 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Item for wine the same time, 10*s.* Item for making a new gallowes, 13*s.* 4*d.*"

f. 625. Order at Quarter Sessions concerning a collection for the erection of a House of Correction at Bridgnorth, towards which Sir William Whitmore had given 100*l.*

f. 655. Constitutions and ordinances of the Borough of Wenlock. September 17, 10 Charles I.

f. 658. Constitutions and ordinances. September 22, 12 Charles I.

f. 710. Order for the displacement of Francis Smith, gent., from the offices of Common Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace, of the borough of Wenlock, in consequence of his being adjudged a delinquent by ordinance of Parliament. September 19, 1646.

f. 720. Ordinance concerning burgesses, fees of officers, etc. June 27, 1646.

f. 722. Ordinances and constitutions. July 27, 1646.

Three volumes of notes of proceedings in the local Court of Record for the recovery of small debts.

A great bundle of constable's presentments, etc., of the 17th and 18th centuries, which require examination and arrangement. Some documents among them contain curious notices of actors, morris-dancers, Sabbath-breakers, and other offenders, in the time of the Commonwealth. It is moreover possible that careful search among some unsorted papers in the presses in the Guildhall might bring to light interesting facts connected with the history of the borough.

A few ancient deeds, not belonging to the Corporation, are preserved in the Much Wenlock Agricultural Reading Room. Among them are the two following :—

Deed of John de Cusancia, Prior of Bermondsey, resigning his office into the hands of Henry, Prior of Wenlock. Dated at Wenlock October 8, 1360.

Grant by William Shepherde of Dartford, co. Kent, to Sir Thomas Secheford, perpetual vicar of that parish, and three other persons, of a yearly rent of seven gallons of oil, for the maintenance of a lamp hanging in the nave (in gremio) of the parochial church, before the high cross. Dated Sunday after the feast of St. Augustine, 41 Edw. III.

My attention has been called to the following entries in the parochial registers of the church of the Holy Trinity, Much Wenlock :—

"Note that upon the 26 daye of June was service celebrated first in the English tonge, anno primo Elizabethe, 1559."

"Upon the 23 and 24 days of this monethe of September 1577, was reared the house over the prison house."

"Upon the 16 day of June 1594, after it had lightened and thundered all night, at four of the clocke in the morninge, the

barn next the summer halle in the abbey was found to have ben set on fire by a lighteninge, whiche fire by God's help and readiness and diligence of the people of the town was soon quenched."

"Walter Hancox, free mason was buryed the 16 day of September [1599]. This man was a very skilfull man in the art of masonry, in settinge of plottes for buildinges and performinge of the same, ingravinge in alebaster and other stone or playster, and in divers other giftes that belonge to that art, as dothe appeare by his workes whiche may be seene in divers partes of England and Walles, moste sompteouse buildings, most stately tombes, most curyous pictures. And to conclude in all workes he tooke in hand he hathe left behinde him longe lastinge monuments of skilfull workmanship, and besides theese qualityes, he had others whiche passed these, he was a most honest man, devout and zelouse in religion, pittifull to the poore, and had the love and good will of all his honest neighbours."

"These are humbly to certifie that Judith Horriman of the parish of Much Wenlock yn County of Salop, who is commonly reported to have that disease called the King's Evil, hath not any time before been touched by his Majestie, to the intent to be healed of that disease. August 23, 1687." There are several similar certificates, signed by the vicar and the churchwardens.

The Town-Clerk, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Brooks, and the Revd F. S. Ellis, have respectively done their utmost to facilitate my work at Much Wenlock, and I regret that the result proves so small.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF BRIDGNORTH.

THE following are the principal records of the borough of Bridgnorth :—

I. "Great Leet Book," a folio volume, written on paper and paged (ff. 1-330). It contains assessments, rentals, lists of burgesses, records of elections of officers, notes of recognisances, and other matter of purely local interest. Among the contents are the following :—

f. 4. Order concerning handycraftsmen and ale-houses.

f. 6. Order concerning bakers. August, 5 Hen. VII.

f. 30. Memorandum that on the day of election of burgesses in the 16th year of Henry VII., Thomas Wyldecote was created a burgess, for his labour in Parliament, that is to say in the second Parliament of the King aforesaid. (The returns of the members elected to serve in the Parliament of 1487 are missing.)

f. 48. Inventory of the goods pertaining to the chapel of the Trinity and of St. Sithe the holy virgin, built on the bridge of Bridgnorth. Among the articles mentioned are "2 corporasse, one of cloth of gold of the gyfft of my lady Cornewell, and another worse . . . A grett box iron bownde to putt tresur in. Item a maser of the giffte of Kateryn Flemyng. Item on Seynt Sithis cote 2 peyr bedis of ghette (jet) with grawdies of silver, and one gyld, and anoder of laumber (amber). Item a peyr bedis of lawmbur (amber) with 6 ryngges of sylver, an ere pyke of sylver, a James schell of silver, a peyr gloves of sylver, 6 hole (whole) grotes. Item 16*d.* in pense and half pense. Item on Kyng Harrys cote an old nobull of 8*s.* 6*d.* of the gyffte of Margaret Bryne. Item a peyr gloves of sylver, and old grote, and 21 pense in pense and half pense . . . Item a blake gurdylle with sylver harnesteys of the gyft of Marget Mathewy with 5 stoddes of sylver on the same gurdylle."

f. 52. Order concerning the mills. January, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.

f. 53. Another order concerning the same. Mention is made in it of the "tensurs."

f. 54. Memorandum of the rents belonging to the Chamber of the town of Bridgnorth. Mention is made in it of the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Quat, the town-ditch, "le Cartwey," "le Frire Strete," "Leysteyley Strete," "le Cowgate," the little gate "de Hungry," the Hospital of St. James, and other localities in Bridgnorth.

f. 56. Rental of the stallage of the town of Bridgnorth. Mention is made of the Chantry of St. Thomas.

f. 58. Order that no burgess shall pay stallage or "stake-money" for the occupation of the town ground in High Street or in any other place during the fairs there held. January 15, 6 Henry VIII.

f. 59. Order by the Bailiffs and all the burgesses of Bridgnorth "with the hole counsell of the seyd town," that no "northern man" shall bring any northern cloth, "being whytis," to the town for sale, for the space of two years following. April, 20 Henry VII. (1505.)

f. 60. Settlement of lands and tenements at Bridgnorth on Thomas Person, merchant of the staple of Calais, son and heir of Edward Person, and Anne wife of the said Thomas, daughter of John Petit, esquire, in tail. February 10, 14 Henry VII.

f. 61. Orders concerning the fees of the servants of the town, and an order against the conveyance of timber, coal, bark, or wood, to Bewdley or further, for sale. January, 3 Henry VIII.

f. 90. Orders concerning the market-place. February, 34 Henry VI.

f. 95. Memorandum concerning the duties of the bell-man. "Imprimis for to make the graves in the churche and churcheyorde 4 foutte deppe, and for a chyld a yarde. Item to rydd (clear) the thre cundytes, the crosse, and the markett places wekely. Item to redd the Stone, the hollow wey, and the myll wey, as ofte as nede shall require. Item to blow the orgayns Sondays and holydays in the churche of Saynte Leonardes." September 4, 34 Henry VIII.

f. 96. List of articles delivered by the two Bailiffs to their successors. September, 30 Henry VIII. It includes a green cloth for the Exchequer, a missal, an official seal, various weights and measures, chains, shackles, "legge boltes," and a markyng irne (iron) to brene (burn) a convyct clerke." (In a similar list of the following year, on fol. 97, the last article is described as "a markyng irne to marke a convyct prisonar.")

Note of the election of a Coroner.

f. 109. Oath of the twelve men sworn for the election of the Bailiffs.

f. 110. Oath of the Bailiffs.

f. 111. Oath of the Serjeants.

f. 119. Orders concerning the Serjeants-at-mace, and gatherings at taverns. (Cf. f. 4.)

f. 136. Ordinances for the government of the town of Bridgnorth. June 3, 15 Henry VII. They relate chiefly to the lands of the commoners, the market-place, the mills, and the swine of the inhabitants. One of them forbids any burgess or resident in the town to undertake the office of "baylie herraunt," or bailiff of any hundred within the shire. Another relates to the tanners, and another to the "hewsters" (dyers).

f. 144. Order that no strange men shall bring wood down the Severn fer sale below Bridgnorth without offering it for sale in that town at certain specified prices. February, 16 Henry VII.

f. 148. Order concerning the reward of the Bailiffs.

Orders made at the Great Court by the twenty-four burgesses. March, 18 Henry VII. (1) That no burgess shall be made serjeant; (2) "That there schall no priste kepe no scole save oonly oon child to helpe hym to sey masse after that a scole mastur comyth to town, but that every child to resorte to the comyn scole in payne of forfetyng to the chaumber of the towne 20s. of every priste that doth the contrary"; (3) That no millers shall have ovens in their houses; (4) That money in the hands of the officers shall be brought to the Exchequer by Easter; (5) Concerning amerecements for frays.

f. 175. Order made "by the consent of Mr. Recordar, and the ballyffes with the holl voyce of the town then being present," concerning the chantry-priest of Quat. September 21, 20 Henry VIII.

f. 179. Order concerning two suppers to be given yearly.

f. 180. Another order concerning the same.

f. 245. Memorandum of a bond for the good behaviour of George Heyward the younger, by which it is stipulated "that he sofur no onlaufle gaymons (unlawful games) to be kepte within his house nor use none hymself in noe place." December 15, 23 Henry VIII.

f. 247. Proceedings against Roger Woolryche (Oleriche), late of Dudmaston, gent., John Woolryche of the same, gent., Edward Shapton of the same, gent., and six others, inhabitants of Quat and Quatford, for a riot in Mill Street, Bridgnorth, in September, 1511.

f. 327. Order concerning swine. 13 Henry VIII.

II. A similar book written on paper and paged (ff. 1—773). The entries extend from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth. Among the contents are the following :—

f. 37. Order that the sum of 10*l.* be paid yearly out of the profits of the mills at Penstone towards the stipend, or allowance, of a preacher, which by God's permission shall shortlye be obteyned to serve in this towne." October 23, 1593.

f. 38. Order that, forasmuch as Sir James Burton, clerk, is now content to remit his yearly allowance of 5*l.* allowed unto him by her Majesty for the publick reading of a lecture in this town, to the intent that a learned preacher may be established in the town, the sum of 6*l.* shall be paid to him on the first of January next. September 29, 36 Eliz.

f. 389. The oath of the burgesses.

f. 437. Articles against Roger Smythe, gentleman :—that he "prevented the Towne of the Chaunterys of Sainct Leonardes," that "he hath gotten into his handes the hospytall Sainct James," that he "dothe occupy the Townes land and holdeth the same with forse." It is therefore ordered that he shall have no benefit of his burgess-ship.

f. 541. Ordinance concerning the forms to be used at the annual election of the Bailiffs. Sepember 5, 6 Elizabeth.

f. 547. Another ordinance concerning the same. April 26, 22 Elizabeth. It is ordered that the jury "shall contynue together without meate, drincke, fier, or candell, untill they be fullie agreed upon their verdicte."

f. 629. Order "by the bailiffes and 24 Aldermen, as also by the com-burgesses, that no playars or berwardes shalbe receved upon the Townes chardges, but if any will see the same plaies or bere baytinges, the same must be upon there owne costes and chardges." Order concerning the stipend of the usher. January 2, 12 Elizabeth.

f. 659. Order concerning the cleaning of the hall in the Council-house, and the middle room in the new house at the high cross. April 26, 28 Elizabeth.

f. 710. Orders made on the 11th of October, 4 Elizabeth. (1) That the Bailiffs shall yearly discharge the town of its fee farm instead of giving certain feasts and banquets as heretofore ; (2) That the twenty-four shall not come to the Exchequer or Guildhall or to any other place where they hear sermons, without their gowns, under pain of 3s. 4*d.* ; (3) That each of the twenty-four shall yearly "from the vigill of All Sainctes unto the feast of the Purification of our Lady" keep a lantern with a lighted candle at his door on every night when the moon is dark, under pain of 12*d.*

f. 724. List of the subscriptions towards the confirmation of the charter of the town. April 17, 3 Elizabeth.

f. 731. "Memorandum that the freemen and burges of Bridgnorth in the countie of Salop be dyscharged of all pontage and all other costomes within the cities of Brystowe (Bristol), Gloster (Gloucester), Worcestor, and Shrosbury (Shrewsbury), and that every stranger to pay for every Towne ryte 3*d.* comyng throught the brugges beloinge to the said cyties, and that all straungers to pay for every tonne that shall pas throught this burge 3*d.* from hensforth." February 4, 14 Elizabeth.

f. 739. The hour appointed [for hanging lanterns at the doors (Cf. f. 710) to be] from 6 at night until the bell ring at 8 o'clock on the same night. Order that the bell-man shall from time to time give warning to the twenty-four to hang out lanterns.

Order that no man shull be chosen "to the office of Bailywik" unless he be "a gentellman boren," or unless he have borne all the offices of the town. April 13, 6 Elizabeth.

f. 740. Order that "foure of the bench" of twenty-four shall attend every court, to assist the Bailiffs. September 12, 3 Elizabeth.

Order that the twenty-four shall not come to the Guildhall without their gowns. October 21, 1561.

Order that the Assistants shall have power to speak on behalf of the town.

III. A similar book written on paper and paged (ff. 1-937). It contains entries of various dates between the reigns of Elizazabeth and Charles II. inclusive. Among the contents are the following :—

f. 3. The oath of the Bailiffs.

f. 7. The oaths of the Serjeants and of the burgesses.

f. 8. Ordinance of the Bailiffs concerning the tillage of the common fields. January 31, 29 Elizabeth.

f. 22. Ordinance against private mills. November 26, 36 Elizabeth.

f. 26. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough. May 4, 38 Elizabeth.

f. 28. Order for the purchase of 100 quarters of rye at Bristol, for the relief of the inhabitants of Bridgnorth, in view of the great dearth of corn and other sorts of grain. February 13, 39 Elizabeth.

f. 30. Ordinance concerning the provision of post-horses for the Queen's service. It is ordered that if any messenger or messengers who shall take post-horses in the town for her

Majesty's service will allowe nothinge for them, "as often tymes they will not," the owners shall receive from the Chamber of the town 2*d.* for every mile. April 20, 39 Elizabeth.

f. 32. Ordinance concerning the officers of the Borough. May 4, 38 Elizabeth.

f. 35. Ordinance concerning the wool-market. April 21, 43 Elizabeth.

f. 36. Ordinance against granting the office of Town-Clerk in reversion. June 21, 39 Elizabeth.

f. 37. Ordinances for the better government of the town. December 4, 44 Elizabeth.

f. 51. Table of fees payable to the Bailiffs.

f. 55. Ordinance for the disposition of certain moneys among the poorer burgesses. A.D. 1602.

f. 63. The oaths of the jury and of the callers.

f. 65. List of those persons within the town and liberties of Bridgnorth who took the oath of allegiance. (Printed in the "Salopian Monthly Illustrated Journal" for July and August, 1878.)

f. 74. "The new othe of the Bailiffes."

f. 75. Ordinances for the government of the town. A.D. 1617

f. 409. Order by the Bailiffs and Aldermen that a piece of plate of the value of 5*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* be bought and bestowed upon Mr. George Synge "as a gratefull remembrance of them unto him for his preachinge and reading of lectors in the towne of Bridgnorth." May 10, 1625.

f. 444. Order for the dismisall of the head schoolmaster and the usher of the school. July 20, 1629.

f. 446. Orders concerning the school. A.D. 1629.

f. 473. Order concerning the money collected within the liberties of Bridgnorth, and by the churchwardens of both parishes, towards the relief of the poor of the town of Shrewsbury, visited by the plague. December 3, 1631.

f. 500. Resolution "that the information preferred by the Kinges Majesties Attorney of his highnes Counsell in the Marches of Wales against the foresaid Bayliffes of this town, whereby they are charged with the licensinge of 200 alehowses, and 40 badgers of corne and graine and other provisions, and for sufferinge, and not suppressinge 100 unlicensed alehowses in the said town, shalbe answered, and the charge in answering and defending that suit shalbe born at the generall charge of the town." March 15, 1633[-4].

f. 571. Resolution "that Richard Thornes, Esq., Counsellor at Law, whoe is this day chosen to be of Counsell for this

Town, shall have yerely for his fee in that behalfe fowre nobles of currant English mony." Same day.

f. 572. Order that the Bailiffs and the twenty-four Aldermen shall on every Sunday meet at the New House "decently in their gowns," and go thence to the church of their respective parishes to attend morning and evening prayer, preceded by the Serjeants at mace.

f. 616. Ordinance concerning the election of the Bailiffs. September 5, 1639.

f. 659. "Memorandum. 1° Aprilis, 1646. Bridgnorth High Town was burnt by enemies out of the Castle, and the High Town Church was then also burnt, and the Treasury cofer which was in that Church was then likewise burnt, togeather with the charters, deeds, and leases of the said Town, which were then in the same cofer. Sir Robert Howard, Govenour. Animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit."

"Memorandum. No Sessions was kept in this Town this year, 1646.

f. 693. Memorandum concerning the building of the new hall in the market place. A.D. 1650-1652.

f. 790. Order of the Commissioners for the regulating of corporations in the county of Salop, dismissing Richard Sadler from the office of Bailiff of Bridgnorth. August 13, 1662.

ff. 791-794. Further orders by the same.

ff. 796-799. Declaration of the burgesses of Bridgnorth that there does not lie upon them or any other persons any obligation from the oath commonly called "The solemne League and Covenant," and that the same was unlawful. The original signatures occupy four pages. [A.D. 1660-1663?]

Common Hall Order Book, No. 1, A.D. 1634-1685, written on paper and paged (ff. 1-49). Among the contents are the following:

f. 4. Resolution "that Mr. Dod the head schoolemaster be sent unto and admonished of his remisnes and neglect of the said schoole." July 13, 1635.

f. 4*b*. Resolution "that the said Mr. Dod shalbe displaced from being schoolemaster" inasmuch as through his neglect "there are now but six schollers left in the head schoolemasters schoole." July 29, 1635.

f. 8*b*. Resolution to certify "that it wilbe very great damage to this country in carryinge away coles and other fewell and butter and cheese, which is the life and chiefe supportation of the same, and it will hinder bringinge up of the Low Country malt into this Country, and will cause corn to be dearer in our

marketts, hinder the comon commerce and traffique which wee have with other Countrys, and be divers other wayes very prejudiciall to this Country." Marked in the margin "Concerninge a Certificate against the Project of makeing the ryver of Avon navigable of Tewksbury." February 16, 1635.

f. 11*b*. Resolution concerning the 100*l*. given by the will of Sir John Hayward, knight, towards the use of the school. March 23, 1636-7.

f. 17. Orders for the good government of the free school of Bridgnorth. March 18, 1638[9].

f. 18. Further orders for the same. October 23, 1638.

f. 20. Ordinance concerning the election of Bailiffs.

f. 24. Order "concerninge the ympressinge of 10 soldyers in this Town, being an allotment, and for the raysinge and collectinge of 20*l*. in an allotment towardes the clothing ympressing and conductinge of the said soldiers for his Majesties service in the warrs according to the deputie Lieutenants warrantes in that behalfe." April 21, 1640.

f. 24. "It is agreed That in respect there is a yeres fee unpaid to the last Recorder [Sir Edward Littleton] who is now Lord Keeper of England, and therefore will not accept that fee; The Town thinks fit to bestow a peece of plate upon this new Recorder [Adam Littleton] being the said Lord Keepers kinsman, to value of 4*l* price or thereaboutes. February 24, 1640.

f. 25*b*. Order concerning the entrance fees payable at the free school. November 30. 1641.

f. 27*b*. Order concerning the making of a drawbridge. August 29. 1642. (Printed in Bellet's "Antiquities of Bridgnorth," p. 131).

f. 28. Order "concerninge the course to be taken for the safetie of this Town now in this time of civill warrs." November 29, 1642. (Printed in Bellett, p. 140.)

Order "concerninge money due for billettinge souldyers of his Majesties army within this Town of Bridgnorth, which is unpaid, as well for the Troopers who came with Prince Rupert in September last to this Town."

Order "concerninge mony collected lately towardes the reliefe of Ireland, being 14*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*."

f. 28*b*. Order concerning a lewn (rate) lately laid by the Bayliffes towardes the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army while they kept guard within this Town in September and October last, 1642."

Order "concerninge the charge of those men of this Town which are of the Trayned Band, whoe are like very shortly to have command from the High Sheriff and others to keepe garrison at Shrewsbury."

Order "concerninge mony due unto John Crump, carpenter, for making 2 Tribunalles or seates for the judges at the last assizes in this town." It is noted that "the sheriff of the county (who was used to pay for these seates) refuseth to pay."

f. 29. Order concerning the allowance to the trained soldiers. Whereas the allowance to every trained soldier of the town was formerly 2*s.* 6*d.* a day during training, and whereas the said trained soldiers have in these dangerous times been employed in keeping garrison at Shrewsbury for a whole month at the charge of the town, and are commanded to appear again at Whitchurch, the Town cannot bear this expense. It is therefore ordered that the allowance for every soldier shall be reduced to 12*d.* a day at home, and 2*s.* a day abroad, the money for which is to be raised by way of "lewn" and tax upon the inhabitants. December 26, 1642.

f. 29*b*. Order "concerninge the findeing and mainteyninge of 9 Dragoones charged upon this Town by the High Sheriff of this County." January 25, 1642. 18 Car. I. (See Bellett, p. 141).

Order concerning the defence of the town. Same date. (See Bellett, p. 141).

f. 31. Order "concerninge mony to be payd to the trayned souldyers of this Town, which is due unto them for keeping garryson lately at Shrewsbury and Whitchurch."

Order "concerning 46*l.* upon this town towards 4,500*l.* required in this County for the defence thereof in this deplorable time of civil warrs in this kingdome."

"The Town at this Comon Hall doth unanimously consent and also desire, That John Bromley Esq. may be Governour of this Town, yf it may please the Kinges most Excellent Majesty to confer that place upon him." March 28, 1643.

f. 31*b*. Order "concerninge divers things considered of touchinge the strengtheninge of this Town." May 23, 1643 (Printed in Bellet, p. 142.)

f. 32. Order "concerninge the fortifications of the said Town, and the defence thereof." "It is thought fit that such as shall not find labourers to the worke should send 6*d.* per diem during the winter quarter for each labourer to be hired for the said worke." November 28, 1643.

f. 33. Order by the Governor and Committee of the Town "concerninge the pullinge downe of the Town House and New House, and barnes, &c." May 21, 1645. (Printed in Bellett, p. 144.)

Orders concerning the Town Hall, the New House, and the records of the Town. June 11, 1645. (Printed in Bellett, p. 146).

f. 36*b*. Order "that there shalbe a chest or coafer made for the keepeinge of the records in, with three lockes." October 5, 1671.

Common Hall Book, No. 2. A.D. 1713-1732.
Common Hall Book, No. 3. A.D. 1732-1774.
Common Hall Book, No. 4. A.D. 1775-1793.
Common Hall Book, No. 5. A.D. 1794-1819.
Common Hall Book, No. 6. A.D. 1819-1835.
Common Hall Book, No. 7. A.D. 1835.

Old Burgess Book, giving the names of the burgesses from the reign of Charles II. to that of William IV. inclusive, in alphabetical order.

Book of Surveys, A.D. 1693.

A volume containing records of the appointment of officers and the admission of burgesses, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Chamberlains' Accounts, written on rolls of parchment year by year, are preserved in a beautiful old chest bound with iron. In looking through nearly a hundred of these rolls, I have noted many entries illustrative of political events, ancient customs, and social life, but besides these there are many others which would throw light on the topography of the town. The accounts run from the beginning of January in each year. All the following extracts relate to payments, and the dates are here given according to the modern style :—

1550. "20*d.* to the players."

"5*s.* to the Kynges mynstrelles."

"8*d.* to Roger Dyxon for mending the chymes."

"20*d.* for bryngyng up and downe of the gummele-stalle (the cucking stoole)."

1583. "18*d.* geven to Kynnastons wief and Pypers wief, when they "kept their houses for daunger of the plague."

1585. "19*s.* 7*d.* for wyne and suger bestowed uppon the Justices of the assises at their last beinge heare."

"10*d.* for a pottell of wyne given to my Lord of Canterberys chaplin at his preachinge,"

"3*s.* 4*d.* to the clarke of the castell church for rynginge of the Quens Hollyday. 7*s.* to the clarke of St. Leonardes church for ringinge at the same tyme."

"20*d.* for a gallard of muskedyne geven to my Lord Presydent sonne."

1587. "for wayes for the Bourse in the New Hall, 1*d.*"

"to the clarke for rynginge corfew and daybell, per annum, 10*s.*"

"for rynginge at my Lord Presidens comyng in, 10*s.* 2*d.*"

1588. "for making 2 paire of buttes, 16*d.* Item to John Farr for the dressinge and skowringe of two callivers, 8*d.*"

"for wine and sugar upon Mr. Bromley, at the trayninge the

first daie, 3*s*. Item to 4 men for carienge of Burches into Morffe for the bower, 16*d*. Item to Charles for makinge the bower, 12*d*. Item to Mr. Ro[wland] Piers for 2 suger loves bestowed upon Mr. Bromley at the trayninge in Morffe, 28*s*. 6*d*. Item for 2 gallons of brued wine with rose water and suger upon my ladie Bromley and others the same time in Morffe, 9*s*. 1*d*."

"paid at Roger Harlies by the commaundment of Mr. Bailiff upon them which plaied Robin Hood, 2*s*. 6*d*.

"for wine and sugar upon Mr. Lacon at the recevinge of the soldiers of Ireland, 2*s*. 2*d*.

"for 3 daies charches for 2 soldiars, 5*s*. Item for their conduct money, 25*s*."

"to the precher for 2 sermons in lent by commandment, 5*s*."

1590. "bestowed upon the Q[ueens] players at the dancing on the rop, by debenter, 10*s*."

"for wyne upon my lady Heyward, 2*s*. Item for wyne at the Salymont, 16*d*."

"paid at Mr. Heywards at the eatinge of the veneson, after Sir Rowlands departure, 6*s*. 8*d*."

"for carienge the soldiers furneture to Brystowe (Bristol), 2*s*."

1594. "Geven to my lord chiff baron['s] Chamberlen, 5*s*."

1595. "for the settinge of soldyers into Ireland, 26*s*. 8*d*."

1596. "to the Queens players, at Mr. Bailiffs apoyntment, by debenter, 20*s*."

1598. "for a pottell of metheglyne, ginger, or cakes, which Mr. Bailiffs and their company had at the New House, when the Earl of Derby was in towne, 15*d*."

1599. "to John Wosley for his horse and dragge to be used for the whippinge of low woomene, 4*d*."

1600. "to a poore by (boy) for leading the horse when the prisoners were whipped, 2*d*."

1601. "for dressinge and fallinge the wood against the Coronation daye of the Queens Majestie, and for tending the fyer, 8*s*. 4*d*. Item payd for carryinge the same wood, 8*s*. 6*d*."

"for rynginge on the byrthe and coronation dayes of her Majestie, 6*s*.

1602. "for a pottell of sack and a pottell of clarrett wyne bestowed upon Mr. Newport, Mr. Wolridge, Mr. Lee, and others, at the syttinge of the subsedye, 3*s*. 4*d*."

"to one that brought word of my Lord Presydents being in Ludlow, 12*d*.

"payed in goinge with the trayned soldyers to Wenlocke, and in goinge to stay the armoure at home, 12*s*. 7*d*."

1603. "payed by debenter for the judges dyet, when he past throw this Town to Shrusbury, 5*l*. 11*d*.

"for wyne, suger, and cakes, at the proclayminge of the Kynge, 12*s*."

"for the soldyers which weare appoynted for the northern service at the muster, 5*s*."

"to them which played on the dromme and fyffe at the coronation daye, 20*d*."

1604. "to players at the appoyntment of Mr. Bailiff, 10*s*."

"for tow sugerloves whiche were bestowed on Sir Richard Luckner (Lewknor), knight, and Mr. Lutwiche, 28*s*. Item payed to the messenger that carryed the same present, 12*d*. Item payed for returninge the Burges names to Parliament, 4*s*. Item payed to the messenger that went with the same, 6*d*."

"for mendinge the whippinge post, 4*d*."

1605. "layed out at Wenlocke when wee weare there with trayned soldyers, 16*s*."

1606. "for mendinge the whele of the gumble stole (the cucking stool), 6*d*.

1608. "for one pottell of sacke and a pottell of clarret wyne and one pownd of suger which was bestowed of (on) the Lady Lukner, 5*s*. 6*d*."

"for perry which was bestowed on the judges, 8*d*."

"for byrches to make a shade in the streete before the judges, 12*d*."

"to the widow Tomkis, for that the judges seate was made before her shop, 5*s*."

"for the carriage of tymber from under the Castle to the Crown dore, and for the makinge of the judges seates, 4*d*."

"for certen tymber to make the judges seate at the assizes, 3*s*. 4*d*. . . . for bordes used about the same, 7*d*."

"to Walter Hawle for the use of his clothes to cover the sayd seate, 3*s*. 4*d*."

"A note of the charges bestowed on my Lord President, and his Lady," amounting to no less than 27*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*.

1611. "for buyldinge the scaffold at Lente Assizes, 4*s*. 8*d*."

"for a tylt cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*."

"to the Archbishop of Massodoney (Macedonia), by the appoyntment of Mr. Bailiff, 20*s*."

"for a corde to tye up the tillte at the assize."

1614. "to Rowland Pears, gentleman, for twoo sugar loaves wayinge 18*li*, sente to Sir Edward Bromley, knighte, 27*s*. Item for one mutton sent theither, 10*s*."

1615. "for carrying fowre corsletts. 4 pykes to Shrewsbury, and back again, 8*s*. Item for carryinge of two musketts, one calliver, and 3 head peeces and flaske and touchboxe, 2*s*."

1617. "for a silver bowle bestowed on the Baron Bromley, 4*l*."

"for fowrteen ounces of comfitts, and for one pound and 6 ounces of marmelett, 5*s*."

"for a potle of burned sacke bestowed on the Baron Bromley, 3*s*."

1618. "for a potle of metheglyn bestowed upon my lord President, 12*d*. Item paied for a potle of sack and a pottle of clarret wyne bestowed upon my lord President at breakfast, 3*s*. 4*d*."

"for a sylver bowle bestowed of (on) Mr. Baron Bromley, 3*l*. 14*s*."

1623. "for coales to make a bon fier at the crosse, 21*d*. Item paid for sixe faggottes to tynde (kindle) the coales, 4*d*."

"to the Herrauld at Armes at Mr. Bailiffes Synges appoyntment, 41*s*. 4*d*."

"for coales for a bonfier in triumph of the princes coming home, at Mr. Bailiff Synges appoyntment, 5*s*. 10*d*."

"to John Pully, clerk, ringinge for the princes cominge home, at two several tymes, 22*s*."

"to the under sheriff for making warr upon Quominus, 22*s*. Item to Mr. Hill for suinge out several Quominuses, and for his fee, 34*s*. 8*d*."

1627. "for seaven feathers for the trayne soldiers, 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*."

"paied the souldiers at the generall trayning at Salop, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*."

"paied for the souldiers charges at Ludlowe, 2*l*. 14*s*.

1633. "for ringing at St. Mary Magdalens Church at my Lord Cravens cominge to Towne, 2*s*."

"to Pullys sonne for watchinge my Lord Cravens coming to the Town upon the top of the steeple, 4*d*."

"for prepareing and makeing ready 12 musketts to shoote in to give the Lord Cravens entertaynment into the Towne, in summer last, 1633, 4*s*."

1634. December. "Paid for the charges of condemned witches which were brought from London through this town to goe into Lancashiere, by vertue of a warrant from one of Kinges Majesties Secretaries, Sir Francis Windybanck, 1*l*. 4*s*."

1635. "To Richard Crumpe the carpenter for makeing the Execution Tree or Gallowes upon Morffe—haveing the old one in to the bargaine—1*l*."

1639. "Paid to Mr. Bayliff Burne for the charges of himselfe and the Town Clarke with their horses at Ludlow, when they went thether to meete the High Sheriffe of Shropshire concerninge the Shipp mony, 11*s*. 6*d*."

"for makeing cleane the prisons against Lent faire, 1*s*."

"for conduct mony for two prest soldiers which were pressed for the warrs in Scotland, and for the charges of them and for 8 other prest soldiers, togeather with the constables charges which went with them to Shrewsbury to the Deputy Lieutenantes of this county, 10*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*."

"for cullors for the prest soldyers, 1*s.* 4*d.*"

"Paid at Shrewsbury for the Bayliffes charges attending the Sheriff of this county in Christmas holly dayes 1639, concerning the Shipp mony, 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*"

"to . . Mr. Farmer, as so much by him paid for this Town towardes the reliefe of the poore Town of Clun when the plague was there, 1*l.* 2*s.*"

1640. "for leading scolds bridled along the Town at Mr. Bayliffes commaund, 6*d.*"

1641. "for a pottle of burnt sacke for Mr. Bayliffes and their company at the New House in the night of the 19th of November 1641, when a stronge watch was kept in this Town, upon information from Kithminster (Kidderminster) of a sudden insurrection and rysinge of the Papistes that night in this kingdome, 2*s.* 8*d.*"

"for makeing and tendinge a great fire all night at the Crosse the foresaid 19th of November, when the great watch was kept all that night in this Town, 8*d.*"

"to William Pulley clerke for halfe a pounde of candles for the Church and for ringinge for joy of the Kinges Majesties retorne home from Scotland. 2° December, 1641, 9*s.* 3*d.*"

"to the clarke of the low parish in this Town for ringinge for joy of the Kinges Majesties retorne from Scotland. 10 December, 1641. 2*s.*"

"for beere for the Bayliffes and others attending them that night when a great watch was kept in this Town, the 19th of November, 1641, upon a rumor of the Papistes rysinge that night through the Kingdome, although God be praysed for it it was not soe, 1*s.* 3*d.* To Humfrey Parkes for a halfe tonne of coales for a great fire that watch night which was made nere the Cross in the highe streete of this Town, 3*s.* 6*d.*"

1642. "for readinge a longe proclamacion, 9 July, 1642, 6*d.*"

"for wyne bestowed on Sir Thomas Whitmore at his cominge to this Town. 7 September, 1642, 2*s.*"

"To the trayned soldiers of this Town for their charges attending his Majestie with the rest of the trayned band of this county at Shrewsbury, 4 days in October 1642, 3*l.* 10*s.*; for powder and match for the same soldiers, 4*s.* 7*d.*"

"to Robert Addams, 26 August, 1642, for goeing as a skooter (scout) to Coventry to hearken out how nere the soldiers were cominge which were feared wold come against this Town as the Parliament forces under the command of the Earle of Essex or the Lord Brook, 13*s.* 6*d.* To Richard Smith, carpenter, when Colonell Pennymans Regiment lay quartered in this Town in September, 1642, for planckes to amend the North Gate withall,

3*s.* 6*d.* To John Lawrence, 1 October, 1642, for goeing with warrants into the liberties for mattockes, spades, and other tooles for pioners to make fortificacons upon Morffe and bulwarkes to keepe out enemies from this Town, by Colonell Pennymans appointment, 1*s.*"

"for wyne bestowed on Sir William Pennyman the Colonell, whoe was appointed by his Majestie Governor of this Town. 10 October, 1642, 3*s.* 4*d.* To John Lawrance for carringe 3 warrantes into the liberties concerninge the King[s] carriage, 13 October, 1642, 12*d.*; for the like againe the 19th day, 12*d.*"

"for the charge of the trayned soldiers of this Town lyinge in garrison at Shrewsbury with the rest of the trayned band of this county, by his Majesties speciall appointment and command, 3*l.*

"To ringers for ringinge at the churches in this Town at the Kinges Majesties cominge to this Town, the 12th of October 1642, paid in November 1642, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"towardes the charge againe of the said trayned soldiers which lye in garison at Shrewsbury by his Majesties commaund, 3*l.* 15*s.*"

"To John Lawrence for goeing againe with warrants into the liberties for the summoninge of gentlemen and freeholders to appeere before the High Sheriff in Shrewsbury. 22 November, 1642, 1*s.*"

"for wyne bestowed on the Bushopp of Worcester when he preached in this Town. 27th of November, 1642, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

"for a quarte of sacke and a quart of burnt clarret wyne bestowed on Mr. Bushell of the Mynt by the Bayliffe's appointment, at his cominge to this Town. 20 December, 1624, 2*s.*"

"To goodwife Powell for gathering rushes, boughes, rosemary, and herbes, for the College at the summer assizes, 2*s.*"

Payments to the trained soldiers amounting to 4*l.*

"To Richard Broadfield towardes the charge of the trayned band keepinge garrison at Shrewsbury by his Majesties speciall comaund, in October and November, 1642, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*" Three further payments to the same for the same, of 2*l.*, 3*l.*, and 3*l.* 15*s.* respectively.

1643. "to pay the trayned band of the Town at their goeing to Whitchurch in February 1642[-3], 3*l.* 10*s.*"

"to William Pullye the clerke of St. Leonardes Church for ringinge at the Queenes arryvinge in England, by Mr. Bayliffe's comaund, 7° Marcii 1642[-3], 6*s.*"

"to Mr. Bayliffes the 24th of Aprill, 1643, to pay the trayned soldiers of this Town towardes their pay keeping garryson at Whitchurch, 5*l.*"

to John Creswell, 24 Julii, 1643, for charges of himselfe and his horse rideing to the Lord Capell to Westchester, for stay of

the trayned band in the garryson here in Bridgnorth for the defence and safety of this town 15*s.*; to the clarke of the said St. Leonardes church for ringinge at the King and Queene's meeting togeather, 8° Julii, 1643, 3*s.*; to the clarke of the low parish in the said town for the like, 1*s.* 6*d.*

"To William Goldinge the drummer for a quarters pay due at Michaelmas 1643, for druminge to warne the watch of the voluntiers of the said Town whoe did dutie of watch twice 24 howres every weeke in the said Town, 10*s.*"

"for beere and suger bestowed on the Lord Biron at his rideing thorow this Town in December, 1643, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"to Mr. Thomas Glover, upon a debenter of the 30th of December 1643, towardes his losses in horses, bridles, and sadles, and swordes, for setting forth of dragoones for his Majesties service, 4*l.*"

"to Mr. Richardes upon debenter, 11th February 1643, for banquetinge bestowed upon Prince Rupert, when he was in this Town, and for other thinges . . 2*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; paid to John Lawrance the 16th of February, 1642[-3] for goeing with a warrant into this Town liberties to bring in dragooners 4*d.*; to Francis Onyons widdow the 24th of February, 1642, for losse in takeing againe 2 hogsheades of stronge beere, 1 hogshead of table beere, and 2 barrelles of ale, which were lately had of her and layd into the College, upon a generall speech of an assize to be kept in this Town before Sir Robert Heath, Lord Chiefe Justice of England, but afterwards staied and put of, in respect of the civill warrs in this Kingdom when judges cold not goe their circuites, 10*s.*, and for carryinge in and out of the said beere and ale, 4*s.* 2*d.*"

"for ringinge in the low church of this town for joy of the Queenes safe returne into England againe. 7° Marcii, 1642 [-3], 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"To John Baker for carryinge the postes of the gibbet togeather which were thrown abroade by souldiers, 22° April, 1643, 14*d.* And unto John Burnish for gathering part thereof out of the water, 4*d.*; To Mr. Bayliff Dudley to pay the trayned souldiers of this Town towardes their pay in his Majesties service, 25 April, 1643, 5*l.*"

"for candles spent by ringers upon the 5th of November, 1643, ringing all night in commemoracion of the great deliverance from the gunpowder treason, 5*d.*; to Hugh Farr for ringinge at the Castle church that day and night, 5*s.*; to William Pulley for ringers at the high church in this town the same time, 20*s.*; for coles for the fire made at the crosse in the high street the said day and night, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

1644. "for a quarte of burnt sacke and a quart of burnt

clarrett bestowed upon Sir Lewis Kirke, Governor of this Town, at his first coming to this Town, 3s. 2d.; for a pottle of burnt wyne bestowed upon Prince Rupert at his coming againe to this Town, 12s. 8d."

"to three of the trayned souldiers of this town [for] their charges at their goeing to the seige of Montgomery Castle, 12s."

"for amending of one of the Towne Gates called Whitborne Gate, in October, 1644 . . 15s. 9d."

1645, March 1. "To William Griffiths carpenter and others, for workeing at the steeple in the high church, and takeing down the belles there by the Governors commaund, 17s. 6d.; To Walter Milner the mason for takeing down the battlementes of the steeple of the said high church, by the Governors commaund, 16s. 10d." Further entries on this account.

May 22. "To the constables of this Town to bestow in provision upon the foote convoy which conveyed his Majesties provision and ammunition to this Town, 5s."

September 13. "For pulling down the crosse and carryinge away the stones thereof, 6s."

February 17. "for wyne bestowed by the Town upon Prince Mawrice when he came to this Town. 16s. 10d."

"To John Lawrance for goeing with warrants into the liberties for workemen to worke at the fortificacions of this Town, 1s."

April. "for makeing cleane the Town Hall after the soldiers were gon out thence which lay there, 6d."

May. "To Richard Theyne the carpenter, for helping to take down the Town Hall, as it was comaunded by the Governor and Comissioners in the said Town, 1s.; To Rowland Malpasse for helping Preene to amend the North Gate, 3s."

Many entries for taking down and storeing in the church the shingles of the roof of the Town Hall, or New House, in the High Street. "For taking down the propps and standerdes "upon which the Town Hall did stand, 9d."

December. "for 2 horse lockes to locke the chaynes of this Town withall, 1s. 10d."

"to buy coles for the guardes of this town, 2l."

1646. "for carryinge warrentes into the liberties, the 9th of November, 1646, to cause pioners to be sent in to this Town, to demolish the Castle there, 1s."

April 13. "for carryinge the great bell mettall out of the high churche down to the Fryers, 2s."

April 16. "to 3 soldiers for gatheringe togeather the lead of the chancell of the high church, 1s."

July 8. "for gatheringe up the brickes of the Colledge which was burnt, 1s. 8d." Other payments on the same account.

"For gatheringe the brickes of the Almeshouse which was burnt, 10*d.*"

"for parchment to inroll the names of those which tooke the nationall covenant, 8*d.*"

There is a memorandum of "Rents lately paid by the former rentalles for houses, barnes, and other thinges of this Town, which because they are demolished, pulled down, and taken away, that fortificacions might be made in their places, as lately there was, and yet no houses builded in those places," &c. It gives many topographical details.

1647, February. "To John Lawrance for goeing with warrantes into the liberties for laborers to help to demolish and pull down the Castle walls of Bridgnorth aforesaid by the comaund of Colonel Baker whoe was Commaunder of that worke, 1*s.*"

December. "For takeing down the chayne at the North Gate," &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*

"for 7 daies sawing timber to repair the Town Hall, 16*s.* 4*d.*"

"for wine which the Town bestowed upon Mr. Pierrypont and Colonell Clyve, 14*s.* 10*d.*"

1648, February. "For 3 quier of paper sent to Mr. Walden to write tickettes and certificates for those persons which were sent aboute into divers shires of this kingdome to gather money upon Briefes which was graunted by the Parliament towardes the rebuildinge of the high Town of Bridgnorth aforesaid, which was lately burnt in these warlike times, 1*s.* 6*d.*; for an ounce of hard wax for the same businesse 3*d.*; for another quier of paper more for the same use sent by Thomas Pulley, 6*d.*"

May 20. "To Mr. William Gravenor for suffering the timber of the draw bridge to lye on his grounde, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

November 15. "for glaseing the Town Hall which was called the old Burgesses hall over the North Gate, 10*s.*"

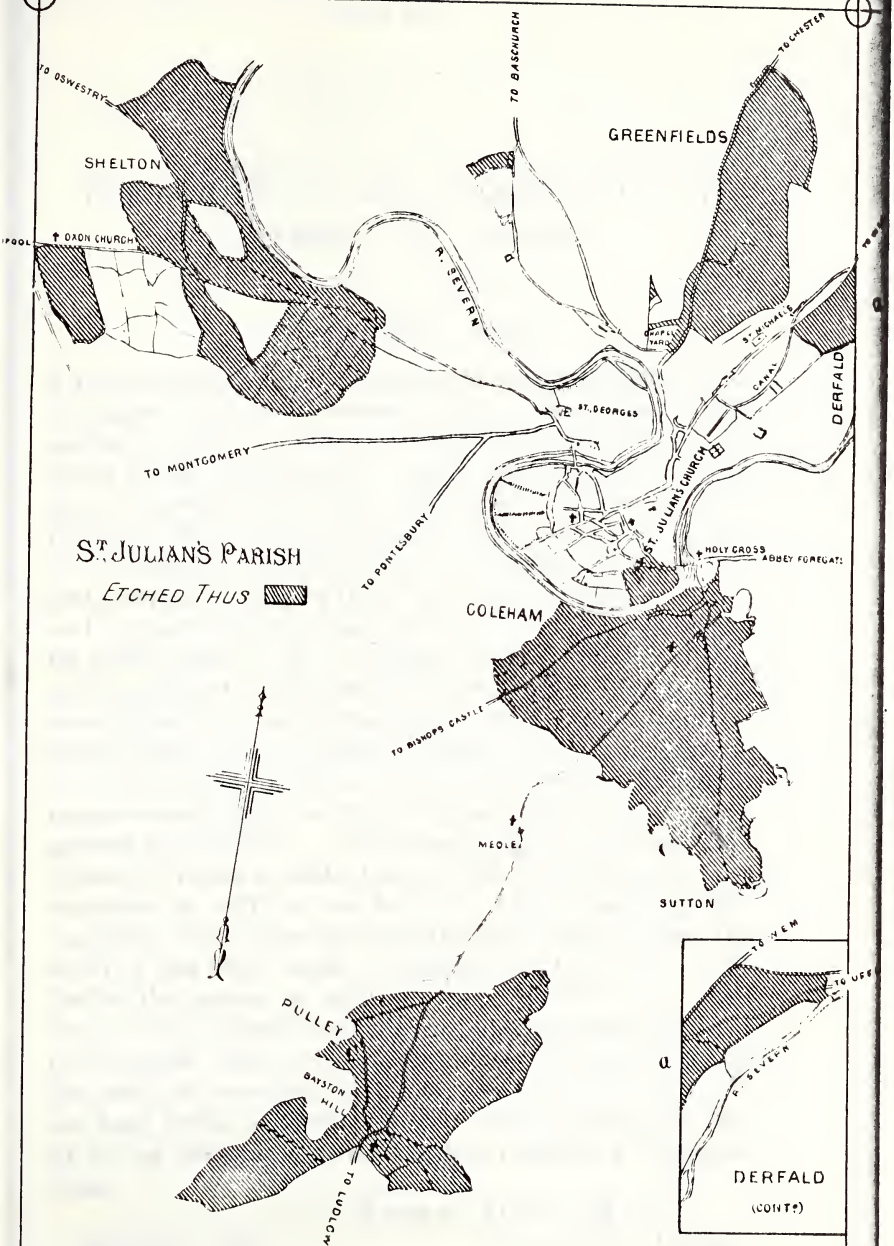
towardes the reliefe of the widdow Oldbury and others which were shut up with her in her house in the Castle, upon suspicion of the plague, 7*s.* 8*d.*"

"for bread and other victualles for the people which were shut up in the house of Thomas Oldbury in the Castle, being suspected with the sicknesse of the plague there (which through the mercy of Almighty God proved not to be soe) 9*s.*"

"to John Broadfield the smith for an iron bridle which the Bayliffes caused to be made for scoldes, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

I have not examined any of the rolls subsequent to the year 1648. Mr. Hubert Smith, the Town Clerk of Bridgnorth, has shown great interest in my researches, and has kindly given me the benefit of his valuable assistance.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.



ADNITT & NAUNTON, LITHS., SALOP

THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF ST. JULIANA IN SALOP.

Introductory Note.

The fact that my name appears as editor of the following paper renders it necessary that I should say a few words by way of preface, to explain the part I have borne in its composition. Some three years or more ago, I promised the then Editor of the *Transactions* (the Rev. W. A. Leighton), that I would write a paper on the history of my Church, to accompany and illustrate certain extracts from its more ancient registers and account books, which he was good enough to say he would make. Mr. Leighton soon fulfilled his part of the contract, but press of other work rendered mine more difficult of accomplishment, and months went by with little or nothing done. Under these circumstances, one of my family took the matter up, and the following paper is only mine so far as it has received from me a general supervision. As the paper grew it seemed desirable, in order to make the account of the Parish more complete, to add to the extracts kindly made by Mr. Leighton; and wherever an entry appeared obscure, the attempt has been made to elucidate it by a note. No doubt the paper is still far from perfect, as a history of the Church and Parish, but the small share I have myself had in it may entitle me to say that it is the result of considerable labour, and that the endeavour has been made to render it, not only an accurate, but as far as possible, an interesting record of bye-gone times.

Thomas Auden, M.A.,
Vicar of St. Julian's.

5th Nov. 1886.

The Church of St. Juliana, Virgin and Martyr, is of very early foundation, but no tradition remains as to when or by whom it was first built, nor why it received its unusual dedication. St. Juliana was a noble maiden of Nicomedia, who was martyred A.D. 309, probably on February 16th, the day on which she is commemorated.

There was a Church dedicated to her in Rome in very early times, and her Church in Shrewsbury was certainly standing in the 10th century.[1]

The first certain record of the Church is in *Domesday*, where we read "The Church of St. Juliana holds half a hide, and has thereon one ox-team; and two Burgesses labouring on this land pay 3s. rent (to the Church.) The Manor was worth 8s. (in Saxon times) and still maintains the same value."[2]

This was by no means a large endowment, though the land would probably be rendered more valuable by its being within the liberties of the town.

The old parish of St. Julian included the present Dogpole, the Wyle Cop, and St. Julian's Friars, the whole of Coleham, and part of Pulley and Bayston Hill, parts of Oxon and Shelton, Coton Hill and Greenfields, extending past the Moveage Cottages to the Old Heath, including an isolated portion between the road and the river at the end of the Castle Foregate. This last part, Darville Land, as the older parish books call it, is interesting as having been part of Deerfold, the park of the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury, and thus in the parish of St. Michael within the Castle, with whose history that of St. Julian's is much intermixed.

In Domesday times St Michael's held Possetorn (Lower Poston, near Munslow), and Suletune (Soulton,

[1] There is another St. Juliana, a noble matron of Florence, in the 9th century, and no less than ten St. Julians, of whom the best known is the English patron saint of Ferrymen, whose day is July 6th.

[2] "Quod tenet Sca Juliana. Eccl'a S. Juliane ten' dim' hid' ibi h't i car' & ii burg'ses in hac t'ra laborantes, redd't iii solid'. Valuit & uat viii. solid'."

near Wem).[1] The former manor was held at a rent of a bundle of box, to be rendered on Palm Sunday. It is not known when St. Julian's was first held with St. Michael's. In the time of Henry II., Walter de Dunstanville, Rector of Shifnal, was Rector of St. Michael's and of Forde. If he also held St. Julian's, this might explain the fact of St. Julian's, in 1223, holding half a hide in Duntune, which is thought to be Downton in the hundred of Munslow.[2]

In the 12th year of Henry III., the royal Free Chapel of St. Julian was held by the gift of King John, two parts by William le Strange, who was also Dean of St. Mary's, and the third part[3] by Peter the Clerk, who was probably the parish priest. There is an undated deed in the British Museum, probably belonging to the 13th century, in which Adam, son of Thomas le colier, of Shrewsbury, grants to Robert, clerk of Pontesbury, a messuage lying between the house of the said Robert and the house of Brun le colier, paying annually to the Church of St. Juliana in Shrewsbury, the sum of 2d.; the witnesses are Sir Godefrid, proctor of the Church of St. Juliana, John le Palmer, and Laurence, son of Edwin, provosts.[4]

In 1245, in the Hundred rolls, we find that "this church is of the donation of our Lord the King, and there are there two prebends, one of which, worth

[1] "Quod tenet Sc's Michael Eccl'a S. Michaelis ten' de' comite Possetorn. Chetel tenuit. Ibi una v tr'e t'ra dimid' car'. Un' ho' redd' inde fasce' buxi palmar'. Ipsa eccl'a ten' Suletune. Brictric lib'e tenuit. Ibi i hida geld' t'ra i car' ibi e' dimid' car'. Valuit v. solid'. Modo iiii den' plus."

[2] Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, II. p. 415.

[3] Two parts are mentioned in a Patent, 7 Henry III. "In auxilium claudere villam de Salop.

Portio in Ecclesia Julinae in Salopsbrie R's Dom. } p's una p's 2da

Salopsberye Abbas ad Ecclesiam Kinardseia } ejusdem anni una eademq." Add 30, 324, fo. 82.

[4] Owen and Blakeway's History, II. p. 539.

by the year ten marks, is held by Ralph de Leycestre, and the other, worth by the year four marks and a half, is holden by William de Batall."[1] The latter held at the same time St. Michael's within the Castle. It was probably about this time that the one ancient monumental slab now left in St. Julian's Church was first placed there, for in the bailiffs' account roll of 1275 there is an entry of a courtesy of 2s. 9d. "d'no Will'o Trumwin." This Sir William Trumwin was probably of the same family as the Edmond Trumwyn buried in St. Julian's, and connected with Roger Tromwin, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1307.

In 1292 we find St. Julian's valued at 20 marks per annum (the two prebends having apparently been consolidated), Master Adam de Dysiaco being the then incumbent, and holding also the chapel of Ford, which, with its tithes of Cruckton, Arscote, Sascote, Sibberscote, Newnham, Cruck Meole, and the Lea, was an appendant of that Church. Master Adam was also Rector of St. Michael's, and it is not quite certain whether Ford belonged originally to St. Julian's or St. Michael's, most probably to the latter. The evidence is very contradictory, but the earliest notice we have on the subject, in 1221, speaks of the Chapel of Forde as belonging to the Rectory of St. Michael's.[2]

The 13th century was marked in St. Julian's parish by the founding of the house of the Franciscan Friars. The exact date of its foundation is not known, but Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore, who died in 1247, had a son (John, his third son), who was a friar of this house,[3] and Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, and Owen de la Pole, the grandfather and father of Dame Hawise de Charleton, are said, on good authority, to have been buried there. Henry III., during his visit to Shrewsbury in 1267, gave to the Friars minors of Salop, permission to widen

[1] Owen and Blakeway's History, II. p. 416.
[2] Eyton's Shropshire, VII. p. 193.
[3] Owen and Blakeway's History, II., p. 460.

their gate in the middle of the town wall, to allow carts to come into their precincts. In 1284, Master John de Charleton held the vill of Charleton of the churches of St. Mary and St. Juliana of Salop, free chapels of the king, paying 16s. in lieu of service,[1] and it was the wife of a kinsman of his who may be looked upon as the second foundress of the Greyfriars. It was she probably who built their church, and gave the Jesse window, which now, after many vicissitudes, fills the east window of St. Mary's. Dame Hawise's son, John de Charleton, Lord of Powis, also befriended the Friars minors, and in 1371 gave them a stone quarry (apparently within the peninsula of Shrewsbury), to help with the building they were still busy upon.

The records of the Church of St. Julian itself are at this time practically one with those of St. Michael's in the Castle. Robert de Say was parson of St. Michael's in 56 Hen. III. (1272), but there is no mention of his holding St. Julian's, as in the case of his successor, Master Adam de Dysiaco, who was Rector of both in 1291. This Adam was probably the same as Master Adam de Saverne, whom we find, three years later, in 1294, holding St. Michael's of the King.

On the 16th September, 1297, King Edward I. presented Robert de Cottingham to the rectory of St. Julian, and in the same year he received a protection from the King, as parson of the Chapel in the King's Castle of Salop. In 1309 Boniface de Ledes was presented by Edward II. to St. Michael's on the resignation of Roger de Ledes, and some six years later 10s. of the tithe of Forde was granted to the King and paid by the Warden of St. Michael's.[2]

Was this Boniface de Ledes likely to have been in any way connected with Lord Badlesmere of Ledes Castle, in Kent, one of Edward's upstart favourites in

[1] Eyton's Shropshire, IX. p. 85.
[2] Owen and Blakeway's History, II. p. 422.

the early part of his reign? His giving up tithe to the King seems as if he were in some way under an obligation to him.

In the 14th year of King Edward III. (1340), Adam de Coverton was *custos, i.e.*, warden of St. Michael's, for we find him complaining to the King that Lodowyc de Cherleton,[1] parson of a mediety in the Church of Pontesbury, had obstructed him in gathering the tithes of Crokkemele, Sibbaldescote, and Ardescote. Whether he recovered the tithes or not, is not known; but on June 1st, 1342, the King presents John de Wynwick to the free chapel of St. Michael within the Castle of Salop, and on the same day, also to the Royal Free Chapel of St. Juliana.[2]

John de Wynwick only held his benefice a short time, for three years later, in 1345, John l'Estrange was parson of St. Michael's, and we find him demanding that an inquest should be made into the substraction of his tithes by the Rectors of Pontesbury.

This question of tithes possibly made the rectory of St. Michael's unpleasant and unprofitable to hold, for in 1352 another change of rector had been made, as we find Sir Thomas Kaynys, parson of St. Michael's, St. Julian's, and Forde; when Sir William de Bogebruge, chaplain, procurator of Sir Thomas Kaynys, parson of St. Michael's in the Castle of Shrewsbury, of St. Juliana in Shrewsbury, and of Forde, demises them all to Thomas de Tyford of the same town, and Reginald Perle.[3] The year 1349 was long remembered throughout all England as the year of the Black Death, and it is possible that John l'Estrange met his death by infection while carrying out his duties as a parish priest and tending the sick in his parish.

[1] This Lewis de Cherleton was Rector of the third portion, and resigned it for a portion of Ledbury in 1359. He afterwards became Bishop of Hereford.

[2] Owen's History of Shrewsbury, p. 287.

[3] Reginald Perle was one of the bailiffs in 1341, and also in 1348, 1354, and 1367. Owen and Blakeway, II. p. 416.

About this time probably the Shearmen's Guild built their Hall, which still stands a neighbour to St. Julian's Church. The Shearmen seem to have been patrons of the chantry of St. Mary in the church of St. Julian, as mention is made of it more than once in their records. In the 32 Edward III (1358), Richard Pygot, chaplain of the mass of St. Mary in the church of St. Julian of Salop, with the assent and consent of all the parishioners of the said Church, demises to Julian, wife of Roger le Muleward, and Isabel her daughter, all that messuage *sub Wyla,ville* Salop, between the tenement which Hugh de Crissage, of Salop, corvisor, and Isabel his wife, *tenent de officio misse predicte, etc.*, rent 8s. silver. This deed is witnessed by John Stury, and William de Biriton, bailiffs.[1]

This Richard Pygot was apparently the same as the Chaplain and Warden of St. John's Hospital, in Shrewsbury, to which he was a great benefactor, rebuilding it at his own expense. In his will, dated 1369, after ordaining that his body be buried before the holy rood in the Chapel of St. John and St. George, and that all the choirs of the churches in the town be invited to his exequies, he directs that the hospital by him begun should be finished out of his effects, if the same should extend so far. He gives also three pounds of wax for two candles, one for the altar of the chapel, and the other for that of the collegiate Church of St. Chad (in which parish St. John's Hospital was) ; to the parish priest of St. Chad forty pence, to each of the convents of Friars forty pence, and a tenement in Colenham to the service of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of St. Julian.[2]

The reign of Richard II. was a disturbed time in Shrewsbury. The burgesses were at variance among themselves, and the power of the King was not sufficient to control their disputes. In 1387 Richard paid a passing visit to the town, and in January, 1397, he

[1] MS. notes by Blakeway to Phillips's History in Bodleian.
[2] Owen's History, p. 321.

held the "Great Parliament" in Shrewsbury. Among the noblemen present was the Earl of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., who again passed through the town on his way to depose Richard II. in 1399.

The stirring time of 1403, when the battle of Shrewsbury took place, brought a great change to St. Julian's, a change still felt. The alienation of its tithes to Battlefield caused it to be left at the Reformation almost penniless, and must at the time have considerably changed its standing as a chief church of the town.

The next incumbent we find mentioned is John de Repyngdon,[1] who in the 9 Hen. 5 (1421) resigned St. Michael's in the Castle, and the chapel of St. Juliana in Salop, into the hands of the King. Henry gave them to Roger Ive, warden of Battlefield, who applied their revenues to the use of the chantry which Henry IV. had, in 1410, founded in commemoration of those slain in the battle of Shrewsbury. John de Repyngdon must have been incumbent of St. Michael's and St. Julian's at the time of the founding of the college of Battlefield in 1410, as advantage would be taken of the first vacancy after Henry IV's grant, to give them over to its use.

These troubled times, in which Owen Glendower more than once burnt the very suburbs of the town, were marked in 1407 by an unusual stir in its Church life. On the third Sunday after Easter in that year, William Thorpe, a priest, openly preached from the pulpit of St. Chad's against the errors of Rome. He was in consequence arrested and sent prisoner to London, and the "bailives and worshipful cominalte" were called as witnesses of his heretical teaching.[2]

St. Julian's still retained its privileges as a Royal Peculiar, after its annexation to Battlefield. In 1446 we find the official of the free Royal Chapel granting administration of the property of one who had died intestate.[3] On May 31, 1456, Alice, widow of Nicholas

[1] *Query* of Repton in Derbyshire.
Fox's Acts and Monuments.
Phillips's History of Shrewsbury, p. 106.

Clement, one of those chosen to serve on the first Town Council, makes her will, in which she directs herself to be buried in the chapel of St. Catherine in the parish church of St. Juliana. She bequeaths to her daughter Agnes, formerly wife of Richard Warying, her tenement upon the Wiles; she wills that the whole choir of the church of St. Juliana, and all the choir of the Collegiate church of St. Chad, assist at her exequies, and that they be rewarded according to the custom of the town of Salop; also that four torches and two wax lights be made to burn about her body on the day of her burial, one of which shall remain to the high altar of the church of St. Juliana, to burn daily at the elevation of the body of Christ while it lasts, another to the altar of St. Catherine in that church, and a third to the altar of St. Thomas there. This was attested by Sir Thomas Barker, parochial chaplain of the church of St. Juliana, and proved on the 20th June, 1457, before the official of the rector of the free chapel of St. Juliana.[1]

Was this Sir Thomas Barker possibly of the same family as Thomas Barker who was Warden of St. John's Hospital at the end of the 14th century? The latter was son of John, son of Reginald le Barkere, of Fraunkevyle, and in 1471 Robert Barker and Joan his wife are mentioned in a deed relating to lands in Frankwell.

In the Wars of the Roses, Shrewsbury sided with the Duke of York, and his reign as Edward IV. was one of great prosperity to the town. The guilds flourished, and we find the Shearmen spending money on their Corpus Christi procession. In the reign of Edward IV. there is mention made more than once of their special service in St. Julian's. About 1478 (7th Edw. IV.), "Item. Thomas Sharman delyuered to David Jenkin and John Langford, wardens, a bage wyth dedes belongynge to oure servyce in Seynte Julian's 11 sylver spones, and a maser gilt."

In the next year occurs "A dede and indenture

[1] Owen and Blakeway's History, I. p. 215.

perteynyn to oure Ladyes servyce." And in the following year (1480) "Thomas Sharman hathe delyvered all the jewels and ornaments longyng to our Lady servyce to Thomas Relf and Thomas Byche byfore the craft."[1] And again later on we find "It'. waxe to sele the dedes and the endenture betwex the parisshe and the crafte, iiii^{d}."

"It'. for lyme to the chirche, viii^{d}."

"It'. to Rouley Barbour for vi li waxe a grot and the makyng of vi tapers stonding yn the Almery yn the chirch of St. Julian, iii^{s}." This lime was probably for the repair of the north aisle of St. Julian's, where St. Mary's altar stood.

In 1485 Shrewsbury entertained right royally the Earl of Richmond, when he passed through the town on his way to Bosworth Field. He slept in the house on the Wyle Cop, three doors below the Lion Hotel, and the handsome old window found under the plaster some few years ago is said to be that of his room. The house at that time probably belonged to the Berringtons, then one of the chief families of the town.

Another of the chief Shrewsbury townsmen at this period was connected with St. Julian's, for in April, 1486, we find John Pole, chaplain of the Church, witnessing the will of Thomas Otley, merchant of the staple of Calais, who orders himself to be buried in St. Julian's Church, to the fabric of which he leaves a mark. This Thomas Otley was one of the first aldermen of the town, and a man of note in his time. Among the coats of arms mentioned in Sheldon's MSS. in the Herald's College, as being in St. Julian's Church in 1584, are three, one of Otley, one quarterly of the bearings of his two wives, and one of Otley impaling the last. Over this last was written: Thomas Otteley of Shrewsbury, died 25 April, 1485. Anne, his first wife. Margaret, his second wife, ob: 26 August, 1485.[2]

[1] Owen's History, p. 467.

[2] Owen and Blakeway's History, II. p. 426.

During the reign of Henry VII. the town frequently received a royal visit, and when Prince Arthur kept Court at Ludlow, he more than once came to Shrewsbury; and the bailiffs' accounts for the next fifty years are full of entries of presents of wine and other luxuries given to various great men and their followers, as they passed through the town, on their way to or from Ludlow Castle. In 1535 we find an entry: "Paid John Burges for cleaning the King's street before the gate of the Friars Minors, against the arrival of the dukes, 12^{d}." From this it seems that the precincts of the Greyfriars came up to the road under the Wyle.

The Friars were soon to be ousted from their quiet dwelling place by the river; for the Dissolution of Monasteries began in 1536, and though the Friars were spared for a few years longer, till 1539, they must have then begun to feel the insecure tenure of their position. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. the buildings of the Grey Friars had been in a ruinous condition, but thanks to the efforts of Dr. Duffield, their Warden, who was a great preacher, and an energetic man, they were restored and put in such good condition that Richard Devereux, the commissioner of the King, describes it as a "proper house." Leland, writing in 1543, speaks of the restoration as having been the work of Dr. Francis; probably Dr. Duffield, like many learned men of that time, was occasionally spoken of by his christian name alone, and he and Dr. Francis are the same. Leland says: "The Grey Fryers of Shrowesbury of the Charleton's foundation: and there laye the lady Charleton, whome they tooke as their foundresse. And this house stoode upon Severne banke, a little above the bridge of five arches. One D. Francis, a frere of late dayes, re-edified almost a great part of this fryers house."

He also speaks of St. Julian's, but it is the bare mention: "The parish church of St. Julian, hard by St. Alkemund, impropriate to Battlefield chappel . . . . mile out of Shrewsbury north."

St. Julian's was doomed to suffer much from the disso-

lution of Collegiate foundations; the property of Battlefield College passed into lay hands, and nothing was left to the Vicar of St. Julian's of the rectorial tithes that Henry IV. gave to Battlefield.

Edward Shoorde was probably the incumbent at this time, for in 1542 we find John Hussey, master and warden of Battlefield, granting to him for life the free chapel of St. Michael within the Castle, with the chapel of St. Juliana thereto annexed; the lessee discharging the master of the cure of souls, and paying a red rose yearly on St. John the Baptist's Day, if it be demanded.[1]

In the second year of Edward VI (1548), the commissioners find that the rectory of St. Julian's, appropriated to Battlefield College, had been demised by the college for a term of years to Richard Hussey, at a rent of 10s. This Richard Hussey seems to have been a lay impropriator, for the commissioners mention that in the same year Richard Hill was stipendary of St. Julian's, when they certified that he had for his yearly maintenance £4, issuing out of land sometime belonging to the shearmen of Salop.

We have no record of changes made in the internal arrangements of St. Julian's at the Reformation, though in 1546, "the pycture of o^{r} Lady owt of St. Mary's, and the pycture of Mary Mawdelen, and the pycture of St. Chaddes owt of St. Chadds churche were all three burnyd in the Market Place, commonly called the Corne Market.[2]"

Possibly no other changes were made, as in Queen Mary's reign we have no account of religious troubles in Shrewsbury. St. Alkmund's retained the same Vicar[3] through all the changes, and apparently St. Mary's did the same, though the parish accounts mention the taking away of the rood loft in Edward VI.'s reign, and the mending of it, and the making of the high altar, in Queen

[1] Owen and Blakeway's History, II. p. 430. Aston Evidences.
[2] Taylor MS., see Archæological *Transactions*, Vol. III., p. 258.
[3] Sir George Crane, 1550—1591.

Mary's time, ; then after Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, we find a payment for again taking down the rood loft, and for the purchase of a bible. The Curate of St. Chad's, Edward Stephens, appointed in 1550, was turned out in 1553, on the ground of his being a married priest, and John Marshall appointed in his place. The latter must have been a zealous Romanist, judging from his refusing burial to Edward Burton, of Longner, the story of whose death from joy at the accession of Elizabeth is well known.

In 1573, the Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Stafford, and several other learned men, came to Shrewsbury to inquire into Church matters, and it was probably in consequence of this visit that the MS. Chronicle adds: "This yeare the mynysters in the churches of Shrewsberye against X'ras dyd all weare theire crosse-capps and whyte syrplesys, wch longe tyme before dyd leave them of, contrarie to the Queene's iniunctions".

In that year, 1573, the same Chronicle tells us that: "This yeare at the comminge in of Sr Harry Sydney, lord presydent of Wales, from London, there was shott of in a ryaltie, 18 chamber peecs at a voyde place under the Wyld Copp, adjoyninge unto Master Sherar's house,[1] and also a lyttel from the same, at the foot of the Wyld Copp, was an excellent oracion made unto him by one of the scollars of the Free Scoole." The Wyle Cop must have several times witnessed scenes of this kind, when the Lord President made his annual visit to the town.[2] In 1574, preparations were made for a royal visit, but the Queen was stopped at Lichfield by reports of the plague having broken out near Shrewsbury. It does not seem to have been a very severe visitation, as St. Julian's register for 1576 speaks only of five people, named Revel, as having died from it.

The MS. Chronicle at this time speaks of two other incidents within the bounds of St. Julian's parish: one

[1] Now the "Hero of Moultan" Inn.

[2] The register contains the entry: "Aug. 9, 1563. An Irysheman of Sr Henryo Sydnes drown'd, bur^{d}."

is the mention of a Flemish giant, two yards and a half high, who lodged at Master Thomas Mittoon's, under the Wyle, and the other is, that on December 5, 1575, "The Drapers had lycke to have ben robbyd yf they had not been pryvely warnyd thereof. Uppon wch warni'ge the baylyffs and a greate number wennt strongly uppon their usuall trade towards Oswestrie, at whose cominge, the theeves havinge intelligence, shrooncke awaye and so escapyd and are not as yeat known. They purposyd to have robbyd the' in the Dale betwyxt Shelt'n and Shrewsberie, & over night they harbourid themselves and theire horses in Mr. Sherars barne on thoderside of the water and in the morninge baytyd theire horses in the thycket ov' against Shelton's hyll, havinge boates to passe and repasse to theire pretendyd purpose but missyd of the same by the helpe of God and so dep'tid wth out theire praye as aforesayde." Shelton must at this time, and for many years after, have been a wild, lonely place, though so near to the town, for the St. Julian's register contains entries of the burial of people who had been found dead there.[1] The ringing of the bell, called Hallywell's knell, is said to have been partly to guide strangers to the town through the unenclosed country round.

In the 3 Edward VI., the rectory of St. Julian's passed into the hands of John Cupper and Richard Trevor, who were large speculators in Church property, and from them into the possession of John Hallywell, who is called the patron in the parish register of 1561. This John Hallywell was bailiff in 1558, and was then an inhabitant of the parish.[2] He ordered that "the church bell should ringe ev'y morninge at iiij of the clocke, and toll at vj of the clocke in the morni'ge, xij at noone, and vj of the clocke at nyght, and so to contynewe for ev' the which ys a

[1] Aug. 4, 1613. "Margett Williams daughter of a poore woman bur: She died in Shellton in a barne ther." March 19, 1680. "A poore man A stranger died in a barne at Shellton buried"

[2] He was buried Nov. 1, 1561, at St. Julian's.

goodly knowledg for the inhabytants and for strangers, the whyche ys callyd to this daye Hallywell's knyll."

In 1583 there was a law-suit between William Hallywell[1] and his brother, John Hallywell, and Anne his wife, respecting the "rectory of the church and the chapel of St. Julian, and all tithes, oblations, profits, &c., in Salop, Colham, Pulley, Bulbryggis, Lythwood, Shelton, Cotton, and Darveall." These were all acknowledged to belong to William Hallywell, but he probably did not keep them long, as the deed is indorsed: "Isaac Scott, fine of the tithes of St. Julian's" as though he had purchased them.[2] In 1651 and 1656, Rowland Knight is called proprietor in the parish books, so that the patronage had again changed hands.

In 1583 the Puritan spirit was on the alert, for "the iij daye of October at nyght being the nyght before the election of the newe bayliffs, the stoane crosse in St. Jellyans churche yarde in Salop was pulled downe,"[3] and in 1589 the open space before St. Julian's was the scene of a disturbance about the setting up of the Maypole before the Shearmen's Hall. The Shearmen's apprentices had been accustomed always to erect a Maypole, and in the accounts of the Company is the mention, in 1585, "P^{d} for cuttyng downe the tree, and the jorneymen to spend, xv^{d}.[4]" The Puritan spirit then on the increase objected to the May games as unseemly, and we read that in Shrewsbury "was soom contrav'sie about the settinge upp of maye poales and bonyfiers mackinge, and erection of treese before the Shermans haule and other places the wch one Mr. Tomkys publicke prechar there did preche against and the saide p'char beinge presennt at the perswadinge reformac'on, was there thretenid and pushid at by certe' lewde p'soonns; but in the ennde it

[1] A William Hallywell was buried at St. Julian's, March 27, 1586.
[2] Owen and Blakeway's History, II. p. 429.
[3] Taylor MS.
[4] Owen's History, p. 171.

was reformid by the baylyffs."[1] Two years later, June 6th, 1591, there was again a disturbance on the young men of the Shearmen's company "settinge upp the greene tree before their hall doore as of many yeares before had ben accostomid," and several of them were committed to prison. At their trial, on August 23, "uppon their submission the' were quit for their disobedience," and Mr. Serjeant Owen, recorder, determined "that the usuall tree shulld be usyd as heretofore, so it be don syvely and in lovinge order wthout contenc'n." It was probably in consequence of this quarrel that we find the entry in the accounts of the Shearmen's company:—"1596, P^{d} oure fyne for not rerynge of cappes to Mr. Bayliffe 3^{s} 4^{d}." The May games, in spite of this favourable decision, gradually died out under the influence of the Puritans. In 1618 there is an entry:—"P^{d} for poulder for bringing in of the tree, 6^{s}. over shotte at the Lion"; but in 1664 the following order was issued by the Corporation:—"Ordered, for want of ladders in case of fire to take down Maypoles and make some."

In October, 1589, "One Sir Rychard Shatelworth with the Ladie his wyfe, cam to Shreusberie, beinge Justes electyd for the counsell in the Marches of Wales who were woorthely r^{d}, and an orac'on made unto hym before my Lord's Place,[2] and so brought to master Sherar's howse,[3] where he purposethe to remayne." The MS. Chronicle mentions his death in 1599, but does not say where it occurred.

We have no mention of the minister of St. Julian's at this time Richard Hill held the living (if £4 a year could be so called) in 1548, and in 1601 there is an entry in the Register of the baptism of Elizabeth, "daughter of Thomas Jarvys, mynister."

Apparently Mr. Jarvys did not remain at St. Julian's long, for in 1609, on July 13th, "John, son of John Powell, mynister, was baptized."

[1] Taylor M.S.
[2] The Council House.
[3] See above page 169.

The connection between St. Julian's and St. Michael's in the Castle was severed at the Reformation, when St. Michael's ceased to exist. The chapel was probably taken down at the end of the 16th century, for in the Corporation Book of Orders, 1605, is the entry:—"Agreed that persons shall view the stones in the Castle belonging to St. Michael's chapel, and take account thereof, and enquire what stones are taken away."

For the first twenty years of the 17th century, outbreaks of the plague were frequent in Shrewsbury. In 1604 eight persons are entered in the register of burials at St. Julian's as having died from it, between July 17th and October 24th.

The Register of baptisms, marriages, and burials at St. Julian's begins in 1559, only twenty years after they were first ordered to be kept by Cromwell, Lord Essex, in the 27th Henry VIII.

The earliest book of the Parish Accounts now in existence begins in 1621, at the close of James I's reign. Several of the earlier entries have to do with the bequest of a Mrs. Katherine Smith, of Cambridge, the widow of William Smith, D.D. In "An Account of Charities belonging to the town of Shrewsbury," in the British Museum, is this notice of it:—"Anno 1621. The Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury, in consideration of £56 paid to them by Catherine Smith, widow, oblige themselves to pay yearly £4 to certain feoffees in trust for the Churchwardens of the parish of Saint Julian's, Salop, to be by them distributed equally to four poor, aged, impotent persons of the said parish, who shall have dwelt there for three years before, and be appointed by the said feoffees to receive the same, respect being first had to poor, antient widows, and such as were born within the same parish, none to have it twice within five years."[1]

[1] Add. 21,024, fo. 307.

The following are extracts from the parish books :—

1621. June 16. Assessment of £6 for repayringe the Church, makeing a newe Clapper to the greate Bell, payinge xxxvij^{s} for glasinge the Church & for other necessaries about the Churche.

Memorand' that the xxvth day of November Anno D'ni 1621 we receaved of Mr Thomas Jones beinge the guift of the Right Wor^{ll} Mrs Katherine Smith widdowe iiij^{li}.

A Thomas Jones, Bailiff in 1621 and 1627, lived in St. Julian's Parish, and a Thomas Jones was the first Mayor in 1638. Probably they were the same person.

Rec^{d} of Mr Buttree [1] for breakinge the earth for Mr Treswall's sonnes grave the som of vi^{s} viij^{d}.

Rec^{d} of John Cowp' for the old clap' of the greate Bell beinge drawne into a barr v^{s}.

The parishioners seem to have taken a pride in their bells at this time, and to have spent considerable sums of money on them.

A list of p'sons w^{h} have p^{d} for bred & wyne called Church worke unto the Church wardens at Easter 1622.

Sums of ij^{d} iij^{d} iiij^{d} & vi^{d} according to social status were paid, amounting altogether to xxxiiij^{s} x .

Layd out for a Booke called a Defence of the ryght of Kings xx^{d}.

P^{d} for fees at the Visitac'on & a booke of Articles xviij^{d}.

P^{d} for a Coppie of Mrs Smithes guift ij^{s}.

P^{d} for mendinge & makeinge fast the post & rayles at St Alkmond's stile vi^{d}.

In early times a street, or rather lane, appears to have run between St. Julian's and St. Alkmund's, as may be inferred from a deed of 1398, in which Thomas Lee grants to Roger de Wollastone "a void place between the cemetery of St. Julian's Church and the tenement formerly belonging to Roger de

[1] Mr. John Buttree is assessed as one of the principal inhabitants of the parish in 1621 and 1623.

Welyngton, and which he, the said Roger, gave to the fraternity of the Holy Cross in the church of St. Alkmund; which void place extends on the south to the king's highway leading between the said void place and St. Alkmund's Cemetery, and extends backward to the abbot of Lilleshull's garden, held by Roger Glaas (except a parcel of land held by Sir Philip Lawley, vicar of St. Alkmund, from the said Thomas, contiguous to the backside of the said void place), at the annual rent of 3s. 4d. of silver." [1] The old Vicarage of St. Alkmund's stood on the south side of that church, and was given to the living by the Abbot of Lilleshall at the close of the 13th century. Possibly St. Alkmund's stile was the entrance to a footpath that took the place of the old lane.

Spent at the red lion the xiijth day of August on the feoffees & Mr Edmond Weale conferinge on busines about Mrs Smithes guifte ij^{s} viij^{d}.

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of William Weale, so this Edmond Weale was possibly her nephew.

P^{d} for tymber for the font iiij^{s} vj^{d}.

P^{d} to John Mall for tymber worke about the font iiij^{s}.

Was this for the making of a new font? Some years before we find in the Taylor MS. that "this yeare (1587) the christening font in Sainct Chades churche was take' downe beinge of stone & broken & another of wood placid unto the quier." This movement did not meet with general approval on the part of the parishioners of St. Chad's, and the following year a stone font was re-placed at the west end; but probably in 1622 the Puritan feeling was more general, and the stone font was considered dangerously Roman.

P^{d} Henry On'bury for bricke lyme & paveinge in the churche ij^{s} vj^{d}.

P^{d} for two Bell ropes one for the greate bell and another for the second bell vj^{s} iiij^{d}.

P^{d} the Comon Seriante for towne Rent ij^{d}.

---

[1] Owen and Blakeway's History, II., page 267 n.

This probably was for part of the Church Steps which were on ground belonging to the town. In the British Museum in "A Rent Roll of the Revenues and Rents of the Town of Shrewsbury," in 1657 is the entry :— "Will[m] Lowe for a yard & a half of ground at St. Julian's Church Stairs late in the tenure of Jo[n] Lowe, Esq[r], [1] or under tenants, £365. 00. 06." If the sum is correct it was a valuable piece of land !

P[d] for a new key for the Chest xij[d].

P[d] for takinge upp the second bell & mendinge the peggins vj[d].

P[d] for a new key & mendinge the locke & hinges for the steeple dore viij[d].

P[d] for a new dore at the steeple foote & mendinge & settinge uppe the old doore at the side of the steeple to keep boyes from the bells xx[d].

P[d] Robert Jones sadler for a newe baldrocke for the greate bell iij[s].

P[d] for stopinge in of fowerscore & nyneteene quarries in the windowes about the Churche vij[s]. v[d].

A spirit of Church improvement was abroad, and possibly the windows had not been mended for some time, as we learn from various sources that in the years following the Reformation churches were often ill-kept and allowed to fall out of repair.

P[d] for washinge the sirples this yeare xviij[d].

P[d] for a box to put in M[rs] Smithes Deede ij[d].

Spent on the Chaunclors men when we gave up our p'sentment viij[d].

P[d] for draweinge the ould broken Clap' of the greate bell into a barr to be the better sould xviij[d].

P[d] for mendinge the second bell Claper & makeinge two yern Cleats xij[d].

P[d] for yern for a new Clapper for the greate Bell x[s].

P[d] the workmen for drawinge of yt & for drinke bestowed on them xx[d].

P[d] for makeinge of the new Clapper unto John Cowp' smith x[s].

---

[1] Add. 30,317, fo. 108b. John Lowe was one of the 48 assistants mentioned in Charles I's Charter.

P^d^ for wyne this yeare for the Comm'on beinge 4 q^ts^ of muskadyne at Whitsontide 1621 4^s^. more 2 q^ts^ of muskadine at Allhallowtide 2^s^. more at Christide 5 q^ts^ & one pinte of muskadyne & a potle of Claret on palme Sonday 2^s^. 4^d^. & a pinte of muskadine the friday before easter 6^d^. & one Easter eaven one pynte of muskadyne 6^d^. & one Easter day morninge prayer & hie service 13 q^ts^ of muskadyne 13^s^ & on low Sonday 6 q^ts^ & one pynte of muscadyne 6^s^. 6^d^. & for bread for the communyon this yeare 12^d^. . . . xxv^s^. iiij^d^.

To account for the large quantity of wine used, we must remember that at this time every confirmed parishioner was, as a matter of course, a communicant at the greater festivals. The pottle of claret on Palm Sunday was not for the Communion, but for the priest. It was originally given to the gospeller for "singing the Passion," *i.e.*, chanting the long Gospel for the day.

Memor' that the xxv^th^ day of Novemb^r^ A° D'ni 1621 beinge Sonday & St Katherine's Day in the p'ishe Church of St Julian's in Shrewsbury the som of fower pounds was deliv'ed & distributed unto fower sev'all poore Widdowes of the same parrishe beinge the free & voluntary guift of the Right Wor^ll^ Katherine Smith widdowe late wief of Wm Smith Doctor of Divinitie deceased & daughter of Wm Weale some tyme of the same p'ishe gent. deceased. That is to say unto Elizabeth Norton, lucy grosier, Elizabeth Hynnion & Bridgett Evans dwellinge in the same parrishe unto ev'ie of them sev'alie the sum of xx^s^., beinge the 4th paym^t^ of that benyvolence. Richard Walker & Rondle Tompkis then beinge Churchwardens & p^d^ by them there— iiij^li^.

P^d^ for relief of maymed souldiers xiij^s^.

1623. Rec^d^ for a lastall grave for M^r^. John Hussey vj^s^. viij^d^.

Some of the Hussey family appropriated Edmond Tromwine's gravestone to their own use. The first name on it is that of Thomas, son of Thomas Hussey, who died in 1620. At the alterations in 1884, it was found that the stone coffin, probably belonging to the Tromwine slab, had been disturbed and broken to make room for another coffin to be buried beneath it.

Rec^d^ upon St Katherines Day of M^r^. Thomas Jones beinge the guifte of the Right Wor^ll^ Mrs Katherine Smith iiij^li^.

Rec^{d} this yeare for bred & wyne xxxvi^{s}. iij^{d}.
P^{d} for a booke of Articles & o^{r} oathes ij^{s}.
P^{d} for puttinge in the Copie of the Register for this yeare & the last to John Lane the sum of ij^{s}.
P^{d} the second visitac'on xviij^{d}.
P^{d} for mendinge the peggins of the second bell xij^{d}.
P^{d} the Com'on Seriante for towne rent ij^{d}.
P^{d} for a warrant to the Bayliffs to strayne upon them that would not pay the poore vj^{d}.
P^{d} for washinge the Sirples & other lynnins belonginge to the Church xviij^{d}.
P^{d} for wyne for the Communion 3 q^{ts} & a pynte of muscadine at Whitsontide 3^{s}. 6^{d}.
3 q^{ts} of muscadine at Alhalloutide 3^{s}.
4 q^{ts} & a pinte of muscadine at Christide 4^{s}.
One potle of Clarett & a q^{t} of muscadine on Palme Sonday 2^{s}. 4^{d}.
One pinte of muscadine on good friday 6^{d}.
One pinte on Easter even 6^{d}.
On Easter Day at morninge prayer 4 pottles of muscadine 8^{s}. & 4 potles more at hie service 8^{s}.
On loe sonday 2 potles & one q^{t} of muscadine 5^{s}.
And for bread 15^{d}.
1624. P^{d} for our oaths & a book of Articles at the visitac'on the lord Bushoppe beinge then in towne iiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

The Bishop of Lichfield at this time was Thomas Morton, a stirring and energetic man. He filled the see from 1619 to 1632.

P^{d} for the paritor for his fee iiij^{d}.
Layd out at the Arche Deakins visitac'on the 5th of October xviij^{d}.
1625. *Receipts.* Imp'mis of widdowe dyes 25 Aprill 1624 for her admittance to a pewe in the north alley of the Church wch lately did belong to John Porter 6^{d}.

Many similar entries for pews and also for restalls occur The pew system was, at this time, just coming into fashion. At the beginning of the century pews were not yet generally introduced into churches: on November 11th, 1582, the parish books of St. Mary's have this entry: "Agreed that it is necessarie that the roof of the church be repared, the churche yearde be closed, and formes made

for the convenyent ease of Godes people to syt in tyme of devyne servyce and sermones." As Owen and Blakeway (1825) remark, "St. Mary's Church, then, had not as yet been deformed by *pews*, an unfortunate peculiarity of our reformed church, which curtails the fair proportions of the architecture of the sacred edifice ; maintains a distinction of ranks in His presence before Whom all are equal ; diminishes the accommodation which the building might afford ; precludes the attendance of many ; and admits and encourages a carelessness of posture which connects itself too easily with languor of devotion."

In 1633 the number of persons who paid for Bread and Wine for the Holy Communion were 200, which shows the probable number of communicants.

1633. Rec^{d} of Mr. Richard Berrington wch was left by Richard Walker to amend the pavements in Coleham 5^{s}.

The Berringtons lived for many years on the Wyle Cop, but their name is not mentioned in the assessments of the parish in the 17th century ; that of Richard Walker occurs in 1621 and 1623.

Rec^{d} of William Chesheire for an ould service booke 3^{s}.

Paid Edward Chester in full for the gallery by the appoyntment of the Parishe the 20th of April 1632 £1 . 0 . 0.

Paid for a new bell rope for the greate bell 5^{s}.

Paid for a booke of Articles and for puttinge in our p'sentments wth other fees at the Arche Bushopes visitation in August 1632 3^{s} 6^{d}.

Paid wch was spent on a dynner on the Minister and Sidesmen at the Arch Bushops visitation 4^{s}.

Paid for a new Service booke 8^{s} 6^{d}.

Paid for puttinge in our presentment and for fees at the Arche Deacons Visitation in October 1632 1^{s} 10^{d}.

There appears no other mention of the Archbishop ever coming to Shrewsbury. Laud became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633 on the death of Archbishop Abbot, who had held the office for 22 years. In 1635, Sir Nathaniel Brent visited the town as the Archbishop's vicar-general, to inquire into Church matters, and there

is an entry in the books of the Corporation of money spent on him, September 29th, 1635.

Goods of the Parish, 1633.

Imprim' one Byble
on booke of com'on prayer
two bookes of homilies
On Syrplis
On faire Register booke
The parraphrase of Erasmus
the booke of Juell & Hardinge
On silver cup wth a cover
on pewter flaggon pott
on Dyaper cloth for the Communion table
on carpett for the Communion table
tow chests the on wth tow lockes
on booke of thanksgivinge for deliverance of the Gunpowder treason
on book of Cannons
on booke of Instructions from the Lords of the Councell for p'sentments
on Deede under the Town seale for Mrs Smythe's guift
on deede from Mr Richard Gibbons for Mr Thomas Baker's guift made to certen feofee parishenors
on deed sealed by Mrs Katheren Smythe, Mr Thomas Jones & Mr Hughe Harries unto new feofees Inhabitants of the Parishe

Of these goods of the parish few are now (1886) remaining; a fine old black letter Bible is still in existence, but, the title page having disappeared, the date can only be guessed at.

The Books of Homilies and the Book of Common Prayer have made way for more recent copies, and the other books mentioned have disappeared.

The Paraphrase of Erasmus was ordered in the first year of Edward VI. to be placed beside the Gospels in some convenient place in every Church that the parishioners might read it. Bishop Jewel's Defence of the Church of England in reply to Harding's attack was also ordered to be kept in Churches.

The two chests are probably the same as the two fine

old oak chests now in the vestry in which the parish books are kept.

The "faire Register booke" merits the name; it is in good condition and well kept, and the first part, in particular, is beautifully written.

The silver cup with a cover has disappeared, together with the pewter flagon. Possibly they were taken from the Church in Puritan times, when so much church plate was misappropriated, or they may have been exchanged for other plate.

Mr. Thomas Baker was citizen and merchant of London. He left to St. Julian's, his native parish, £200, the interest to be spent in 24 twopenny loaves to be given to the poor every Sunday, and any overplus to be distributed to the poor of the parish by the churchwardens. In 1726 about 20 acres of land near Ellesmere were bought with this and three other legacies to the parish, part of the rent of which now provides the loaves that are given to old people every Sunday. A Mr. Abram Baker was living in the parish in 1621 and 1634; probably he was of the same family.

The assessments of the parish at this time show that several of the chief men of the town lived there. Hugh Harries, the third mayor of the borough, a son of Sir Thomas Harries, of Boreatton, is on the list for 1634. Dr. Gibbons, Vicar of Holy Cross, and Rector of Aberdaron, chaplain to Charles I., is mentioned on the same list, and his children were baptised in St. Julian's Church. Jones' mansion[1] under the Wyle, formerly one of the finest half timbered houses in the town, was then inhabited by Thomas Jones, father of the Lord Chief Justice Jones. The Vicars of the Church, however, seem to have been non-resident, as they do not appear on these parish lists. They probably generally held other appointments, as the income of the living was not sufficient to support them.

1634. Payd Thomas Tydder for bricke to pave the vestrie 9s 6d

[1] Taken down about 40 years ago.

Payd Edward Wood for mendinge of the font 1^{s}
1635. Itm. a baldrock for the second bell 3^{s} 6^{d}
Itm. a newe baldrocke for the great Bell 4^{s} 6^{d}
It. for hanging the bells & to mend the Clapp^{s} £1 . 9 . 0
It. for grece to grece the bells 4^{d}
It. for a matt for Mr Lee to stand on in ye pulpit 4^{d}
Itm. the Restall of Mrs Harries who was buried in St Chadds Church 6^{s} 8^{d}

Richard Lee was minister of the Church at this time. A Richard Lee occurs in the list of prisoners taken by the Parliament at the siege of Shrewsbury in 1645, but the name was not uncommon.

1637. Item p^{d} Richard Owen for 2 bookes for the fast 2^{s}

Some time before this date the King had ordered a fast to be kept on Wednesday, without a sermon ; trying by this means to silence the Puritan clergy, who held weekday lectureships in many town churches.

1638 Mr Layghton a stranger p^{d} for b & w. 2^{d}
The Clothmakers company for theire hall 10^{d}
Itm. of Thomas Peacock joyner for a little chest belonging to the company of musitianers 2^{s} 4^{d}
Itm. for paveing 2 graves & mending the Church 2^{s}
It. for 31 yards of segge for the commu'on table 2^{s} 8^{d}
It. for an hower glasse 1^{s} 6^{d}

This was to measure the length of the sermon.

It. for hanging the Bells and in making new wheels and planking the first lofte £3
It. to Mr Jo^{n} Weston £9 . 12 . 2
It. for ironworke and Iron about the bells & church £8 . 4 . 0
It. for the prayer for the kinge 6^{d}
It. a book of Articles 3^{s} 10^{d}

It is difficult at this time to give a complete list of the vicars of St. Julian's, as the notices of them in the parish books are few and far between.

Andrew Harding, minister, signs his name on April 26th, 1635, in a large untidy hand, and in the register we find that he was buried at St. Julian's, March 18th, 1643. Richard Lee, curate, occurs in a very clerkly handwriting several times in 1636, and in 1641. He seems to have been of a positive turn of mind, as he writes that

no churchwarden's account shall be complete without his signature. This signature only occurs once again; probably the churchwardens did not approve of this high-handed dealing.

On April 19th, 1644, William Tylor signs himself as curate. William, son of William Tilor and Jone his wife, was baptized in St. Julian's, Jan. 24th, 1635, and buried on the 3rd of the following month; another son, Charles, was baptized Jan. 5th, 1636. Nicholas Vessey, clerk, was buried in St. Julian's in 1650; he may have been the minister for a short time, but we have no other mention of him in connection with the parish. At this period there seems to have been no settled minister for some years. The parishioners made several efforts to obtain a good man, whose preaching had pleased them, but the poverty of the living made it difficult. The Corporation Accounts contain several notices of donations to the minister of St. Julian's at the close of the 17th century. "1678. Allowed £10 to the Minister of St. Julians," and again the same sum in 1692 and 1694; and in 1697, "Allowed the Minister of St. Julian's £15, upon his petition."

The 19th daie of Maie 1633 it was agreed upon by the consent of the Parish, that the Wardens shall at the Parrishe charge procure a warrant from the Chancelor unto the wardens and some other Parishnors for the placinge and displacinge for the pues of or Churche accordinge to the like granted to St Chad in Salop.

Alsoe the same 19th daie of Maie by the consent of the Parishe and at the Parrishe charge that the wardens for the tyme beinge shall take advise and compell by due course of Law the Executors of Sr Thomas, wth the Executors of Mr Ireland wth all other of our Parishnors whoe have died in our Parrish for the space of theese twelve yeares last past and were buried in other parrishes and deny to paie for buriall wth us.

At an assembly of the p'chioners of the p'ish of St Julian the 21st day of July 1633 it is agreed that there shal bee a ceastment of tenn poundes assessed uppon the said p'shion' as well land houlders as other for the repayring of the church & buying a new bible.

Receved of Josius Prise for his Admittance in to A pue 12^{d} the 2nd of ffebuarie 1633 beinge in the middell Allie and late in the pos'esion of John Smith, Taylor.

Many similar entries occur at various times.

1634. Receaved of Zacheus Lovelocke for selling off drinke without Licence 3^{s}.

Payd Mathew Davies for killinge of an hedghogg or urchin in the Parishe 4^{d}.

Payd John Lane for the booke wch is sett foorth by his Matie for libertie &c 6^{d}.

The *Book of Sports* was re-published in 1633, and ordered to be read in Churches. Would this be the book set forth by His Majesty ?

Payd Thomas Peacok for makinge to poore mense boxis accordinge to the Articulls 8^{s} 6^{d}.

Would these be alms boxes at the door of the church ?

Payd Homffree the Smyth for makeinge a Tonge for the greate Bell and the ould Tunge 2^{s} 4^{d}.

Payd for the Pullpitt cushinge fidders seines frings and makeinge £1 . 5 . 0.

Thos Pearce for makinge a Puye for Mr Knite wch was with the consent of the Parish 12^{d}.

For the wanscote done hinges & nayles 6^{s} 8^{d}.

For cutinge the ould wanscote mendinge the puse & a Clipe that is in the wall 1^{s} 2^{d}.

Mr. Knight was at this time patron of the living.

Payd for a box to put in the Church ritings 6^{d}.

Itm. a p'clamac'on 4^{s}.

P^{d} the Towne Rent for p'te of the churches yards on the north side of the Church 2^{d}.

This rent of 2d. was paid every year. It is called the "town rent for the stairs," later on, but no stairs are now on the north side of the Church.

P^{d} bestowed on the workmen and some to helpe them in the stockinge & settinge up the bells 2^{s}.

1640. It. paid to John Lane for Corumnomine 2^{s} 6^{d}.

No clue has been found to the meaning of this word. John Lane seems from other entries to have been a clerk. He was employed to copy the Registers and take them to Lichfield.

It. to Peacocke for settinge a place for the sword and a seate to sitt on and hinges for the Maior pew 3s 6d.

The first Mayor of Shrewsbury, Thomas Jones, was elected under the charter granted to the town by Charles I., in 1638. Hugh Harries, the third Mayor, for whose honour and convenience, in 1640, this money was probably spent, lived in St. Julian's parish. *Vide supra.*

It. paid to John Hencox for a weake worke about the pillers of the Porch & bourdinge it 5s.

It. paid to John Coop for hinges & nayles and other Iron worke for the Porche doore £1 . 19 . 0.

Recd of Mr. Thomas Jones late Maior for swearinge 4d.

Of the Maior for swearinge 1d.

Of John Betton for his Man beinge Drunk 5d.

1641. Pd for an order for the day of Thanksgiving and for the writtinge of a certificate to send to ye p'lament 1s 4d.

The Long Parliament assembled in 1640, and one of its first acts was to abolish the Star Chamber and the High Commission ; possibly this was the cause of thanksgiving.

Pd for takinge downe the Rayles & settinge them about the Chancell to make seatte of & for mendinge Mr Maiors seatte 13s 9d.

The Puritans had a great dislike to altar rails, and the removing them was always a sign of the prevalence of their doctrine.

Pd for pap' & for writtinge the names of those that tooke the Edestation 7d.

Pd for a Beare for the p'ishe to cary dead corses to Churche £1 . 0 . 4

1643. Payd for a concealmt to Thomas Juckes the sargeant 10s

Was this money paid for the discovery of some suspected person hiding in the town ?

1644. Payd for our oathes & for an order under Prince Rupert's hand for the paymt of tythes & Ecclesiasticall dutyes 2s 6d.

Prince Rupert spent some time in the town in 1644.

The King had paid a visit in the autumn of 1642, and his presence had greatly strengthened the loyalty of the townsmen.

Paid for carriinge of Stone y^t^ fell of ye Church wall & ye stile into ye churchy^d^ 3^s^ 6^d^.

Would this be the wall on the north side, near the St. Alkmund's stile, spoken of before ?

1645. Amongst the "Parishe goodes" this year are "to Bookes for the Clark," and "One booke of 'Iniunktions in Queen Elizabeth time." These were the injunctions for the proper performance of Divine service.

Taken out of the Church by soldiers when this town was taken.

to Serplases
one Communion tabell Cloth
one booke of coman prayer
one book of prayer for the 5th of November.

The town was taken by the Parliamentarian army in February, 1645, and Church life was in abeyance for some time.

Att an assemblye of the parish of St Julian the 20th of Aprill 1647 by a general consent of the parishioners they have agreed to settle a vestree, and that they shall have power to take care for the providing a minister, and to rayse maintenance for him, secondly for repayreing the church by the way of ceasement. Thirdly, for disposeing the Pues or seats in the Church. Fourthly, to servey and audit the accompts of the Churchwardens and overseers of the poore. Fifthly, that they shall have power to chuse Churchwardens yearely w'ch soe chosen shall be of the vestrye for the time of ther office. Sixthly, they shall have power to execute all other things necessarye for the publike good of the said parish. Seventhly, that if any vestry man uppon miscarrage or misbehaveing himselfe or removeing out of the parish that he or they shalbee displaced by the maior part of the vestree men, or if any of them soe decease a new one to bee chosen out of the said parish by the maior part of the vestree men surviveinge in stead of him or them soe displaced deceased or removed, and for that purpose wee have with a general consent ellected and chosen the parishioners hearafter named.

Thomas Knight esq^{r} maior
Thomas Hayes gent[1]
John Prowde gent
William King gentle.
Thomas Betton cors.
Thomas Harris gent
Richard Griffis drap'
Rowland Pritchard cors.
James Paddy clothier
Capt Tho. Hunt
Mr John Bromleye

In spite of this parochial council there does not seem to have been much improvement in Church matters, judging from the following entries.

1648. It is also further agreed y^{t} advice of Councell to be taken concerninge ye Repayre of ye Chancell and ye Church Wardens are to pursue the directions, as Councell shall advise for the speedie repayre thereof & the chardge to be at ye p'ishs chardge.

It. for wyne bestoed upon Ministers y^{t} p'ched when wee were destituted of a Minister 3^{s} 4^{d}.

1649. It. for 2° warrants for to serve the p'prietors for ye repayre of ye Chancell & for serveinge of y^{m} 3^{s} 2^{d}.

At an Assemblie of ye Parrishon^{rs} of ye Parrish of Julians wthin ye Towne of Salop It was agreed that the Churchwardens of sayd p'ish shall p'sequte ye Ordiane of P'liam^{t} for ye Repa'cons of ye Chancell before ye Judge of Assizes by waye of Informac'on or Indictm^{t} as they shalbe advized by Councell and furthermore y^{t} the Churchwardens shall accordinge to Advize of Councell impleade & sue Mr Jo^{n} Knight for the arreares of ye Ministers paye and y^{t} all ye necessare chardge y^{t} thay shall disburse to be borne by ye P'ish.[2]

The great events of the time, and the death of Charles I., have left no mark on the parish history. The little world of St. Julian's went on its way, busy with its own matters.

[1] Mayor in 1649. John Prowde succeeded him in 1650. Thomas Hunt was mayor in 1657.

[2] The name of John Knight occurs as Bailiff of the town in 1433, 1447, and 1460. Would Thomas Knight, the Mayor in 1647, and patron of St. Julian's, belong to this family? The latter was buried in St. Julian's, November 10th, 1647.

1650. It. for drawinge of a bill of Indictm^{t} ag^{t} ye p'prietor for ye Repayre of ye Chancel 7^{s}

It. p^{d} to ye Judgs clarke for ye p'ferringe of a petc'on 2^{s} 6^{d}

It. p^{d} for drawinge ye petic'on 2^{s}

It. p^{d} 2° Councells ffees £1 . 10 . 0.

1651 It. given to Mr Bott a poore Minister 5^{s}

1653. Money was paid this year to Mr Wm Kinge for copy of writings "by w'ch Mr Thos Owen made over his Tythes in Pullye towards ye maintenance of a minister in this Parish." These tithes have since lapsed. The incumbent of St. Julian's now receives no tithes whatever.

1654. P^{d} given the Sault Peeter men for not digging in the Church 1^{s}.

The Government at this time was in great need of saltpetre for making gunpowder, and was driven to the loathsome expedient of allowing churches to be cleared of the bodies buried in them, for the sake of the saltpetre produced by decomposition. In 1647, the saltpetre men visited St. Mary's, and the entry occurs in the Parish Book: "P^{d} for carriage of earth to fill the pues after the salt-peter men, 6^{s}."

P^{d} given to John Davis for goinge to show us the Boundes of the P'ish 1^{s}

1655. Agreed that Mr John Bryan should be Minister and to exercize in preaching two sermons in a month and to have present p'ffits that belongeth to the Minister.

Mr. John Bryan was minister of the Abbey from 1652 till 1656. He was chosen minister in 1658-9 of St. Chad's. He was ejected at the Restoration, when he and Mr. Tallents, the ejected minister of St. Mary's, founded the chapel in High Street.

Given 5 poore Ministers at severall tymes 6^{s}

P^{d} John Howle & Wm Clemson for carring the clapp' of the Great Bell to Mr Walkers ffordge 2^{s} 8^{d}.

1656. Agreed that the land extending from the end of the ffrench wall next St. Alkmonds Churchyard straite over to the Buttreys of the Church wall unto the further parte of the east end of the sayd Churche is lett unto John Buttrey drap' for 21 years at a yearly rent of 6^{s} 8^{d} Mr Buttrey to fence at his own cost & to use the land only for a garden or grass plot.

This seems to show that St. Julian's churchyard was then larger than it now is, for there is not sufficient space for a garden on the north side of the present Church.

P^d^ Richd Ellis for the Pulpitt & Stayres & Reading Desk & for ye Clarkes seate £9 . 10 . 8

It. p^d^ him for the Mayors seate £2 . 15 . 0

There is an entry in the Corporation Accounts of £4 given towards making the Mayor's seat in St. Julian's Churh.

Payd Thos Francis for beautifying the church chansell & Pulpitt £16 . 4 . 6

P^d^ for 3 Bosses for the pulpitt 1^s^ 3^d^

Mr Benjamyn Proude of London Draw' did give to our p'ish a Green Velvett Quishion wth silk & gould ffringe Anno Dom' 1656.

More than £100 was spent this year in repairing the north and south aisles and the steeple.

P^d^ a messendger sent to Mr Nucum 10^s^.

P^d^ for wyne & Bisketts sent to him 6^s^.

P^d^ a messendger sent to Mr Gilbert 2^s^ 1^d^.

1657. P^d^ Rich: Leigh for a horse for Capt. Hunt to Mr Nucum 7^s^ 6^d^.

In 1656, the people of St. Julian's made a great effort to secure as their minister Henry Newcome, Vicar of Gawsworth, in Cheshire, a noted preacher. He was accustomed to add to his scanty income by preaching in various large towns, among them at Manchester and Shrewsbury, "a town at that time of nearly as much importance and quite as much gentility as Manchester."[1] He preached at "Alkmond's" (the Saints were in those days expelled from Shrewsbury), and the people of "Julian's" set their affections on him while preaching in the neighbouring church. They invited him to become their minister, and "pretious Mr. Baxter" to whom the matter was referred, recommended him to

[1] *Puritanism and Nonconformity in Lancashire*, by R. Halley, D.D., pp. 311, 312. I am indebted to G. S. Corser, Esq., for kindly calling my attention to, and lending me, this book.

do so. The people of Manchester, however, also wished for Mr. Newcome, and in November, 1656, there was a lively competition between the two towns. On the same day, Mr. Newcome received a formal offer from Manchester, fixing the day of election to the vacant place of Richard Hollingworth, Fellow of the Collegiate Church, who had died on the 3rd of November; and also letters from the people of "Julian's," from the Mayor of Shrewsbury (Thomas Hunt), and from three ministers of the town,[2] entreating him to accept their invitation. The Manchester people, thinking that the advice of Richard Baxter would carry the day, proposed that each congregation should select three ministers, and that Mr. Newcome should decide according to the advice of the six referees. This the people of St. Julian's would not agree to, preferring to have Mr. Newcome's unbiassed decision. They do not, however, seem to have felt their success very certain, for at one of their prayer meetings, a good man having prayed that Mr. Newcome might go where he would do most service for Christ, the prayer was resented as likely to deprive Shrewsbury of a great blessing. Mr. Newcome, who was of a cautious spirit, would have preferred to decide by referees, but being disappointed of the reference, he decided to act contrary to Richard Baxter's advice, and accepted the invitation to Manchester: thus probably the prayer of the good Salopian was fulfilled, for there he became one of the most beloved and successful ministers of his time.

1656, October 15. Rowland Knight patron of ye p'ishe church of St Julian in consideration of 6^s^ 8^d^ grants to Thomas Harries of Shrewsbury gent. a peece of grownd in ye chancell for a pue place in breadth southwards 4ft. 8 in. & in length northward 5ft. 8in. for ever.

1657. Payd Mr John Brian minester for preaching severall sermons in our p'ish in 1655 & 1656 by agreement of the p'ishoners £17 : 3 : 0

[2] Probably Francis Tallents, of St. Mary's, Richard Heath, of St. Alkmond's, and John Bryan, of Holy Cross.

P^d^ Mr Daniell Chadwicke for preaching severall sermons £5 : 12 : 0

P^d^ Mr Tho. Hunt & other Vintners for wyne given severall mynesters that preached in our Church £3 : 15 : 4

P^d^ for wyne & cackes mackroones & sug^r^ sent to Mr Gilbert & Mr Burnett £1 : 19 : 10

Spent on Mr Chadwicke at the lyon & for a messenger to bring in the lo : p'tectors order £1 : 10 : 0

Daniel Chadwicke possibly belonged to a Puritan family in Lancashire of that name. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Burnett were also apparently ministers of some note.

1659. Rec^d^ of Mr Fra. Gibbeons a free Gifft towards the syling of the Church £1 : 0 : 0

Francis, son of Dr. Gibbons, Vicar of Holy Cross, was baptized in 1632. In 1671 he married Susanna Tisdale, and in that year his name occurs in the list of parishioners.

It. p^d^ for 1 howre glasse 12^d^

It. p^d^ Thos Wright for the new churchyard wall & ye Buttres at the Steeple end £15 : 15 : 0

It. p^d^ him for stone & lyme & his worke for the Chappell 12^s^ 2^d^.

It. p^d^ Ro : Clemson for paveing the lower end of the Church & takeing downe the fonte 18^s^ 6^d^.

The stone font at the west end of the Church was a great offence to the Puritans. The Presbyterian form of Church government had been established in 1655, but it did not last long after Oliver Cromwell's death, in 1658. The "Chappell" would be probably the Shearmen's chapel at the east end of the north aisle.

It. p^d^ for an ackt for observing the Sabbath 6^d^.

It. p^d^ Rich : Ellis for the Sword bearers seate 10^s^.

It. p^d^ for Gylding the Crowne & putting up Mr Knight's name 5^s^ 6^d^.

It. p^d^ Richard Byrd of Wenlocke for a Clocke & dyall £7 : 0 : 0

It. p^d^ him for refreshing the Son Dyall 17^s^ 6^d^.

1659. May 9, Agreed that Mr Thom. Griffes minister shall be sent to for to come to be minister for this p'ish & that a letter be sent to Mr Griffes his brother to prevaile wth him to come.

Andrew Griffies occurs in the charter of 1638, and Roger and Richard Griffies, in that of 1664; possibly one of these may be the brother referred to.

1660. Rec^{d} more for Mrs Leighton's grave 6^{s} 8^{d}.

Rec^{d} the 12° of Sept 1660 the som of ffoure pounds wch is in full satisfaction for the paynting the King's Armes. I say R^{d} Thomas Francis.

1661. P^{d} for mending the Communion tabell 3^{s} 6^{d}.

P^{d} for materiells & labor in putting up the font £1 : 9 : 8.

P^{d} for a Com'on prayer booke 5^{s} 6^{d}.

These expenses mark the Restoration, and from the expedition with which the changes were made, they seem not to have been unwelcome to the parishioners.

P^{d} wch was bestowed in Wyne uppon severall minesters that taught in our p'sh £2 : 10 : 7.

There appears to have been no regular vicar, but the money derived from the tithes at Pulley was expended on various ministers who took duty in the parish.

August 25. Parish agreed to an assessment of £10 for mending the Bells & setting up Rayles about the Communion table and for the buying of a new Surples.

1662, Jany 12. Parish agreed that a shute be commenced for the recovery of the £100 leaft by will by Mr Edm^{d} Weale unto the poore.

P^{d} for clensing the ditch by St Alkmonds Wall 2^{s}.

It. payd for setting up Rayles at the communion table £1 : 7 : 10.

P^{d} for a coppy of the order made in Sessions that Sutton p'ish haveing no poore should contribute to us 2^{s} 6^{d}.

Imp's p^{d} spent uppon the p'ishoners in the rogation weeke 7^{s} 6^{d}.

This was paid for beating the bounds of the parish.

It. p^{d} the Parritor for a sequestration & a booke of Artickles 3^{s} 6^{d}

It. p^{d} for a comon prayer booke 8^{s} 6^{d}.

It. p^{d} for makeing a scaffold on the top of the steeple 15^{s}.

It. p^{d} for setting up one of the Pinakles 13^{s}.

1663. Imp^{s} p^{d} for a booke of Artickles 3^{s} 6^{d}.

It. given Mr Tym: Hamonds for preaching 5^{s}.

It. given Mr Churchman for preaching 5^{s}.

It. p[d] the bellman for makeing p'clamat[n] to p'hibbitt people in ffowling the Churchyard 4[d].

1664. p[d] sent to Doctor Whichcott when he preached q[t] sacke 2[s].

p[d] sent to Sam[l] Paddy when he preached a pinte Sack 1[s].

p[d] sent a quart of sacke to M[r] Hayward when hee preached 2[s].

Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, was a brother of Ann Whichcote, wife of Thomas Hayes, one of the chief parishioners at this time. The Whichcotes originally came from Stoke, in the parish of Burford.[1]

Timothy Hammond, M.A., was vicar of the second portion of Pontesbury in 1650. In 1663 he became Vicar of the Abbey, which he held together with the first portion of Pontesbury till his death in 1671.

James Paddy was a parishioner of St. Julian's in 1641. Possibly Samuel was his son. He was apparently not considered an important man by his receiving only half as much wine as Dr. Whichcote or Mr. Hayward. Mr. Hayward was Vicar of St. Chad's and Chaplain to Charles II. Two of his sermons preached before the King were afterwards published. He succeeded John Bryan as Vicar of St. Chad's in 1662, and died in 1680.

1665. Agreed that M[r] John Haynes should bee Minister of this parish who entered uppon it ye 24th of June 1665.

Mr. John Haynes does not seem to have been long incumbent of St. Julian's. He was married there in 1665, on September 29th, and his eldest son was baptized on July 31st of the following year. A Rev. John Haynes was second master of the Schools from 1668 to 1672. Probably he was the same as the Vicar of St. Julian's.

1667, July 28. Parish agreed to an Assessment of £20 for the repair of the Church and Steeple.

It. p[d] for ringeing the 29th May 67 & spent at the Rearing 3[s] 11[d].

---

[1] Owen and Blakeway II., p. 436.

1668. It. p[d] for 3 new bell ropes 20[s].
For exchanging the Comm' flagon 12[d].
1669. Spent at severall times in the obtaining of M[r] Harrison to bee Minister of this Parish £1 : 6 : 10.

Maurice Harrison was probably the same as a Maurice Harrison who was admitted as undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, August 2nd, 1654, being then 18 years of age, and who took his M.A. degree in 1664. He is spoken of as son of John Harrison, clerk, of Hinley-under-Wigan. One of the most noted of the Lancashire ministers ejected from their livings at the Restoration was John Harrison, of Ashton-under-Lyne, a contemporary and friend of Henry Newcome. Possibly he was the same as the father of the Vicar of St. Julian's.

In 1662, when John Harrison was ejected from Ashton, his patron, Lord Delamere, wished to give the living to his son, but Mr. Harrison feared that he was not competent to fill so important a post and persuaded his patron to give it to a Mr. Ellison, "a man of great worth and a good preacher."[1] This seems to show that he had a son in orders in 1662.

Maurice Harrison died in 1689, and was buried in St. Julian's. The inscription on his gravestone is as follows :—

Exuviae Reverendi Mauritii Harrison viri bene morati, Christiani admodum spectabilis, & hujus ecclesiae nuper pastoris seduli dignique, quas deposuit Decembris 26, 1689.

He bequeathed to the parish the large silver chalice engraved with his coat of arms; and his widow gave a damask table cloth for the Communion.

P[d] the towne rent for the Stairs 2[d].
1670. P[d] for an Act concerning y[e] quakers conventicles 8[d].

The Conventicle Act was passed in 1664. The *Life and Letters of Philip Henry*, speaking of March 1st, 1699, says : "This day, as is suppos'd determines the

[1] Halley's *Nonconformity in Lancashire*, p. 369.

Act against Conventicles, the Parliam^{t}, being prorogu'd by Proclamation from this day to Oct. 19, which Prorogation makes a session & the Act was to continue for 3 yeares & to the end of ye next session after, wch is this."

1673, May 11. Parish agreed to an assessment of £40 for the repairs of the Church and Bells.

Paid for killing a ffox 12^{d}.

Paid spent uppon severall Ministers for preaching 5^{s} 3^{d}.

Paid for workmen to vewe the Steeple 6^{s} 6^{d}.

P^{d} Thos Griffis mason for stone worke and poynting the Steeple £10.

P^{d} Joseph Marchen for putting up the Great Bell £2 : 10 : 0

1681, Feb. 20. Parish granted an asesssment of £60 for the casting of the three bells into five.

This re-casting seems to have been a considerable time on hand, as the Corporation Accounts have the entry in 1678 : "That 18^{li} be given towards the new casting of St Julians bells."

1683. P^{d} for ye Goaleand maimed soldiers 16^{s} 4^{d}.

1684. P^{d} for 2 bottles of wine bestowed on strange Ministers 2^{s}.

P^{d} Mr Richard Williams towards what hee was out of purse former yeares about casting bells &c. £20 : 0 : 0.

1685. P^{d} for a thanksgiving booke for 29 May 2^{s}.

P^{d} for a proclamation & a booke of thanksgiveing against ye Rebells 1^{s} 6^{d}.

Charles II. died in February, 1685, and James II's accession was followed by the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. Monmouth was taken prisoner in the July of that year, and his defeat was followed by the "Bloody Circuit," which made Judge Jeffreys' name infamous.

James's efforts were directed from the very first to the bringing back the Roman faith, and his declaration for liberty of conscience was framed to benefit those of his own communion.

In 1687 he came to Shrewsbury, and spent the night of August 24th at the Council House here. On the following morning he touched for the King's Evil, and then went on to Whitchurch, where he passed the night of the 25th.

P^d for a booke of Articles 4^s 6^d & for ye booke of Church Canons 6^d.

P^d for ye new forme of prayer 1^s 6^d & for ye Kinges directions to ye clergy 6^d.

P^d for setting up ye Kings Armes & collering &c. 1^s 6^d.

1686. P^d for a sitation to Mr Smith to sertify the Communion table was railed in 2^s 6^d.

1687. Paid for Ringin when ye King come to Towne 2^s 6^d.

Paid for ye form of prayer for ye queene being wth child 1^s 6^d.

1688. P^d for returning the French Protestants money 6^d.

Great sympathy was felt throughout England for the French Protestants who had been ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The following entries seem to show the suddenness of the Revolution. Apparently the Vicar, Maurice Harrison, was not troubled by non-juring scruples, or at any rate the Churchwardens were not.

P^d for ye thanksgiveing for ye birth of ye P^c of Wales 1^s.

P^d for the prayers for King William 1^s.

P^d for a bottle of wine from a strange Parson 2^s.

1689. Paid for ringing at ye Coronation 2^s 6^d.

Paid for ringing att ye Birth of prince Denm'k 2^s 6^d.

William and Mary were crowned April 11th, 1689. As they had no children, Anne's son, the little Prince of Denmark was likely to become heir to the throne. He died when he was 12 years old.

Paid for Bookes for ye late fast 1^s 6^d.

Paid for 3 bottles of wine sent for ye Bishop & others y^t preched 6^s.

The Bishop of Lichfield from 1671 to 1692 was Thomas Wood, who has the unenviable name of being the "worst bishop Lichfield ever had."[1] He was non-resident, passing most of his time at Hackney.

1690. P^d for 4 formes of prayer & proclamations 4^d.

The "Toleration Act" in favour of "those dissenting from the Church of England" was passed in 1690.

P^d & spent of ye workmen for hanging ye Bells 12^s 3^d.

P^d for ringing at ye Kings Returne 1^s 6^d.

---

[1] Beresford's *History of the Diocese of Lichfield*, p. 250.

The King was at this time in Ireland, and rejoicings were made on his safe return after the battle of the Boyne.

P^d for mending ye Church doore & mending ye Stand for ye great Booke 1^s.

1692. P^d Clemson for ringing seuerall times for ye vicktory at see[1] ye Kings return & ye Thanksgiu^g 2^s.

1695. P^d for forms of prayer 4^s.

P^d for an Act against swearing 9^d.

P^d for a Bottell of Wine to a strange Minister 2^s.

The act forbidding profane swearing was passed in 1695; by it a labourer or servant was liable to a fine of 1s., and a richer man, 2s., for a first offence, 4s. for a second, and 6s. for a third.

1704, June 25. Parish agreed to an assessment of a full poors lewn towards ye repair of ye s^d Church especially ye Steeple.

In 1703 the Corporation gave leave to the "parish of St. Julian's to get stone at the Corporation Quarry called Nobold Quarry, for their repairs of the steeple," and in 1705 they gave £20 to the parish "towards the repair of their steeple and re-casting of their bells.' '

In this latter year also, "new seats or pews were put up in ye Chancel and upper end of the Church on the understanding that they should thenceforward be at the disposal of ye said Parish."

1706. Received first assessment £41: 13: 6. Second assessment £38: 10: 0.

Being the generous bounty of this Corporation towards the re-casting of the Bells and repair of the Steeple £20.

Being the bounty of the Drapers' Company £10.

By the collections in the Town £19: 17: 6.

P^d Rudhall for Recasting of the Bells, addition of mettall, waste of mettall, altering and fixing the Clappers, recasting the Brasses and boreing the same £50.

Carriage of the Bells to and from Gloucester £2.

Given to the Watermen to drinke 1^s.

Wharfage of the Bells 1^s 6^d.

[1] Battle of La Hogue.

1707. P^d for a proclamation and form of prayer for 1 May 2^s 6^d.

P^d for an Order of Counsell to alter the Prayers for the Union 1^s.

England and Scotland were formally united on the 1st May, 1707.

P^d for a form of prayer & proclamation for a fast 2^s 6^d.

In 1708 the new version of Psalms by Brady and Tate was adopted, instead of the old version "by reason of its obsolete and unintelligible sense and English."

P^d Richd Davies for makeing the new Middle Arch £7 : 0 : 0.
P^d John Smith for paveing the whole Church £2 : 5 : 0.
P^d for mending cleaning & fixing the Queen's Arms 9^s.
P^d for a Form of Prayer for 18 Feby 2^s.

Anne's husband, George of Denmark, died in October, 1708, after a long illness. In the early spring of that year, England was threatened by an invasion of the Pretender, against whose devices this form of prayer was probably read.

1711. Flagon given for ye use of the Communion Table.

This Flagon was given by Thomas Bowdler, draper, and alderman of the town. The silver Pattens were also his gift. The Flagon is a massive silver one, of simple design, weighing 69 oz. 10 dwts.

Thomas Bowdler was the greatest benefactor St. Julian's parish has ever had. He gave £200 "to procure Queen Anne's Bounty to the benefice," and left £1,000 to found a school in the parish, and £100, the interest to be spent in 2d. loaves to be given away every Sunday to "ancient decayed people living in the parish."

Bowdler's School, the substantial red brick building in Beeches Lane, was erected in pursuance of his will, A.D. 1724.

1713. P^d att Bannering £2 : 2 : 0.

1715. P^d Mr Bowen for painting Moses & Aaron, ye Commandements Pulpit Desk & Mayor's Seat £9 : 0 : 0.

P^d for the Declaration of the Bishops 1^s.

1716. P^d for a book of advise from ye bishops to ye ministers.

John Hough was Bishop of Lichfield 1690-1717.

The Churchwardens' Accounts, from which the above extracts are taken, are well kept, and contain many other interesting old world details which there is not space to quote: notices, for instance, of the Puritan fasts, such as in 1640, "P[d] divers pore of the p'ishe at the first fast 1 : 17 : 7" or the frequent mention of money given to "maimed soldiers," or "the Goale." It does not say much for the state of the gaol at this time, that the prisoners needed alms when they were there. Almost every year, money was paid for "urchins," or "hedg hoggs" as the later accounts call them; and among other yearly payments are "the town rent for the stairs 2[d]," and the expenses of "beating the parish bounds," or "bannering," as it is often called. Many details of the expenditure are interesting as giving an idea of old customs, and of the prices and value of things 200 years ago. A surplice, for instance, in 1665 cost twice as much as at the present time, for in that year are the entries: "P[d] to M[r] Rowland Middleton for 9 ells of Hollande & for threed & gimpe to make a serplesse 2 : 11 : 0½," and "P[d] for the makeing It 6[s]."

Perhaps, however, the thought that strikes one most on reading the old parish books is the slight traces they bear of the stirring history of the 17th century. The changes in Government scarcely affected the parish of St. Julian; and the Churchwardens kept their accounts the same, whether King or Protector was ruling—whether James Stuart or William of Orange was at the head of affairs.

Shrewsbury was at this time very important as the great market for Welsh flannel and cloth, the result being that many of the drapers made large fortunes, which they used in buying estates in the county. In the time of Elizabeth six hundred shearmen are said to have been employed in preparing the Welsh cloth for the English market.

Several of the Charities attached to St. Julian's Church date from the 17th century. In 1629, Edward

Donne, alderman of the town, gave "five nobles to be yearly paid to prentice one poor child of the parish." This bequest is now lost.

In 1669, Thomas Davies left 40s. to be paid every St. Thomas's Day to the Minister of St Julian's for preaching four quarterly sermons, that on September 3rd to be on Death, and 20s. to be given on that day to decayed housekeepers; £4 to be divided every St. Thomas's Day between eight poor widows of the parish; £4 yearly towards maintaining at the university two scholars that are sons or immediately descended from sons of smiths or shoemakers in the town; and £4 to set apprentice or relieve yearly such of his relations as are poor, at the discretion of the trustees or their heirs. This is paid by a rent-charge on Sutton Mills.

Catherine Hone, on August 14th, 1673, gave £5, the interest to be given by the Churchwardens to the poor of the parish.

Thomas Cotton, on February 1st, 1683, gave £30, the interest to be given to the poor in bread every St. Thomas's Day; and Stephen Rogers, bender, left the interest of £50 to be given to the poor every St. Stephen's Day. The estate at Ellesmere belonging to St. Julian's parish was bought in 1726 with these two gifts, together with £200 left to the poor by Thomas Baker, in 1685, and £20 left by Richard Presland, senior, draper.

John Taylor, of Longdon-upon-Tern, bequeathed, June 20th, 1683, eight shillings to be annually given to the poor at Easter.

Philemon Hayes, Vicar of Child's Ercall, son of Thomas Hayes, alderman, already mentioned, left 10s. to be given to the Minister of St. Julian's for a sermon on every Candlemas Day, and the same amount to such ancient people as the Churchwardens shall think fit. This bequest was augmented by John Bryan, who left another 10s. to the minister for the Candlemas sermon, and 10s. to decayed housekeepers.

In 1696, Jane Brook, of Derby, widow, daughter of

John Pritchard, of Salop, left £100, the interest to be divided between the parishes of St. Alkmund and St. Julian, and to be expended in two-penny loaves, to be given to poor people of honest life every fourth Sunday. This is secured on 40 acres of land at Uffington, called the "Long Park," and £5 a year is paid to the two parishes by the Rev. J. D. Corbet, of Sundorne Castle, the present proprietor.

About this time Dinah Roberts left 20s. yearly out of the rent of land at Cardington, to be expended alternate years by the parish of St. Julian and the parish of Cardington in sixpenny loaves, to be given to the poor every Sunday.

In 1669, Edward Briggs, of Middleton Scriven, left £4 10s. yearly to the Minister of St. Julian's, payable at Michaelmas, out of the rent of a tenement there. The living was further augmented by the rent of a small farm at Loppington bought with money left by a Capt. Jones, of London, for augmenting small benefices in and near Shrewsbury.

In 1715, Madam Honour Dryden, of St. Mary's Parish, left £10 to be invested by the Churchwardens of St. Julian's, the interest to be given annually to the poor. This bequest is now lost, together with that of Edward Jones, of Stourbridge, who left £10 to the poor of St. Julian's "who are not in the poor's book," the interest to be paid by his executor Mr. John Lea, and his heirs, every New Year's Day.

Richard Presland, senior, as already mentioned, left £20, the interest to be spent in white bread for six poor people every Lord's Day, and his son, the Rev. Samuel Presland, bequeathed, February 11th, 1750, £10 to the poor, the interest to be distributed to such as his nephew Thomas Presland, mercer, and his heirs should think fit. Thomas Presland, in his will, August 12th, 1778, left £20 to poor housekeepers in the parish.

On February 20th, 1755, Elizabeth Hanmer left £20, the interest to be given to the poor in bread, and also left a house for the Clerk on the English Bridge.

When the old bridge was pulled down in 1769, the sum given in compensation for this house, together with £20 provided by the parish, was expended in the purchase of a cottage in St Julian's Friars.

In 1761, Richard Williams left £10 to the poor, which was distributed at the time, as was a legacy of £50 left by Mrs. Priscilla Bingley. Richard Williams also left £50, the interest to be given every Christmas Day to poor housekeepers resident in the parish, and £260, the residue of his estate after paying his debts and legacies, the interest to be spent every St. Thomas's Day in clothing poor old men and widows of the parish, or in putting poor children thereof out as apprentices.

Richard Breathen a few years later gave £20, the interest to be given to the poor of the parish.

Mary Griffith, milliner, in 1781 left £50, the interest to be given every Sunday in twopenny loaves to such poor as received no parish relief. She also left £5 5s. to poor housekeepers of the parish, which was distributed by her executor.

Three charities date from the present century, which may here be added.

In 1830, Thomas Fisher left a share in the new churchyard, of the value of £25, the interest to be given to the poor.

In the same year, William Barnes, of Coleham, left £100, the interest to be given to twelve poor widows of the parish on Whit Monday, in bread or money.

In 1864, Caroline Smitheman left £135, the interest to be given to the poor at the discretion of the Minister. This sum, amounting to £4 10s. 6d. yearly, is now given as part of the bonus to the Coal and Clothing Clubs.

In the cover of the book containing the registers from 1712 to 1741 is the account of a bequest, unfulfilled for lack of means: "Mrs Elinor Hinkes spinster left by Will after her debts funeral expenses & Legacies should be discharged ye Malthouse which is ab^{t} ye middle of ye wild Copp & over ag^{t} ye house where Mr Edwd Twiss dwels y^{t} it be taken down & a

house built in y^t^ place for the Min^r^ of St Julian's Parish & she likewise left four or five little houses in ye Court near ye Malthouse to ye Parish forever for old maids or wid : to live in. She was buried ye 22 of Octob^r^ 1733 & her Will was proved att Lichfield her acting Execut^r^ was Mr Thomas Gittins Bookseller & ye Trustees for this Charity are ye afores^d^ Mr Tho: Gittins Mr Edward Twis ye Mayor of this Corporation & ye Min^r^ of St Chadds for ye time being.

Memor' : the above named Mrs Elinor Hincke's effects as the Execu' : declare did not amount to pay for her debts they procured a decree in Chancery by which they sold the houses and malt house and so the Min^r^ and poor are deprived of the benefit of their Legacies."

There is also a note made of another will as follows : " Mr Rowland Jenks Apothecary left ye new built Brick-house on ye top of ye wild Copp wherein he lived first to his nephew Mr Richard Jenks & his male heirs & in default of such to Mr Benjamin Jenks's son & his male heirs & then to his neice Mrs Price & her heirs & afterwards to his nephew Mr Talbott & his heirs & in default of such to ye Min^r^ of St. Julian's church for ever he was buried att St Chadd's Church ye 15 of June 1732 & his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury." It is hardly necessary to add that the house never came to the Minister of St. Julian's.

To return to the succession of ministers,—Maurice Harrison was succeeded in 1698 by Edward Griffith. On January 20, 1690, "Magdalene daughter of Mr. Edwd Griffyth, minister of this parish, & Mary his wife," was baptized. He remained here only a short time, for on February 18th, 1695, occurs the entry : " Francis, son of Mr. James Talbot, minister of this parish, & Eliz^h^ his wife, baptized."

Mr. Talbot was buried in St. Julian's, on August 12th, 1703. He was succeeded by Philip Wingfield, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, who was a son of Samuel Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Prince. He was born in

1657, and was married in 1706 at St. Julian's, to his cousin, Martha, daughter of Wrottesley Prince, and widow of Henry Smallman, of Wilderhope. Their son Benjamin, Vicar of St. Mary's from 1744 to 1763, was baptized in St. Julian's, July 27th, 1710. Philip Wingfield died in 1720, and was buried at the Abbey. He was also minister of Berwick Chapel. He was succeeded by James Pearson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, a son of Samuel Pearson, Vicar of Holy Cross from 1676 to 1727. These two Vicars possibly were the connecting link between St. Julian's and the Prynce family of the Abbey parish. In 1742, on September 22nd, "The Right Honourable Charles, Lord Ossulston and Mrs. Alicia Astley, daughter of Sir John Astley, of Patshull, co. Stafford," were married at St. Julian's. Alicia Astley's mother was Mary, the only daughter and heiress of Francis Prynce, of the Abbey Foregate. Lady Astley had nine children, but none of them left heirs, except her fourth daughter Alicia, whose son, the fourth Earl of Tankerville, inherited the estates of the Prynces, and with them the advowson of St. Julian's.

James Pearson seems to have been an energetic man. His firm decided handwriting records in the end of the register book that "Elizabeth Powell was excommunicated on ye 12 of Octob^r^ 1740 by me J. Pearson," and she appears to be one of four people excommunicated by him during his incumbency of St. Julian's. The fact of the church being rebuilt in his time would also seem to prove his energy.

He made several other notes on the blank pages at the end of the register book. Besides the two unfulfilled bequests quoted above, there are a number of notices of baptisms in Nonconformist families, such as: "Thomas, son of Job Orton and Mary his wife said to be (by an Independ^t^ Teacher) Baptized, Sep^t^ 11th 1721," and "May 27, 1723, Mary Daughter of Job and Mary Orton said to be baptized by Mr. Berry a dissenting teacher." Job Orton was not the only dissenter in the parish at that

time, for there are also notices of the whole family of Samuel Urwick, "ffarmer in Shelton," who were "said to be baptized" by Mr. Berry.

This Job Orton, grocer, was father of the well-known Nonconformist minister, the friend and biographer of Dr. Doddridge. Mr. Berry was Mr. Orton's predecessor in the charge of the High Street Chapel, which he held from 1719 to 1741. Mr. Orton was minister there till 1766, when a schism, on the ground of doctrine, took place in the High Street congregation. He died at Kidderminster in 1783.

Mr. Pearson died in 1756 and was buried at St. Julian's, where his tombstone, carved with his coat-of-arms, is still to be seen on the right side of the step from the tower into the nave. The stone on the other side is to the memory of his son-in-law, Thomas Powell, son of Ralph Powell, Rector of Kirk Ireton, Derbyshire.

The book of accounts "laid aside" in 1751, at the re-building of the Church, is unfortunately missing; possibly it was not finished, and was used for some other purpose. It is mentioned in the list of parish goods in 1795, but disappears after the end of that century. Its loss is very much to be regretted, as it must have contained the last notices of the old church, and the proposals for building the present one.

After the rebuilding of the Church in 1750, a new book was begun. It is very full of notices of pews, for the interior of St. Julian's was, till within a comparatively recent period, an example of the highest development of the pew system.

On the fly leaf of this book is the following memorandum:

It is the custom when Wardens are elected to adjourn to a Public House.

The Wardens shall pay each	3*s.*	6*d.*
and one shilling each to the Ringers	1*s.*	
And further pays equal with ye Company.		
The Old Wardens pay each	2*s.*	6*d.*
and pays equal with ye Company."		

Then come seven articles relating to the pews, agreed to at a general meeting on April 8th, 1751. Among them are :

That no seats shall be set for the time to come but on Easter Monday in the Forenoon to the Best Bidder.

That no person shall be admitted to make Two Seats into One as was usually done in the Old Church.

This latter entry seems to show that the original seats in St. Julian's were not square pews, but were made so by the holders, like some still (1886) to be seen in Tong Church.

1750	Mr Duston for two Psalm books ...		1*s.*	9*d.*
	Four men for securing the Cover ...		2*s.*	6*d.*
	John Higginson for a Mattock steal ...			6*d.*
	Coal to melt the Lead for the Windows ...			3½*d*
	P^{d} John Lea for entering the Seats in the Old Book & making the Acc^{t} in the New		10*s.*	6*d.*
	Rec^{d} of Mrs Bingley for the Gateway on the Back Side the Church Yard, due Three Years at 2/- p^{r} Ann'		6*s.*	

30th July, 1751. Whereas it was agreed at A parish meeting held on the 31st of March last That Mr Thomas Hotchkis pavior sho^{d} pay unto the Parish officers Five Guineas in satisfaction of his Overcharges in his poors accounts Otherwise that he sho^{d} be prosecuted for the recovery of all deficiencies or Overcharges in case he wo^{d} not pay the same, & acknowledge his fault & ask pardon of the parish.—The said Thomas Hotchkis in conformity to the said order hath this day paid the said Five Guineas to Mr James Winnall & askt pardon of the parish, and it is hereby agreed that the same be accepted for a full Satisfaction in respect to the Account, and for the ending all other Differences the said Thomas Hotchkis has agreed to put the new Causeway near Bromhalls Barn into good repair in two months time. The parish finding Stone & Gravell, & also relinquishes any action of any kind whatsoever wch he may have against any of the parish or parish officers on account of any words wch have hitherto happened, or on account of his being refused the purchase of a seat in the Church.

In November of this year, it was agreed that St. Julian's Parish should pay £10 10s. to St. Alkmond's, and be for ever free from the responsibility of repairing

380 yards of the road across the Old Heath going "from or near adjoining to a certain cottage on the said Heath or Common, being in the said parish of St. Alkmond now in the holding or possession of one John Tudor unto or near a certain stile adjoining to the said Highway called Jenny Wood's stile being upon certain lands called Darvell Lands or Darvell Grainge now the estate of John Corbet Esqre in the said parish of St. Julian."

In December, a meeting was held to decide on the fees for burial within the Church. It was agreed that £2 2s. should be paid "for Liberty to bury any person or Corps . . . . within that part of the Church called the Chancell part extending from the East End to the Two first Pillars."

		£	s.	d.
1752.	For giving up the Register & Terrier to Litchfield Court	0	2	0
	Mr Taylor for a pint of oyle	0	1	6
	Wm Hodges & Woodall for taking Bread into Coleham when the Water was out	0	0	6
	Mr Fowler for 14 y^ds^ of Fine Cloth at 4/- ℔ y^d^ for a Surplice	2	16	0
	For making D^o^	0	10	6
	Mr Shepherd Corfield, Bread for the Sacrament & Biscakes for Strange Ministers	0	4	1½
1753.	Wm Corrall for puting strait the paper in the Jest	0	1	0
1754.	The Lads a Bannering	0	5	10
	a Long Cane for the use of the Church	0	1	0
	Mr Pritchard's Bill for the Altar Piece ...	25	5	8
	Mr Bowen p^d^ Bill for Painting the Altar Piece	11	7	10
1756.	The Reverend Mr Willm Oakeley & Christian his wife admitted to a pew. "The Admittance being a present from the Parishioners during their Living in the said Parish."			
1756.	P^d^ Richard Reynolds for ale for the Boys progressioning	0	3	6
	P^d^ for an Almanack	0	1	0
1757.	At the Visitation	0	8	8
	The Bishops Sequestration Fees on Mr Pearson's death	0	5	6
	Wine to the Vestry	0	5	6

1758.	Gave to Poor sailers by order of the Mayor	0	2	0
1760.	Paid Mr Williams for the Bannering Diner &c.	2	3	4
	Pd Mr Yeomans for the Lads Roles & Ale	0	8	4
	Pd for the oaths at the Bishop's Visitation	0	8	8
	Gave Hodges for ringing on a Rejoycing day	0	2	6
	Pd for a dish & chain at Armitage Well ...	0	7	11½

Oct. 18th Lent Richd Scoltock 400 of slates to be used at Sr Richd Corbetts house in Dog-pole.

Not returned back . . . nor paid for.

June 3rd 1761. Recd of Richd Russell and Robt Hesketh late Church Wardens one Silver Flaggon with a case two Silver Cups two Silver plates with a Case two pewter Do three Holland Surplices a Crimson Velvett Chusion and Pulpett Cloth one Velvett Cushion, one Cloth Do two Large Bibles five large Common Prayer-Books and two small ones one Diaper table Cloth, and two Napkins Do two Green Carpets a Hood for ye Minester three Regester Books five Chusions for the Communion Service twelve Green Do—one Regester Book for Briefs one Do for Mr Bryan's legacy one Burial Cloth and one Box one Book with Burial and Communion Service a pair of Scales and Brass Weights a Book for Certificates thirty six Brass Badges a hand brush, four Green Cushions for ye Officers Seats a Church Book laid aside in 1751 one old Entry Book beginning 1622—one Do 1693 Writings belonging to Ellsmeer Estate and Catherine Smiths Gift Do belonging to Payns Mill—Do belodging to St Alkmons and St Julians Parrish Coppys of Mr Bowdlers Mr Thomas Davies and Mr Dunns Wills a Deed belonging to ye Estate at Lappington Josh Leas Lease, two Psalm books also a Deed of trust and mapp of the Estate at Lappington a Coppy of Mrs Hanmers will and ye Writings belonging to ye Clarks House on ye Stone Brige known by the name of the Rens Nest a Step Ladder made of Dale twelve steps in it.

1761.	Pd Mr Cotton for an Oxford Almanack ...	0	1	2
1763.	Paid towards makeing the Militia Chests ...	0	15	0
1767.	Pd For 4 Foxes	0	5	0
	Paid Robert Bennett for a Thanksgiving for the Queen	0	2	0
	Paid Mr Yeomans for painting the Altar piece & 4 pillars	3	10	0
1768.	Paid the Sexton for mending the Big Bell...	0	4	6
	Paid Mr Betton for repairing the Church Windows	1	4	6
	Paid for 5 Hurchings	0	1	0

1769.	Mr Yeomans for writing & painting the Catalogue table	4	10	9
	Candles for Bricklayers in the Roof ...	0	0	10
1771.	Rouls & cheese for the Boys two Days a Bannering	0	13	0
	Ale for the Boys, Clerk, Sexton and Beadle	0	16	8
1772.	Paid Jonathan Cross for officiating Clerk in Corrall's time	0	10	6

In 1775, a meeting was held to consider what to do concerning the throwing of rubbish into the churchyard, and the nuisance "arising from the backyard situate at the East End of the said Church (belonging to the house in the Possession of Thomas Nevett, being the property of Mr. Francis Dickin, Mrs. Ann Gosnell & Miss Priscilla Bingley), by throwing into the Church Yard, Filth, Rubbish, Dirty Water, &c., & by frequently diverting the watercourse from the said back-yard, so as to render the passage to the said Church very incommodious, disagreeable & prejudicial to the said Parishioners." This notice is followed by a copy of a deed, signed by the owners of the backyard in question, renouncing any right to the watercourse.

March 31, 1776. At a Parish meeting it was agreed that steps should be taken to recover the Tythes formerly paid to the Church. At the same time it was agreed that the Churchwardens do provide a time piece for the said Church.

Wine to a Minister	0	1	0
Pd at the Bishops & Arch Deacons Visitation	0	15	2

The Bishop at this time was Richard Hurd, afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

Pd Thos Hodges for Work in ye Church Yard & paving ye Graves in Church & mending a Box	0	11	10
Pd for trying & cleansing & oilling & mending the Gut of the Engine	0	5	0
Pd for writing &c a Book of ye Bownderies of the Parish and names of the Pieces as near as could be ascertained	0	10	0
Pd Mr Evans for a Time Piece & for a Plate from Birmingham	8	4	0

1777.	Received. By an old Stone	0	9	0
	P^{d} Mr Robt Bennett for waiting on Mr Ball to prevent him bringing a horse through the Church Yard to the Stable when he promised not to bring any horse again ...	0	1	0
	P^{d} Mr Saml Scoltock p^{r} Bill for Half ye Boundary stones between St Julians & ye Abbey	2	0	0
1778.	June 15. P^{d} for a Minister, wine & biscuit ...	0	1	3
	P^{d} for 2 Briefs...	0	13	0
	Nov. P^{d} the Aparitor for Form of Prayer &^{c}	0	4	0
	P^{d} at New Inn, fixing Boundary Stones ...	0	3	0
1779.	P^{d} to a man staking out the Boundaries ...	0	0	4
	Mr Cook by Bill for a Silver Communion Cup	3	13	10
1780.	Sep. 7. P^{d} the Aparitor for the Register and Prayer	0	4	0
1781.	P^{d} Evan & Barnett, by Bill for Umbrella ..	1	1	0
	P^{d} Case for D°	0	2	6
	P^{d} for a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving...	0	2	0
	P^{d} for a Letter to Revd Mr Wingfield from the A B^{p} of Canterbury	0	1	0

Mr. Pearson was succeeded as Vicar by John Tombes Wingfield, M.A., of All Souls' College, Oxford, son of John Wingfield, M.D., and grandson of Thomas Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst. He was also Vicar of Atcham, and minister of Berwick Chapel. He died August 9th, 1791, and was buried in St. Julian's.

He was succeeded by Hugh Owen, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield and Sarum, and portionist of Bampton, Oxfordshire. He is now remembered as the author of a small history of Shrewsbury, published in 1808, and as the joint author of Owen and Blakeway's History, to which this paper is indebted for many details of the history of St. Julian's.

1782.	P^{d} the Aparitor for a proclamation & two forms of Prayers	0	2	0
	P^{d} Mrs Farror for 2 throms and a Kipe ...	0	1	0
	P^{d} Mr Bean by Bill for the Bells	16	1	4

There is a very long account of a meeting held on the 26th of October, 1783, to decide as to joining with the

other parishes of the town in the "purchasing, hiring or taking the Hospital House, Buildings and Lands, situate in the Parish of Meole Brace" for the "Lodging of the Poor." The parishioners of St. Julian's agreed to pay yearly for the maintenance of the poor the sum of £314 3s. 8d., "the average taken for 12 successive years from 1769 to 1781."

1784.	Paid Mr Thomas for singing in the Church...	0	15	0
	Paid cutting a Stone Church Door ...	0	0	4
1785.	Paid for a pr of Shoes for the Beadle ...	0	5	6

Sunday, Feby 10th, 1788. At a Parish Meeting held this Day in the Vestry in the Parish Church of St Julians, it was unanimously agreed that Robt Corbett, Esqr of Longnor in the County of Salop, And Jn° Cook Esqr of Swinton near Rotherham in the County of York, the Residuary Legatees named in the last will and Testament of Mrs Mary Elisha, Spinster, Lately Deceas'd be desir'd as the request of the Revd Mr Wingfield the Minister, and the Church Wardens of this Parish, to Consider of and Provide a Competent & suitable Fund, for the yearly payment of the sum of Twenty Pounds for ever for Preaching an evening sermon on every Sunday or Lord's Day, throughout the year, Agreeable to the Will & Intent of the Aforesaid Mrs Mary Elisha Deceas'd, the Donour thereof.

This benefaction was ultimately spent in the purchase of a House on the Wyle Cop, the rent of which forms part of the income of the Living.

The large half-timbered house on the Wyle Cop, where Henry VII. slept, belonged to the Elisha family, and the passage near was for years known as "Elisha's shut."

1787.	Loss in Light Gold	0	2	0
	Paid for catching & carrying 8 Urchins from Shelton to the Church Wardens of St Julian at 3¾d a Head & Body Legs &c ...	0	2	6
	Repairing the Church Bible	0	3	0
	Paid Richd Hodges for assisting to lower the Grave Stones & level the Church Yard as Per Bill (Drink included)	0	6	8

June 15, 1788. An assessement of 4d in the pound was made to discharge the Church accounts, & to find the Psalm singers with necessary Books for that purpose.

1790.	Recd by old Iron 301 lbs at 1½d	1	17	7

1791. Rec^{d} for Cattle standing at Fairs, round the Church Y^{d} 2 2 7
Paid for Washing the Church Curtains ... 0 0 8
Paid for Carrying Stones from the Church Wall 0 1 0
D° for Washing Surplicies & Table Linen ... 0 15 0

May 29, 1791. A meeting was held to stop a Building going on by Mr Burd, adjoining the Church Yard Wall, it being the opinion of the Parishioners in general as a Nuisance to that part of the Church Yard.

January 15, 1792. A resolution was passed that the charge for burial in the Church be three Guineas, & that no grave be made within at least four feet of the Pillars or Walls of the building.[1] Signed Hugh Owen, Min^{r}.

March 18, 1792. It was resolved that an organ be purchased and erected in the Church, & that Mr John Wynne & his sister Miss Mary Wynne be appointed jointly to the office of Organists to the said Parish with an annual salary of ten guineas to be paid out of the Parish Rate. The expense of the organ to be defrayed by a public subscription.[2]

By Cash paid Mr. Telford, for settling the boundary and Plan between St. Alkmond's St. Julian's Parishes 0 10 6

This was Telford the great engineer. The plan mentioned is fastened at the beginning of the book of Church accounts.

---

[1] St. Chad's Church had fallen in 1788 in consequence of undermining the foundations of the central Tower.

[2] A well-known character in the parish at this time was John Tarbuck, a shoemaker, who owned and lived in one of the houses between St. Julian's Church and High Street. Extracts from a diary he kept have lately been published in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*. Among them is the following notice of the new organ; (there seems to be some error in the date).—October, 1789.—Confirmation.—The Bishop confirms at St Julian's and holds his visitation there. A new organ opened. This minister is not the first who thought that the sermon sits closer on the mind of the congregation, which is blown out of the church by an organ, and that in the singing service the organ lifts the soul, as on devotion's wing, far above this sublunary sphere. It is played by a young girl, Miss Wynne; salary £10 per year. Her brother taught her. This youth is a very good player, and has St. Chad's organ. He had the misfortune to be blinded soon after his birth, by his father inoculating him, unknown to his mother, who was averse to the operation, and therefore was not prepared. This was the melancholy consequence.

1792.	Nov. 23rd. Received for Brass	4	14	6
1795.	Miss Wynne, Organist	10	10	0

Up to this date no non-parishioner was allowed a pew in the church. Every parishioner paid a comparatively small sum at the time of his "entry" into a pew, and it was then his, so long as he lived in the Parish as a householder. In 1796, the mention of seats being sold first occurs, and it soon became a general practice, and in time a great abuse. People whose ancestors had paid for pews came to consider them their own property, and let them to the highest bidder, pocketing the rent themselves.

Decem. 16, 1796. At a Parish Meeting, it was agreed that an assessment of 6d in the pound be allowed for raising Men for the service of the Army (if necessary).

April 18, 1797. Agreed that five guineas per year be allowed out of the Church Rate to a person for to instruct Children of this Parish to sing And also one Guinea per year to a person to blow the Bellows for the Organist of this parish at all times when the singers meet to practice & learn.

June 25, 1798. Agreed that the present Churchwardens shall pay to Robert Lloyd and William Cole five Guineas each towards defraying the expense of providing men to serve in the supplementary militia in their stead.

1797.	Paid Jones for teaching boys to sing ...	1	16	4
	Paid Tomkins, plaisterer, for Ornamental Work at Pulpit	1	11	6
1798.	Paviour for paving and levelling Church yard	0	12	3
	For Ivy and Holly	0	0	10
1799.	Paid Mr Jno. Lee his Bill for altering the Gallery for Singers &c.	15	12	10½
	Paid Rawlins for a Stone for Flaging the Church	0	3	6
	Paid Griffiths for attendance to sing half a year	2	10	0
	Received of Mr Bowdler for Old Railing ...	1	1	0
	Received of Mr Meire for Gold Lace from Communion Cloth	2	7	0

In 1800, the fee for burial in the Church was raised to ten guineas, or five guineas to those who wished to be buried beside relations already buried there.

Easter Monday, April 19, 1802. At a meeting held this day for selling the vacant Pews, the following resolutions were agreed on, that from and after the Date hereof, no person be allowed to alter the name of purchasers of pews, nor shall any Widow, in case of second marriage, be allowed the Privilege of having her Husband's name enter'd, such Privilege being this Day refused Mr Thos Ball who married the widow Norton. But the woman may continue after her second marriage in Possession of the Pew, so long as she lives in the Parish and pays the rates; but at her Death or removeall the pew becomes the property of the Parish and shall at the Easter following be let or sold as is usual.

1802.	Paid for Silver Challice for the Communion	9	0	0
	Received by Rent of the Church Wall from Mr Bryan...	1	1	0
	Received by Cash for Old Book and Case of Challice	0	10	0
1802.	Received by rent of Gate in the Church Yard from Miss Leighton	0	2	6

St Julian's Vestry, Augst 11th, 1803. Agreed that a Vestry Clerk be appointed to receive subscriptions of 10/6 each of all the parishioners who Chuse to pay it: to Indemnify them from the next Ballott for the Army of Reserve: And if they money so subscribed be not sufficient to purchase Substitutes, they remainder may be made up out of the Poors Levy for this present year. That no person shall be permitted to Subscribe for this But those who's Names are sett down in this parish, And that the Subscription money and the best method of provideing Substitutes be under the Directions of the Ch: Wardens and Overseers or whom they shall appoint.

1803.	Received by Sale of Old Boxes &c. from the Vestry	1	7	0
	Paid for a suit of Cloaths for a singing Boy out of the Timber Money from Ellsmere Estate	2	10	6

Octr 7, 1804. Agreed unanimously that the Clerk's Sallary shall be in future ten pounds per year, and that the Beadles be six pounds.

1804.	Paid Procter's fees and Forms of Prayers ...	0	17	6
	„ Mr J. Rawlins a years sallary for singing...	3	3	0
	„ Mr Josh Thomas for ditto ...	1	1	0
	„ Mr Jas Cooper for White Rod for Beadle	0	2	0
	„ Ivy and Holly, Birch, Yew, and Pipe Clay, &c.	0	2	6

July 30, 1805. Agreed that there shall be allow'd in future out of Church and Poor accounts, the sum of fifteen shillings each, to be expended at the Time of the Parish Meetings or passing the Warden's accounts, and at the assessing the Books.

1806. Received from Sale of Old Dial 3 3 0
„ from Mr Cowley rent of Wall in Fish Street 0 5 0

1807. At a meeting held this 9th Day of December in the Vestry room of the Parish Church of St Julians, Shrewsbury, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to: (Viz.)

That a Subscription be opened for this Parish; to exonerate the Subscribers from the Expence of procureing substitutes att the ensueing Ballot for the Militia for the County of Salop.

That Persons worth less than £100 shall on subscribing one Guinea each; and agreeing to exonerate the parish from their claim to half the current price of Vollunteers; be indemnified from the Expence of provideing Substitutes.

That Persons worth more than £100, subscribeing one Guinea and a half each, and Persons worth £500, Subscribeing Two Guineas each; be indemnified from the Expence of provideing substitutes.

That Substitutes shall be procured at the Expence of the Parish for such of the subscribers as may happen to be Ballotted: According to the above resolutions.

1808. Mr Bowley for Communion Plates &c. ... 10 19 4
Pd Mr Thomas Lawrence Cloathes for Singing Boys 7 14 0
„ Mr Phillips, Attorney, pr Bill: drawing Lease, &c., &c.; and for sorting deeds that was taken to London 14 16 6

This was probably a lease of the estate at Ellesmere belonging to the Church Charities, already mentioned.

Feby 6, 1809. Agreed that the Church Wardens do purchase the House,[1] Garden, and premises; belonging to Mr Jno Oakley, adjoining the present Church Yard in order to enlarge the Burial Ground; he haveing agreed to sell the same for the sum of £735. And that there be a subscription opened, of shares not less than £50 each, to defray the above expence, to be paid with legall Intt, by a Levy or Church Rate; of not more than ninepence in the pound in Addition to any other

[1] This House afterwards became the Salop Penitentiary, then the Eye and Ear Hospital, and is now (1886) the Training Home for Friendless Girls.

Church rate. And the Parish will Indemnify the Church Wardens in giveing securities for the aforesaid purchace and shares.

That the House and ten feet of the Garden be sold by Publick Auction, the money to go towards paying the above Purchace.

It was likewise unaninously agreed that Ann Rawlins, widow, be continued in the office of Sexton of this Parish in room of her Late Husband, Mr Thos Rawlins.

It was likewise further agreed that the inside of the Church be whitewashed, Couler'd and Painted according to an estimate sent in by Messrs Whitford and Willm Leake.

1809.	Paid Mr Roberts inclosing Waste Land[1] ...	6	0	0
	„ Letters from Mr Owen 1/10 Man going to Bentall for Lease 2/-	0	3	10
	„ Mr Wilkinson for a new Surplice for Minister	3	11	6
	Messrs Whitford and Leake, painting & Coulering the Church	57	2	1
	paid for Ivy, Holly, Yew, and Birch for use of the Church	0	4	10
1810.	Received from Sale of Old Materials from house in Dogpole	1	17	6
	Paid Boys and Girls for singing in the corse of ye year	6	6	0
	Do for pew for Do	2	2	0

In the assessment for this year, and several years before, mention is made of the tithes of Pulley, and of Coton Hill and Shelton, but they do not seem to have been paid after the end of the last century.

1810.	Pd Mr Mott for Bill for Consecrating New Burial Ground	57	4	6
	Pd for 2 pr of Snuffers and stands for use of Vestry	0	3	6
	Pd Man, sitting up to watch the Church, when altering	0	9	9
	Pd for Sacrament Bread, and Cakes Consecration	0	10	8
1814.	Expence, Lighting up the Church for a General Peace	0	10	0
1815.	Mr Thomas, Blk Gown for the Clk, per Bill Tho Lawrence	4	0	0

[1] At Ellesmere.

Sepr 2, 1816. A parish meeting was held for considering of the best mode for the watching of the Town, for the ensuing winter agreeable to a requisition made by the Commissioners of the Street Act.

1816.	Lost by Exchange of Silver	0	11	0
	2 Montgomeryshire Notes and proveing ...	2	7	0
	To Cash gave the poor by Rev. Mr Owen at Pulley	0	16	0
1817.	P^{d} Subscription to the Brown School Charity	3	3	0
	P^{d} D^{o} to School in St. Julian's Fryers	2	2	0
	P^{d} by Bill, Covering Pulpitt, Desk, Communion Table and Cushions wth Blk. Death of Princes Charllotte of Wales ...	18	5	9
1819.	Rec^{d} of Mr Lee for old Timber	1	0	0
1820.	Spice[1], & Man's Time, packing Pulpit Cloth	0	2	0
1822.	Beadle for blowing Organ	2	2	0

March 18, 1823. Agreed that if Mr David Cowley does not quit the Church Wall in Fish Street, he now holds under the Church Wardens of St Julian (for the time being), that pow'r is hereby given them to commence Legal proceedings to compel him.

These legal proceedings proved expensive, costing the parish more than £80.

Feby 10. 1824. A meeting was held to consider the propriety of allowing Mr White to alter the direction of the Churchyard steps leading from the Wyle Cop to St Alkmond's Churchyard.

He was permitted to do so, on condition of its being done at his own expense.

1823.	Mr Rowberry for hanging Bells	10	0	0
	Brasses 9/- Ale 9/6 Lard 8^{d} Cleaning Loft 1/-	1	0	2

June 19, 1827. It appearing that certain Land marks on the boundaries of this & Condover parish, having been removed It was unanimously resolved that the said Land Marks be replaced in their original situations & it was further resolved that a Committee be appointed to go round the other portion of this Parish for the purpose of ascertaining if anything of the like sort has taken place & they have authority to commune with other parishes interested & to settle anything of the kind that may occur.

It appearing that the Pound in Coleham being in a dilapi-

[1] To keep away moths from the black hangings.

dated state, that it be repaired & that Mr Kempster be requested to superintend the same & that expense thereby incurred be paid out of the Highway Rate.

August 21, 1828. In consequence of the Revd F. Iliffe having proposed to present to the parish a new Communion Table—It is agreed that the two old Communion Chairs be presented to him & the parish do agree to furnish as accompaniment to the new Table the following Articles, viz :—2 new Chairs—new Velvet Cushions & Hassocks—the Bible stand to be new covered & a new Brussels Carpet—and the parish do further agree to give Thirty Pounds, towards the Gas Fittings for the Church, in consideration of the Revd Mr Iliffe paying the remainder.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Revd F. Iliffe for his very handsome present.

Archdeacon Owen died in 1827. He became Vicar of St. Mary's about a year before his death, and Mr. Iliff, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded him as incumbent of St. Julian's. He held a mastership at the Schools, as well as the parish of St. Julian. In 1833, he left Shrewsbury and became Head Master of the Royal Institution. Liverpool He died at Sunderland in 1869, aged 69. Mr. Thompson, his successor at St. Julian's, had been for some time his helper in parochial work.

May 7, 1830. Agreed that the Church be clean'd, wash'd and part colour'd by Mr T. Whitefoot for the sum of Eight Pounds, 10 shillings, he finding all materials, and labour requir'd.

Also that a Building be erected for keeping the Minister's Box, the Bier, Planks &c in.

Likewise a chimney be built of brick belonging to the large stove in the Church.

1830.	Paid Mr Lawrence for Clothes for Beadle ...	5	18	0
	Paid for Hat for do 18s for shoes 7s ...	1	5	0
	Paid for cleaning outside of Church, ordered by Mr Iliff	0	3	0

December 8, 1831. Resolved that Mr Thomas Blunt be fixed upon as the substantial Householder from this Parish to form one of the Central Board of Health.

That a District Committee be formed in this Parish to communicate with the Central Board, and that the Committee consist of :—

The Reverend F. Iliff
The Reverend Francis Thompson
Mr. Joshua John Peele
Mr. Jeremiah Marshall and
Mr. John Hewitt, the Medical Man of the Parish.

That the Vestry Clerk communicate these Resolutions to The Right Worshipful the Mayor.

A number of papers relating to the outbreak of Cholera in 1831-2 are preserved in the Parish Chest. From these it appears that there were not many cases in St. Julian's Parish.

1832 Paid for ringing Bells when Duc^{s} Kent & Princess Victoria visited Shrewsbury & Free Schools 0 15 0
Mr White Auctioneer for attendance to sell Pews 0 10 6

March 20, 1835. The Revd Francis Thompson in the Chair. —Resolved that the Trustees of Bowdler's Charity have permission to occupy the four vacant Pews adjoining the Organ by the Children of the said Charity, rent free, during the pleasure of the parish.

February 4, 1836: Resolved that a quantity of land containing 2,135 square ysrds, situate in Coleham, belonging to Mr Jacob Bromfield be purchased by the Parish for Burial ground.

Resolved that a sufficient quantity of the above Land be given by the Parish for the Scite of the intended new Church there, on the Condition that the expence of consecrating the said burial ground to be paid out of the funds for erecting the said Church.

Holy Trinity Church was consecrated August 25th, 1837, and the Rev. James Colley became its first incumbent. The parish was separated from St. Julian's in 1840, leaving to the mother church the portions on this side of the Severn within the town, and the outlying districts of Shelton, Greenfields, and Castle Foregate.

In 1843, Christ Church, Bayston Hill, was built, and a district for it was formed from outlying parts of Condover and the old parish of St. Julian.

It is much to be regretted that when Christ Church, Oxon, was built in 1855, the proposal to include in the

new district the outlying portion of St. Julian's parish at Shelton was not carried out.

The Rev. James Jardine Rogerson, the then incumbent, died in 1862, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Colley, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, who, after his five and twenty years active incumbency of Holy Trinity, was promoted to the mother church. During this period, many improvements of more or less importance were made in the church. In 1850, the organ was enlarged and almost rebuilt; in 1868, new bells were given by J. J. Peele, Esq., and in 1872, a Brass Lectern by Mrs. Hazledine: the church plate was also augmented by an antique brass alms-dish, the gift of J. D. Harries, Esq.

Mr. Colley died in June, 1879, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Ford, the present incumbent.

In 1883, the interior of the church was restored and entirely re-modelled; and in 1885 the upper portion of the tower also received extensive repairs.

The parish has of late years considerably increased in population, by the selling of land at Greenfields for building purposes, and the old deer-park of the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury bids fair to be soon covered with houses, for the spiritual needs of whose inhabitants some provision must before long be made. If the Reformers of the 16th century had left St. Catherine's Chapel on Coton Hill for the use of their posterity, this provision might have been an easier matter.

THE CHURCH FABRIC.

No traces now remain of any building before the Conquest, unless the tower stands on Saxon foundations, as some have thought. That a Church stood there in Saxon times we know from *Domesday*, but we have no tradition as to its founder, or the date of its foundation. Is it possible that it was in existence before Offa conquered Pengwern in the 8th century? The Britons had then been Christians for a considerable period, and it seems hardly likely that during the two

ADNITT & NAUNTON, LITHS., SALOP.

hundred years they held Pengwern, they built no church. If any of our Shrewsbury Churches could lay claim to being a British foundation, it would be St. Julian's, if the traditions are correct which assign the foundation of St. Chad's to Offa, St. Mary's to Edgar, and St. Alkmund's to the Lady of Mercia. The unusual dedication to St. Juliana has never been in any way accounted for. Can it be that it stands on the site of an old British Church, and has inherited its name?

Be this as it may, the earliest structure of which we have any certain traces remaining was of late Norman work, passing into early English.

The old Church, taken down in 1749, was a long and rather low building. No drawing of the interior is extant, but the nave is said to have had round arches on heavy circular pillars. At the restoration of the tower arches in 1883 the responds of the nave arcade were found in the west wall of the present nave. It was necessary for structural reasons to cover them again, but they still exist between the pilaster and the western arch about five feet from the present floor of the nave. A stone[1] found under one of the pews seems also to be part of a respond. It resembles the bases of the nave pillars at High Ercall, which are of late Norman work. It has been placed outside the Church at the eastern end of the nave, near the stone coffin[1] found at the same time.

The chancel was long in proportion to the nave, and seems from drawings of the exterior to have been of early English work, its lancet windows being probably coeval with the fine arches of the tower. It is impossible now to tell whether the nave and chancel were erected together in the Transition time, or whether the chancel was, like the transepts of St. Mary's, added to the Norman nave early in the 13th century.

Apparently the Church received no other alterations till the 15th century, when the present upper storey of

[1] See illustrations.

the tower was built, new windows were placed in the nave, and probably a new oak roof was added; for the bosses on the ceiling of the present nave, which were taken from the beams of the old Church, are of this date. Views of the north side of old St. Julian's show a side chapel of Perpendicular work. This was the Shearmen's Chapel, "the chapel of St. Mary in the Church of St. Julian," mentioned in several old deeds.[1]

E.g. [1] Hec Indentura &c Will's de Preston, Will's de Adbryghton capellani' p'ochialis lib'e capelle Reg's b'e Marie Salop & Ric'us de Cornedon' capelle b'e Mar' in ead'm ac Vicar' i' ead'm unam'mit' co'cessim' Joh'i Dowryng de Salop fabro & Sibilla ux'i ej' duas domos cu' ij gardin' adjac' p'ut jac' in Colneham suburb Salop' int' redditu' capell'i b'e Mar' eccl'e S'ce Juliane ex una p'te & ten' Joh'is Perle ex alt'a p'te et extend' se a via regia usq' ad tra' he'du' Reg'naldi Perle Habend' *for 20 years at an annual rent of* 4^{s} *silver*. Hiis testib' Reginaldo le Sc'veyn, & Ric'o de Beorton tu'c Balli's Ville Salop, Joh'e Stury, Will'o de Longenorle, Ph'o Godebe, Will'o de Upton, Will'o Godeberd & aliis Dat' Salop' die Jovis p'x'a post fin S'ce Kat'ine virg' anno regni Reg' Edwardi t'tii a conquestu quadragesimo quinto. (1371-2).

Hec Indentura facta inter Thomam Skryven de Frodesley in com^{u} Salop' armigi' ex una p'te et Joh'em Lloyt de Salop draper ex altera p'te testat' q^{d} p'dict' Thomas tradidit concessit et ad feod' firmam dimisit p'fato Joh'ni unam p'cellam terr' sive croftu' jacen' in Colneham suburb' ville Salop' inter terram Will'mi Mitton modo in tenura David Guttyns ex una p'te et terram p'dicti Will'mi modo in tenura Ric'i Poyntmaker ac terram spectar' Cantar' be' Marie in ecclia S'ce Juliane in villa p'dicta modo in tenura p'dci Joh'nis ex alt'a p'te et extendit se in longitudine a via regia in Colneham ducent' ad Spelcross usqu' ad aliam viam regiam in Colneham ducent' ad Kyngysland. H'end' et tenend' &c Reddendo inde an'uatim 3^{s} 4^{d} Hiis testib' Nich'o Waryng et Hugone Walker tu'c Ball'is ville Salop' Thoma' Mitton, Will'mo Colle, Will'mo Sugdon, Joh'e Guttyns, sen^{r}, Thoma Goldsmyth de Salop & multis aliis Data Salop', vicesimo die Jannar' anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conq'u Anglie undecimo. (1495-6).

Omnibus &c Thomas Scriven armig' Salt'm &c Novitis me dedisse &c quendam annualem reddit' octo solidor' st'ling Will'mo Longdon, Fulconi Spurstowe, Will'mo Fulke et Thom'e Heile Gardianis beate Marie virg'is in eccl'ia S'ce Juliane virg'is Salop' Habend' &c imp'petu' exeunt' de p'to meo in Colham juxta sive p'pe Ville Salop' &c ad usu' et sustentac'onem Misse et servicii p'dict' beate Marie virg'is in dict' Eccl'ia p' salute' ai'e dict' Thome Scriven hered' et parent' suorum &c. Hiis testib' Thoma Knight et Will'mo Jenins tu'c Ballis Ville Salop' Rogero Thornis, Ric'o Mitton, et Ric'o Pursell et mult' aliis. Dat' Salop' xxv^{to} die mensis Septembris 10 Henrici 8 (1518-9).

ADNITT & NAUNTON, LITHS., SALOP

The Shearmen's Company repaired it at their own cost, and allowed their chaplain £4 a year, which is now the only fragment left to the incumbent of the Church's income before the Reformation.

There were altars to St. Catherine and St. Thomas in the Church in 1456, when Alice Clement desired in her will to be buried in the chapel of St. Catherine. Some have thought the north and south arches under the tower led into side-chapels; if so, one of these may have been St. Catherine's.

These side arches are a very unusual feature. In Brandon's *Parish Churches*, there is a ground-plan of Ewerby Church, Lincolnshire, where the spire has similar side arches, opening into a westward continuation of the aisles. They may have done so originally in St. Julian's, but this we have now no means of ascertaining. The drawings of the old Church[1] show a porchlike-building on either side the tower (the drawing of the north side is evidently out of perspective), but these have a somewhat modern look, as if they had been altered, or possibly rebuilt in later times. The arches are not in the middle of the wall, like those at Ewerby, but are nearer the eastern side, which seems rather to show that they were originally intended to open into the aisles. There is a somewhat similar arrangement of arches at Much Wenlock Church, but, in this case, they are smaller, and form doorways from the Tower into the Churchyard.

No account is extant of monuments in old St. Julian's, but there were probably many more of a pre-Reformation date than the one that has come down to us. Several wealthy families lived in the parish, and were buried in the Church, of whom there is now no memorial. In a manuscript at the British Museum[2] is the mention of a stone, inlaid with two brass coats of arms, the one on a bend three sheaves, that of Ottley, and the other quar-

[1] See illustrations.
[2] Add. 30, 321, fol. 45.

tered with arms of his two wives—two bars nebulée for Ann Blount his first wife, and a lion rampant for his second wife, Elizabeth Scriven, of Frodesley. These shields have now disappeared, together with the following, mentioned in a manuscript in the Heralds' College of Sheldon's *Gatherings of Shropshire*, 1584.[1]

"*Ar.* a leg & thigh couped, *sa. (Reignold).*

"*Az.* three preeds in fesse hauriant *ar.* 'This is expressed to be *Taylor;* but is the same coat as that of Pride.'

"'Bastard and his tow wyves;' these are Bastard as in the list of bailiffs 1445,[2] impaling quarterly per fesse indented *gu.* & *or* within a bordure *ar.* (*Bromley*). Over the wife's arms is written 'Elizabeth.'"

"Bastard impaling Party per fesse *or* and *ar.* a lion rampant *az.* debruised by two bendlets *gu.*"

"*Ar.* on a bend *az.* three oatsheaves *ar.* a mullet *sa.* for difference *(Ottley).* Quarterly, 1 & 4, *or* two bars nebulée *sa. (Blount)*, 2 & 3 a lion rampant, crowned *or.* (Intended for *Scriven* of Frodesley)."

"Ottley impaling the quarterly coat. Over is written 'Thomas Ottley of Shrewsbury died 25 April 1485. Anne, his first wife. Margaret, second wife, ob. 26 August 1485.'"

"*Az.* and . . . . lozengy, each lozenge of the first charged with a fleur de lys *ar.*"

"Quarterly, 1 and 4 . . . . . a bend *sa.* over all, a label of three points *gu (St. Peire)* 2 & 3 *ar.* a lion rampant *gu. Stury.*"

"*Sa.* a pair of clothiers' sheers, in pale *ar.* 'Walker.'"

"Party per chevron *sa.* & *ar.* "Aston."

"*Or* two pales *sa.* each charged with 3 cross crosslets fitchée *or.* (Betton).

William Bastard was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1445 and 1451, Thomas Ottley in 1439, 1443, 1467, 1473, and 1478, and Urian de St. Peire in 1423 and 1430. Thomas Ottley, we know, was buried in St Julian's, and the brass shields were, probably, on his tomb. Possibly

[1] Owen and Blakeway II, p. 426.

[2] *Or*, a chevron engrailed between 3 cocks, *gu.*

they formed part of a brass, with the figures of the merchant and his two wives. William Bastard and Urian de St. Peire may have been buried there also, but this we have no means of ascertaining.

This scanty notice shows that St. Julian's Church has lost many interesting points by its rebuilding in the last century, and it is impossible to help wishing that the parishioners of 1749 had been content to patch up the old Church, and leave it for their descendants a hundred and forty years after to make the best of. Owen & Blakeway, speaking of the rebuilding, say:—"The ancient church having become ruinous, and part of the chancel having fallen," it was agreed to take down the whole. This, however, must be an extreme view of the case, for about 100 years before, we find from the parish books that considerable sums of money had been spent on putting it in repair, and unless the work was not properly done, the church would scarcely have become "ruinous." The churchwardens' accounts have frequent entries of money spent on the fabric, and in 1656 alone, more than £120—equivalent of course to a much larger sum now—was spent in repairs. Among the items are "110 load of lyme," "39 load of sand," "1 load of llanamunah lyme," beside stone, bricks, laths, lead, etc.

The architect of the Church built in 1749 was Thomas Farnolls Pritchard, a native of the parish, who lies buried in the Church he designed. The present fabric is not remarkable for beauty, but it has a dignity of its own, and is solidly and well built, though its original cost was only £1,440. We have no means of knowing what became of the materials of the old Church. Probably all that was considered available was utilized, and the rest sold. The beams of the present roof are said to be the massive oak ones of the old Church, and in 1883 one of the gallery beams was found to have been originally intended for some other purpose, as there was a trace of carving on it.

The money for the rebuilding was raised partly by subscription, Sir John Astley, the then patron, giving

£100, and partly borrowed on the parish rates. The Rev. Mr. Betton, as the parish book calls him, lent £50 at 4 per cent., and Mrs. Dorcas Marriott "did advance and pay into the hands of the churchwardens of the parish the sum of Two Hundred Pounds to be Apply'd for the Use of the said Parish towards discharging a Debt incurred by rebuilding the Said Parish Church, and she at the same Time proposing in Consideration and satisfaction thereof to accept from the Parishioners of the same Parish for the Time being the clear Annual sum of Sixteen Pounds to be pay'd to her during her Natural Life by Equal Half yearly Payments at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The first Payment thereof to be made at Lady Day next and she being content and proposing that no Proportionate Part of the said Annual Sum should be pay'd to her Executors for any number of Months Weeks or Days which she shall happen to survive any of the said half yearly days of payment." This was settled at a parish meeting held September 22nd, 1751, and it was further decided that the £16 a year should be raised by an assessment of the parishioners. Mrs. Marriott died in 1756, so that the Parish was not long burdened by this annuity.

The Church received a few internal additions as time went on; in 1792, an organ was placed in the West Gallery, and in 1793, the Church was re-slated and parapet walls of brick with leaden gutters were placed on either side of the roof, instead of the overhanging eaves of 1750. In 1804, the stained glass figure of St. James was bought, mainly by Archdeacon Owen, and placed in the east window. It is a good specimen of 15th century glass, but has at some period suffered considerable damage. An entry in the register book states that it was brought from a church in Rouen at the time of the French Revolution, and sold in London for £30. In 1805 the west gallery was enlarged, so as "to contain six new pews in front of the present gallery," which were duly let the following year at various rents, from £3 15s. downwards.

The iron railings of the churchyard were put up in 1806 at a considerable cost, as appears from the entry in the churchwardens' accounts: "Paid Mr. Hazledine, remainder of Bill for Iron railing £51 17s. 6d."

There are also several entries at this time of the expenses of paving the Church and Churchyard, and no doubt the comparative scarcity of old gravestones in the Church may be traced to this. There is a tradition that a number of stones from the Church were used to pave a passage on the Wyle Cop, but how far this was so is not now known.

In 1818, the vases placed at the corners of the tower in 1750 were removed, and pinnacles built in their stead.

In Archdeacon Owen's time, St. Julian's was the most popular Church in the town, and the pews were let for high prices. In 1809, the churchwardens received £83 19s. 6d. from the sale of pews, besides £19 12s. for rent of the six pews in front of the organ. The front seats of the galleries fetched the highest sums, one realizing that year £22.

One of the pews in front of the organ was given up to the singers in 1810, and there the choir sat till the gallery was taken down in 1883.

The seats at the back of the gallery were free, being by no means comfortable, and so not likely to find wealthy tenants. It was one of the many examples of making the Church a place to which the well-to-do were welcomed, while the poor were admitted, as it were, on sufferance; of which the result—in part at least—has been that alienation of the working classes from religious services, which is now a matter of such regret.

The exterior of the body of the Church built in 1750 was originally very plain, with little or nothing to relieve the red brick walls. This was a matter of little consequence while the row of houses between the street and the churchyard were standing, but after their removal in 1789, the building stood conspicuous

in its bareness.[1] In 1846 the southern side of the building was beautified externally by the Rev. Richard Scott. The parishioners erected the two stone tablets now on the western walls of the nave as a record of their gratitude to him. The inscriptions were composed by Mr. Henry Pidgeon, author of *Memorials of Shrewsbury*. The one runs as follows:—"A.D. 1847. The Inhabitants of this Parish gratefully record the Munificence of the Reverend Richard Scott, B.D., who, in Christian love, and a desire to honour God with his substance, has caused an effective architectural character to be given to the exterior of the south side of this sacred edifice, which, from the limited funds raised for its re-edification in 1750, necessarily induced brick as a material, and a design possessing little claim to taste. Stone piers are now set at each end of the building, and between the lower windows, which have been lengthened. Above, on a block cornice, are Roman Doric pilasters, which sustain an entablature crowned by an open balustrade and vase-shaped Acroteria. Fretted console tables have been added to the upper windows, the architraves entirely renewed, and like those below, reglazed within metallic framework. A new Portal and door at the eastern end of the south aisle, and the surface of this portion of the church and chancel covered with stucco, the apex of the gable being finished with an appropriate ornament."

[1] These houses stood on a level with the street, consequently the coffins in the churchyard lay above the level of their floor. Old Tarbuck, the well-known character, of whom mention has been made, lived in one of these houses. One Assize time, the judge's cook, who was staying at the Lion, fell ill suddenly, and died. He was buried almost immediately, and in a grave behind Tarbuck's house. The evening of the day of the funeral, as the old man and his niece, the original narrator of this story, were sitting by the kitchen fire, they heard a muffled sound of groans and struggles, proceeding apparently from just behind the fire-place. Not being superstitious, they stayed to listen, instead of running to the neighbours, and the sound soon ceased. They had no doubt, however, on thinking afterwards, that the poor cook had been buried alive, and the sounds came from his efforts to escape from his coffin.

The corresponding tablet records his improvements to the churchyard, the present handsome stone wall and steps being his gift.

After his time, several lesser additions were made. The present east window was given by subscription in 1861. It was the work of Mr. David Evans, of the Wyle Cop, one of the pioneers of the revival of stained glass. His handiwork is to be seen in many churches throughout the diocese, and in Lichfield Cathedral. The main subject of the window, Raphael's painting of the "Transfiguration," is not well adapted for stained glass, being both dark and overcrowded with figures, but it harmonises well with the general date and style of the Church.

The "three-decker" pulpit was, in 1848, removed to the side of the nave, instead of occupying the front of the chancel, as it did at the beginning of the century. The sounding board, painted with angel heads, is now on the ceiling of the Clergy vestry.

Various other alterations were made from time to time in the interior of the Church, but a feeling had been growing for some years that it needed entirely remodelling, and adapting to its purpose as a "House of Prayer"; and in June, 1883, the Church was closed for this purpose. The plans were prepared by the late Mr. Pountney Smith, to whose careful restoration many churches owe their present beauty and interest. The restoration of St. Julian's was his last work, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to see its completion.

It was originally proposed to retain a portion of the side galleries, but on the removal of the part in the present chancel space, the supporting beams were found to be much decayed; and as the re-adjustment of the entrances largely increased the accommodation on the ground floor, it was decided entirely to remove them. The entrance doors were moved from the end of the nave to the sides of the tower, and the space under the organ gallery, previously occupied by vestibules and

passages, was thrown open and seated. On beginning to make an opening in the south wall of the tower, to form an entrance, a fine old arch was discovered; and on investigation, the corresponding one on the north side was found, but in this case the arch had been cut through, in order to make a doorway into the lumber room over the vestry. No tradition remained even of the existence of these side arches, and the proportions of the central arch leading into the nave could only be guessed at from a part left visible behind the organ. On removing the plaster, the piers of these arches were found to be very much crushed, and it was necessary to rebuild them, stone for stone, thus adding greatly to the expense of the restoration.

The pillars of the nave, which had been plastered and painted brown, were scraped, and the bases carved with a panel on each of the four sides; new vestries were built; the space from the altar rails to the first pillar of the nave westward, was converted into a chancel, with stalls for the choir; a new window was inserted on the south side of the altar space, and filled with the stained glass figure of St. James; the windows on the south side of the nave were reglazed with Cathedral glass, (those on the north side had been done some years before); the floor was lowered and covered with a layer of concrete, and the whole church re-seated with open oak seats, in which the old oak of the high pews was used as far as possible. On preparing the floor for the concrete, the Church was found to have become a veritable charnel-house, from the custom of intra-mural interments, and the old grave stones had many of them been broken and mutilated to make room for fresh graves. All the stones and fragments of slabs were carefully relaid in the space beneath the tower. The Tromwyn slab lies now in the south-west corner, near the south door, away from any danger of the inscription being worn by the feet of those coming in.

The alabaster pulpit, the stained glass of the west window, the font, a new altar cloth, and other gifts of

more or less value were presented to the Church at its restoration, and about £3,000 was expended on the fabric. It was re-opened February 19th, 1884, and by the close of the anniversary services in February, 1885, the whole sum was raised.

Since then it has been necessary to expend £220 in repairing the pinnacles of the tower, which were found to be unsafe; and now we may hope that the Church of St. Juliana in Salop, firm and strong, will for centuries longer hold its proud position as one of the "Houses of God in our land."

INCUMBENTS OF ST. JULIAN'S.

The incumbents in the following list marked (?) are not expressly mentioned as holding St. Julian's, but it is inferred from their other appointments. The date in each case is the year in which the name occurs for the first time.

(Date unknown).		William de Sancta Juliana.
Temp. Henry II.		Walter de Dunstanville, rector of Shifnal, St. Michael's within the Castle, and Ford. (?)
Henry III.	(1221).	William de Haverhull, rector of St. Michael's and Ford. (?)
	(1227).	William le Strange, Dean of St. Mary's, and Peter the Clerk, prebends.
	(1245).	Ralph de Leycestre, and William de Batall, rector of St. Michael's within the Castle, prebends.
		Sir Godefrid, proctor of the Church of St. Juliana. (?)
	(1272).	Richard de Say, rector of St. Michael's.[1](?)
Edward I.	(1292).	Adam de Dysiaco,[2] rector of St. Julian's, St. Michael's, and Ford.
	(1297).	Robert de Cottingham, rector of St. Julian's, St. Michael's and Ford.
Edward II.	(1309).	Roger de Ledes (?) In this year he resigned St. Michael's, and Boniface de Ledes (?) was presented by the King.

[1] Called in Eyton, Vol. IX., p. 352, Richard de Sarr' and Vol. VII., p. 189, Richard de Salebyr'.

[2] Also called (1294) Adam de Saverne.

	(1318).	Roger de Lysewy, rector of St. Michael's.[1] (?)
Edward III	(1330).	Walter de London, rector of St Michael's.[1] (?)
	(1340).	Adam de Coverton, warden of St. Michael's, and Ford. (?)
	(1342).	John de Wynwick,[1] rector of St. Julian's, St. Michael's, and Ford.
	(1345).	John L'Estrange, rector of St. Michael's, and Ford. (?)
	(1352).	Thomas Keynys, rector of St. Julian's, St. Michael's, and Ford.
		William de Bogebruge, chaplain, procurator of Sir Thomas Keynys. (?)
	(1358).	Richard Pygot, chaplain of the mass of St. Mary in the Church of St. Julian, and chaplain of St. John's Hospital.
	(1375).	William de Tyrington, rector of St. Michael's.[2] (?)
Henry V.	(1421).	John de Repyndon, rector of St. Julian's, St. Michael's, and Ford. In this year he resigned his preferments into the hands of the King, who gave them over to the Chantry of Battlefield.
	(1421).	Roger Ive, Warden of Battlefield.[3]
Henry VI.	(1457).	Thomas Barker, parochial chaplain.
Henry VII.	(1486).	John Pole, chaplain of St. Julian's.
	(1504).	Adam Grafton, Dean of St. Mary's, Archdeacon of Salop, and Warden of Battlefield. (?)
Henry VIII.	(1542).	Edward Shoorde, priest of St. Michael's and St. Julian's.
Edward VI.	(1548).	Richard Hill, stipendiary of St. Julian's.
Elizabeth	(1601).	Thomas Jarvys, minister.
James I.	(1609).	John Powell, minister.

---

[1] Pidgeon's *Memorials of Shrewsbury*, p. 105.

[2] Pidgeon's *Memorials of Shrewsbury*, p. 106.

[3] British Museum. Add 30,324, fo. 164.

Pat. 24, H. 6, pars 2da, m. 26, f. 287. Testamentum irrotulat' Rogeri Ive Clerici Magis^{ri} Colleg' B^{tae} Mariae Magdal' de Batailfeld juxta Salopiam et Ibidem pro Ecclesia S^{ti} Michael' de Wyre Eboracen' Dioces' et Capella de Dale et villa de Aston. Cum Grangio et Ecclesia S^{tae} Julianae de Salop' et Ecclesia de Ideshale.

Charles I.	(1635).	Andrew Harding, minister. He was buried at St. Julian's in 1643.
	(1636).	Richard Lee, curate.
	(1644).	William Tylor, curate.[1]
Protectorate	(1659).	Thomas Griffiths, minister.
Charles II.	(1665).	John Haynes, clerk.
	(1669).	Maurice Harrison, probably M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Buried in St. Julian's, Dec. 26th, 1689.
William & Mary	(1689).	Edward Griffiths, minister.
	(1693).	James Talbot, minister. Buried in St. Julian's, Aug. 12th, 1703.
Anne	(1703).	Philip Wingfield, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, minister of Berwick Chapel. Buried at the Abbey, July 26th, 1720.
George I.	(1720).	James Pearson, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Buried in St. Julian's, Nov. 7th, 1756.
George II.	(1756).	John Tombes Wingfield, M.A., All Souls' College, Oxford, Vicar of Atcham and minister of Berwick Chapel. Buried in St. Julian's, September 15th, 1791.
George III.	(1791).	Hugh Owen, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield and of Sarum, and portionist of Bampton, Oxfordshire. Died December 23rd, 1827, and was buried in St. Julian's.
George IV.	(1827).	Frederick Iliff, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, second master of the Schools. Resigned 1833.
William IV.	(1833).	Francis Thompson, LL.B. Resigned 1841.
Victoria	(1841).	James Jardine Rogerson, M.A. Died 1862.
	(1862).	James Colley, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Died June, 1879.
	(1879).	Thomas Auden, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, (previously Vicar of Ford.)

[1] He was dead in 1658, when his son John was apprenticed to Hugh Eyton, glover. He is then called "late of Holy Cross."

CURATES.

Richard Fowler, 1755.
William Oakeley, 1755-1780. Rector of Eaton-under-Heywood, 1742-1786, Rector of Forton, Staffordshire, 1749, Vicar of Holy Cross, 1782-1803.
Francis Leighton, 1775-1777. He died 1813, aged 66, and was buried in St. Chad's.
Thomas Spencer Brown, 1783-1791.
John Gibbons, 1791-1793.
John Wilde, 1793-1798. Afterwards Rector of Pontesbury, 3rd portion.
George Augustus Thursby, 1794-1796.
John Rowland, "curate pro hac vice," 1800-1804. Rector of Llangeitho, Co. Cardigan. Died 1815, aged 80, and was buried in St. Giles's. He was son of Daniel Rowland, one of the leaders of the Evangelical Revival in Wales.
Richard Corfield, 1804-1809. Afterwards Rector of Pitchford.
John Rowland (again), 1809-1811.
Edward Price Owen, 1811-1817. Son of Archdeacon Owen, and well-known by his etchings of Shrewsbury.
George Moultrie, 1818-1820. Afterwards Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer. Father of John Moultrie, Vicar of Rugby, the poet.
Richard Williams, 1821-1823.
W. J. James, 1823-1828.
Francis Thompson, 1828-1833 Afterwards Vicar.
Charles P. Peters, 1833-1835. Afterwards Rector of Pitchford.
James John Barlow, 1840-1841. Assistant Master at the Schools.
William Ostle, 1876-1878. Now Vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, City of London.
Dan Lewis, 1878-1880. Now S.P.G. Missionary in Canada.

PARISH CLERKS.

Richard Yeavans, buried July 9, 1583.
John Maule, from before 1621 to 1635.
Daniel Porter, "clarke of Julians," 1635—1650.
Adam Butler, 1650—1670.
Thomas Jonson, 1670—1675.
Nehemiah Cheshire, 1675-1676.
Richard Butler, 1676—1707.
William Griffiths, 1707—1719.
George Griffiths, 1719—1729.
Thomas Owen, 1729—1748.
William Corral, 1748—1771.
William Hodges, 1771—1785.

Richard Bayley, 1785—1795.
William Bayley, 1795—1803
Thomas Thomas, 1803—1840.
George Harding Nightingale, 1840—1846.
Richard Nightingale, 1846—1862.
Thomas Edwards, 1862.

The present Church of St. Julian contains few monuments and little glass of note. The former are fully described by Owen and Blakeway. They consist of mural tablets to the memory of several of the Owen family, to John Allatt, 1796, founder of Allatt's School, to Thomas Presland, 1778, to Robert Lawrence, 1806, who established the first mail coach between London and Shrewsbury, to James Lacy, 1743, and Margaret Steventon his widow, to several of the Rocke, Glynne, Hesketh, Twiss, Stanier, and Scoltock families; and three brass tablets, one to William Russell, 1744, and his wife and two sons, another to Thomas Farnolls Pritchard, architect of the Church, 1777, and a third to Henry Corser and Anne his wife, who died within a day of one another, 1692. Their epitath runs thus:—

We man & wife
Conjoyned for life,
Fetched our last Breath
So near that Death,
Who part us would
Yet hardly could.
Wedded againe
In Bed of Dust,
Here wee remaine
Till rise we must.
A double prize this Grave doth finde,
If you are wise, keep it in minde.

Since 1822 have been added tablets to Archdeacon Owen, to Frances Lethbridge, 1825, wife of General Lethbridge, and widow of Charles Fowler, to John Straphen, 1826, and to Thomas Cole, 1861.

There are four hatchments in the Church; one of the two over the south door bears the date of 1667, and the initials R.M. The arms are those of Thomas Lewis, in

the list of bailiffs, 1581—1604. The others are so dark from age that it is difficult to decipher the arms upon them. They belong, probably, to the Gibbons family.

The glass of the East window represents in the centre light the "Transfiguration" after Raphael, on the north side our Lord's Nativity and Baptism, and on the south, the Last Supper and the Entombment. The other windows are as follows :—

On the south side.

1st St. James, brought from Rouen. 15th century glass.
2nd The arms of Queen Elizabeth.
3rd The arms of Bowdler.
4th The Corporation arms.
5th A head of St. James. Modern.
6th The head of St. Peter. Modern.

On the north side.

1st The crest of the Earl of Tankerville. (A scaling ladder, *Grey*).
2nd The arms of Prynce.
3rd The arms of Prynce and Bennett, presented by the Earl of Tankerville, at the beginning of the present century; those of Lichfield, impaling Cornwallis[1]; the royal arms, (England and France), apparently old, a good deal damaged; a modern head of St. James.
4th The arms of Sir John Astley, Patron in 1750.
5th Head of St. John. Modern.

The West Window represents

Our Lord blessing little children,. It was presented at the Restoration in 1883.

It will be noticed that the glass, except the St. James window in the chancel, is all more or less modern, and chiefly dates from the end of the 18th century. No trace can now be found of the greater part of the following glass, mentioned by Archdeacon Owen in his *History of Shrewsbury*. "In the window of the vestry-room are the arms of the Earl of Tankerville, Sir John Astley, and Prince, together with those of Rocke, Powys, Bowdler, &c. The arms of all the incumbents from the Reformation, and some ancient heads

[1] Frederick Cornwallis was Bishop of Lichfield from 1749 to 1768.

contribute to fill up the space; one of them represents a bishop with his forehead pierced by an arrow. At the bottom is a very curious small figure of St. Luke, writing his gospel. The drawing and colouring bespeak it to be among the earliest specimens of the art."[1] It seems strange that at least six or eight coats of arms, as well as other glass, should have vanished so completely from the Church within less than 80 years. The west window was blown in by a storm some 40 years ago, but it then contained no glass of any value.

The present peal of bells, given in 1868 by the late J. J. Peele, Esq., were rung for the first time at Christmas that year. They are six in number and weigh altogether 47 cwt. 2 qrs. The mottoes upon them are as follows:—

No. I.

Peace on earth. Luke, chap. ii.

"My gentle note shall lead the cheerful sound
Peace to the Parish, may good will abound!"

No. II.

"Our voices tell when joy or grief betide;
Mourn with the Mourner; welcome home the Bride."

No. III.

"May all in truth and harmony rejoice,
To honour Church and Queen with heart and voice."

No. IV.

Floreat Salopia.

"Prosperity attend Old England's shore,
Let Shrewsbury flourish, now and evermore!"

No. V.

"For mercies undeserved, this Peal is raised;
So may Thy Name, O God, through Christ, be praised!"

J. J. P.

No. VI.

"With deepest tone I call to Church and Prayer,
And bid the living for the grave prepare."

"These bells were renewed at the cost of a Parishioner."

The bells were cast by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, Whitechapel, London.

[1] Owen's History, p. 293.

CHURCHWARDENS.

In the following list of the Churchwardens of St. Julian's the endeavour has been made to give something more than a mere string of names, by adding such details as are furnished by the registers of the Church, and by the list of Mayors and Bailiffs given in Owen & Blakeway. The practice of giving a son the same Christian name as his father, and the frequent occurrence of two contemporary families of the same surname, makes complete accuracy very difficult, but a careful comparison of dates has been made, and it is hoped that the list does not contain many errors.

The first notice of the Churchwardens is in 1612, when they seem to have been both, as they are now, elected by the parish, St. Julian's never possessing a "Vicar's warden."

1612. "New wardens elected."
Thomas Lewis.
Humphrey Davys, corser. Bur. March 11, 1657.

1613. John Prowde, draper.
Alderman, bailiff in 1635, mayor in 1650. Bur. July 26, 1653.
ffrauncys fakener, mercer.

1615. "Newe Churche Wardens Elected by the Parryshners: the vith daye of Aprill 1615."
Nycolas Gibbons, gent:
Alderman, bailiff in 1588 & 1596. Bur. May 18, 1629. (Paly of 6. A. & G. on a bend S. 3 escallop shells O.)
Richard higgons, gent:
Tanner, alderman, bailiff in 1601 & 1608. Bur. Nov. 23, 1626. (V. 3 cranes' heads erased A.)

1616. "Newe Church warrdens elected by the paryshners the second daye of aprill in an'o dom: 1616."
John Buttree.
Roger Browne.
One of the assistants under Charles I.'s charter, 1638.

1617. "New Church wardens elected by the pishe the xxiith daye of Aprill A° dm'i 1617."
George Lowe (?), gent:
Richard Gibbons, gent.
Bailiff in 1619 & 1628, mayor in 1641, taken prisoner by the Parliament at the siege of Shrewsbury, 1645.

1618. Abraham Baker, draper. Bur. Nov. 28, 1650.
Samuell Lewis, mercer. Bur. May 9, 1637.
1620. Mr Hughe Harris.
Bailiff in 1610, mayor 1640, died June 16, 1641. (O. 3 hedgehogs V.)
Mr John Hussey.
1621. Mr Richard Walker. Bur. May 6, 1625.
Mr Randle Tompkins. Glazier, bur. June 13 1643.
1622. (The same).
1623 Mr Simon Griffies. Tanner.
Mr John Tomkins.
1624. John Porter. Bur. April 17, 1631.
Nicholas Jones. Bur. Oct. 7, 1628.
1625. John Payne. Clothier, bur. March 26, 1645.
Rees Jones. Baker.
1626. Daniell Lewis.
Gentleman, bailiff 1629. Bur. June 3, 1635. (G. a chevron Erm. between 3 Saxons' heads, couped at the neck).
Richard Wooley. Vintner.
1627. Mr Thomas Betton. Corvisor, bur. Aug. 21, 1655.
(A. 2 pales S. each charged with 3 cross crosslets fitchée O.)
Mr Rondle Thomas. Bur. Dec. 5, 1635.
1628. Addam Jonson. Baker, bur. Sep. 3, 1662.
James Paddie. Clothier, bur. May 15, 1665.
1629. Mr Phillip Willding. Baker, bur. Feb. 18, 1636.
Mr Thomas Typton. Yeoman, bur. May 1, 1667.
1630. ffrauncis Barsie, decessed. Gentleman, bur. Aug. 2, 1630.
Thomas Hussey. Glover, bur. Oct. 22, 1638.
Thomas Harries.
1631. (The same).
1632. Thomas Hayes.
Draper, alderman, bailiff 1634, mayor 1649, bur. March 31, 1662. (A. on a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased G. 5 besants).
Michael Lewis.
Mercer, assistant under Charles I's charter, 1638, bur. July 22, 1644.
1633. John Watmer. Bur. Jan. 28, 1654.
James Whitacres. Clothworker, bur. Aug. 27, 1659.
1634. William Payne. Clothier.
John Betton. Corvisor, bur. Jan. 12, 1638.

1635.[1] William Buttry.
One of the assistants in 1638, bur. Feb. 15, 1647.
Josias Price. Glover, bur. Sep. 2, 1657.
1636. Zacheus Louelocke, vyntner.
John Burch. Mercer.
1637. Richard Cheshire.
Draper, assistant in 1638, mayor 1652. Accused of disaffection to the King 1642. He represented Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1654. Bur. April 13, 1691. (G. 2 lions' paws A. issuing chevron-wise from the sides of the shield, between 3 lures O. 2 in chief & 1 in base).
John Mackworth.
Dyer, accused of disaffection, 1642. (Per pale indented S. & Erm, on a chevron G. 5 crosses pattée O).
1638. John Baker, gent.
Humphrey Davies.
One of the assistants in 1638.
1639. William Clemson. Cutler, bur. Feb. 25, 1660.
John Davis. Dyer.
1640. Samuel Ireland.
Draper. (G. 6 fleurs de lis 3, 2, & 1, A.)
John Cloughe, gent:
1641 Richard Cheshire.
John Mackworth.
1642. Rowland Pritchard.
Corvisor, alderman, bur. July 10, 1680.
Thomas Jones.
Possibly draper, bur. Feb. 16, 1685; or Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, first Mayor of Shrewsbury.
1643. Mr Richard Juckes.
Thomas Wood, deceased.
Mr Fulke Edwards, yeoman. Bur. Feb. 26, 1645.
1644. John Wootmer.
Roger Adderton.

"John Wootmer departed the towne William Clemson chosen in his stide."

1645. Mr William Peers. Corser, bur Aug. 18, 1648.
Mr John Jones, haberdasher. Bur. May 15, 1648.

---

[1] The Wardens were chosen this year "with the consent of the Minister," Andrew Harding.

1646. (The same).
1647. Thomas Maule. Bur. Dec. 9, 1648.
Edward Clarke. Bur. June 28, 1649.
1648. John Payne, clothier.
Richard Peers, glover.
1649. Mr Thomas Hunt.
Vintner, mayor in 1657. Accused of disaffection towards the King, 1642. (Per pale A. & S. a saltire counterchanged.
Mr John Bromley.
1650. "Churchwardens for Julians pish."
Mr John Butterie, drap: Bur. May 18, 1691.
Thomas Davies, smyth. Bur. Jan. 19, 1669.
1651. Mr Thomas Harries. Gentleman, bur. April 13, 1665.
Mr Nathaniel Lee.
Mercer, one of the assistants 1638.
1652. Mr Robert Higginson. Innholder, bur. Sep. 8, 1655.
Mr Josiaias Price. Glover.
1653. Richard Twise.
Elected Town Councillor by mandate of James II., 1688.
William Bradshaw.
Provost Marshall, bur. Nov. 22, 1689.
1654. Thomas Bowdler.
Tanner, towncouncillor, bur. Sep. 18, 1686, at St. Mary's.
Edward Woofe.
Baker, bur. Nov. 30, 1675.
1655. Mr Rowland Pritchard.
Mr James Downes. Draper.
1656. Mr Richard Proude, gent:
Merchant. (O. on a chevron G. 3 bars S.)
Mr Joseph Proude, gent: Bur. Nov. 4, 1667.
1657. Mr Joseph Proude, gent:
Mr James Downes, gent:
1658. (The Same).
1659. Mr John Buttery.
Mr Henry Hughes.
1660. John Whittacres.
Goldsmith. Taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians in 1645.
Edmond Mansell.
Dyer, bur. Jan. 20, 1686, at Holy Cross.
1661. Mr Thomas Whittacres.
Clothworker, bur. March 28, 1678.

Mr John Bill.
Corvisor, bur. Feb. 12, 1700, at Holy Cross.
1662. Mr William Peers. Corvisor.
Mr John Lateward
Tanner, towncouncillor, bur. Nov. 23, 1685.
1663. Mr Rowland Pritchard.
Mr John Phillippes.
Apothecary, bur. May 25, 1687.
1664. Mr Thomas Cotton.
Draper, mayor 1670. (B. a chevron Erm. between 3 hanks of cotton A.)
Mr Richard Proude.
1665. Mr Robert Corser, vyntner.
Towncouncillor, bur. Mar. 7, 1678.
Mr Richard Williams, smith.
Towncouncillor, bur. May 7, 1690.
1666. Mr George Dickyn, bur. Oct. 1676.
Mr John Lleigh. Baker, bur. Nov. 30, 1673.
1667. Mr Thomas Baker.
Towncouncillor, bur. Feb. 1, 1693.
Mr Thomas Blakeway.
1668. Mr Edward Woofe.
Mr Robert Smith.
1669. Mr Samuell Pritchard.
Mr George Vaughan. Bur. Jan. 6, 1671.
1670. Mr William Waringe. Clothworker, bur. Aug. 6, 1701.
Mr Thomas Clemson.
Smith, bur. Aug. 17, 1676, at St. Chad's.
1671. Mr Thomas Bowdler.
Mr Thomas Lappington. Bur. Aug. 22, 1679.
1672. Mr Nathaniel Banister. Gentleman, bur. Sep. 25, 1685.
Mr Joseph Tipton.
Elected town-councillor by mandate of James II
Bur. April 19, 1693.
1673. Mr John Jordan.
Mr Samuel Brindley
1674. Thomas Cotton, gentleman.
William White, gentleman.
1675. Mr John Gawen.
Mr William Lloyd.
Corvisor, town-councillor, bur. June 25, 1695.
1676. Mr Richard Pears, glover.
Mr John Wood, baker.
1677. Mr Francis Balldwin. Draper, bur. Nov. 12, 1713.
Mr William Harper. Draper, bur. Nov. 16, 1706.

1678. Mr John Bill.
Mr William Pearse.
1679. Mr Nehemiah Scott.
Removed from being alderman by mandate of James II., 1688.
Mr Richard Williams.
Removed from the town council by mandate of James II.
1680, 1681, & 1682. (The same).
1683. Mr Richard Williams.
Mr Thomas Lawton. Bur. Aug. 28, 1689.
1684. Mr Thomas Lawton.
Mr William Lloyd.
1685. Mr Henry Corser.
Chirurgeon, removed from the town council by mandate of James II. Bur. April 12, 1692.
Mr Josiah Baker. Beder.
1686. Mr William Millward. Corvisor, bur. Jan. 1, 1714.
Mr John Twise.
Clothier, mayor 1706, bur. Aug. 19, 1729. (. . . a vine sprig slipped V. fructed O.)
1687. Mr William Bowdler.
Tanner, towncouncillor, mayor 1703. (A. 2 Cornish choughs proper).
Mr William Carter. Baker, bur. Feb. 1, 1709.
1688. Mr Samuell Wait. Maltster, bur. Aug. 22, 1709.
Mr Abraham Paine. Bur. Jan 12, 1711.
1689. Mr Rees Pugh. Bur. Feb. 14, 1727.
Mr Griffith Wood.
1690. Mr Edward Burges. Innholder.
Mr William Hencockes. Saddler.
1691. Mr Richard Presland, junior.
Draper, mayor 1669. (S. a lion rampant A. debruised by a bend counter compony O. & B.)
Mr Richard Lateward. Tanner, bur. Oct. 2, 1719.
1692. Mr Richard Muckleston.
Mayor 1688, displaced Oct. 29. Bur. July 24, 1695. (V. on a fesse between 3 greyhounds' heads erased A. as many crosses patée G.)
Mr Joseph Hinckes. Maltster, bur. Sep. 7, 1727.
1693. Mr Francis Horton. Innholder, bur. Jan. 19, 1704.
Mr Richard Cotton. Baker, bur. March 16, 1732.
1694. Mr John Shelton.
Mr Edward Griffithes. Glover.

1695. Mr Thomas Gittyns. Smith.
Mr Richard Yeastop. Baker, bur. April 15, 1740.
1696. Mr Thomas Hudson.
Mr Richard Morris. Glover, bur. July 15, 1729.
1697. Mr William Platt. Dyer, bur. Oct. 31, 1701.
Mr William Sandford. Corvisor, bur. Sep. 25, 1741.
1698. Mr Walter Patshall.
Draper, mayor 1710. Bur. April 16, 1722. (B. on a chevron A. between 3 hearts O. as many escallop shells G).
Mr John Squier. Maltster.
1699. Mr George Day.
Mr Roger Williams. Baker, bur. Nov. 2. 1733.
1700. Mr Edward Poyner.
Of Colam, timber-man. Bur. 1713, aged 63.
Mr Edward Carlos.
1701. Thomas Rock, Esquir:
Refused to serve, and was threatened with citation to Lichfield.
Francis Baldwyn, gent.
1702. Mr Thomas Juson. Bur. Aug. 3, 1725.
Mr Thomas Maere. Butcher.
1703. Mr Josiah Baker. Upholsterer, bur. June 7, 1709.
Mr John Lateward. Tanner.
1704. Mr Thomas Baker. Cooper, bur. Aug. 30, 1733.
Mr Samuel Brees. Glover.
1705. Mr Rowland Jenks.
Apothecary, bur. June 15, 1732, at St. Chad's.
Mr Peter Gwin. Millener.
1706. Mr Samuel Wait.
Mr Samuel Elisha.
Attorney, mayor 1725. Bur. Feb. 21, 1746, at St. Chad's. (G. 3 bulls' heads A. armed O.)
1707. Mr Richard Llateward.
Mr Samuel Elisha.
1708. Mr Edward Powell.
Mr Thomas Powis. Draper.
1709. Mr Thomas Donnall.
Mr John Strech. Glover.
1710. Mr John Smith, smith.
Mr William Rousell, baker. Bur. Nov. 14, 1744.
1711. Mr Richard Raynolds.
Mr John Cooper.
1712. Mr John Rogers, innholder. Bur. July 4, 1727.
Mr Gabriel Bingley, upholsterer Bur. March 8, 1748, aged 64.

1713. Mr Joseph Plimly. Gentleman, bur. April 1, 1737.
Mr John Rogers.
1714. Mr Thomas ffarnolds. Innholder, bur. May 9, 1722.
Mr Edward Pears.
1715. Mr Edward Pugh. Upholsterer, bur. Dec. 1, 1723.
Mr Petter Maddox. Bur. Aug. 1, 1719.
1716. Mr Richard Wilding, junr. Gunsmith, bur. Feb. 12, 1755.
Mr Humphrey Davis.
1717. Mr Thomas Baker.
Mr Josua Patten. Baker.
1718. Mr Thomas Clarke. Barber.
Mr Cotton Needham.
1719. William Minton.
John Hill.
1720. William Sandford.
Samuel Banner.
1721. John Corfield.
Edward Watkis.
1722. Mr Richard Eastub, barber. Bur. March 5, 1731.
Mr Thomas Varnolds, glass-grinder. Bur. April 17, 1740.
1723. Mr Thomas Davies, brazier.
Mr Thomas Dike, ffeltmaker. Bur. May 11, 1743.
1724. Mr John Cooper, of Coleham.
Mr Richard Chesshire, clothdresser. Bur. Nov. 19, 1742, at St. Chad's.
1725. Mr Charles Taylure, of Pulley.
Mr William Young. Draper.
1726. Mr Thomas Clarke, barber.
Mr Thomas Davis, plumber. Bur. Oct. 4, 1765.
1727. Mr Joshua Patten, baker.
Mr Richard Betton, glazier. Bur. May 27, 1752.
1728. Mr Richard Wilding, gunsmith.
Mr Edward Jones, willright. Bur. May 13, 1762.
1729. Mr Gabriel Bingley, upholsterer.
Mr Richard Gittins, saddler. Bur. Jan. 2, 1731.
1730. Mr Charles Yonge. Merchant, bur. Sep. 21, 1761.
Mr Thomas Fowler. Draper, bur. April 28, 1759.
1731. Mr Thomas Allen, dier. Bur. Nov. 23, 1740.
Mr Richard Thomas, maltster. Bur. July 1, 1762.
1732. Mr John Lea, maltster. Bur. April 21, 1746.
Mr Thomas Pealing, ffarmer.
1733. Mr Edward Pearse, joyner. Bur. Nov. 24, 1750.
Mr William ffewtrell, whitesmith. Bur. June 18, 1758.

1734. Mr Richard Jenks, apothecary.
Mr Jonathan Donwall, inholder. Bur. Aug. 31, 1747.
1735. Mr Robert Hesketh, tanner. Bur. Sep. 20, 1751.
Mr Edward Pearse, junior, cabinett maker.
1736. Mr Thomas Sandford, shoemaker. Bur. June 15, 1749.
Mr Thomas Rider, grocer.
1737. Mr Michael Andrews, ffurrier.
Mr Richard Clarke, barber. Bur. Feb. 3, 1765.
1738. Mr Edward Smith, baker. Bur. May 3, 1776.
Mr ffrancis Needham, heelmaker.
1739. Mr Thomas Russell, upholsterer. Bur. April 3, 1743.
Mr Thomas Mall, butcher.
1740. Mr Richard Grosvenor, glover.
Mr Thomas Russell, saddler. Bur. Aug. 16, 1747, at Pitchford.
1741. Mr John Corbett.
Mr Sam : Griffiths, maltster.
1742. Mr William Nicholl, clothier.
Mr Thomas Birch, corck-cutter. Bur. March 10, 1755.
1743. Mr John Pritchard, joyner.
Mr Samuel Smith, bricklayer.
1744. Mr Samuel Griffiths, maltster.
Mr John Yates, cooper. Bur. Oct. 3, 1769.
1745. Mr Robert Hesketh, tanner.
Mr Edward Pearse, joyner.
1746. Mr William Fewtrell, whitesmith.
Mr Richard Russell, currier. Bur. March 25, 1765.
1747. Mr John Pritchard, inholder.
Mr Edward Smith, baker.
1748. Thomas Browne, gen' :
Mr James Evans, watchmaker.
1749. Thomas Browne, gent' :
Mr John Brookes, glover,
1750. Thomas Browne, gentleman.
Mr Richard Russell, currier.
1751. Mr Richard Clarke, barber.
Mr John Taylor, apothecary.
1752. Mr Shepheard Corfield, baker. Bur. Feb. 17, 1762.
Mr John Powell, taylor.
1753. Mr John Hopton, baker. Bur. Dec. 11, 1780.
Mr Richard Bentley, inholder.
1754. Mr John Bowdler, grocer. Bur. Jan. 25, 1797.
Charles Burley, inholder.
1755. Mr Richard Brethen.
Mr John Rawlins, currier. Bur. Dec. 29, 1761.

1756. Mr Joseph Yeomans.
Mr Timothy Davies.
1757. Mr Thomas Allen. Dyer.
Mr Philip Sandford. Bookseller.
1758. Mr Edward Smith, baker.
Mr William Williams, innholder. Died 1767, aged 48.
1759. Mr John Taylor, apothecary.
Mr James Burley, skinner. Bur. July 14, 1782.
1760. Mr Richard Russell, currier.
Mr Robert Hesketh, baker. Bur. Jan. 3, 1803, aged 67.
1761. Mr Shepheard Corfield, baker.
Mr William Hodges, innholder.
1762. Mr John Hopton, baker.
Mr Edward Owen, shearman.
1763. Mr John Bowdler, grocer.
Mr Richard Gittins, saddler.
1764. Mr William Williams, innholder.
Mr John Lloyd, baker.
1765. Mr Richard Brethen.
Mr John Betton, glazier. Bur. Nov. 19, 1775.
1766. Mr William Harrison, whitesmith. Died 1785, aged 60.
Mr Richard Gwyn.
1767. Mr Thomas Allen, dyer.
Mr William Bayley, innholder.
"Aug. 23, 1767. Mr. Edward Smith, sur, Baker, elected Church Warden in the room of Mr. Thomas Allen, Dyer."
1768. Mr Richard Kilvart.
Mr John Cund.
1769. Mr Philip Sandford, bookseller.
Mr Thomas Davies.
1770. Mr Joseph Yeomans.
Mr Edward Smith, jun.
1771. Mr Richard Breathen.
Mr James Hewitt. Died 1774, aged 49.
1772. Mr Richard Lee, builder & carpenter. Bur. Feb. 7, 1795.
Mr Henry Amis.
1773. Mr John Hopton, baker.
Mr Nathaniel Lewis, surveyor.
1774. Mr John Bowdler, grocer.
Mr William Davies, skinner.
1775. Mr Thomas Davies, plumber.
Mr William Teece, currier.
1776. Mr Thomas Davies, plumber.
Mr Richard Lee.

1777. Mr William Bayley, innholder.
Mr Jonathan Scoltock, bricklayer.
1778. Mr John Lloyd, cheesefactor. Bur. May 20, 1794.
Mr Thomas Perkins, maltster. Bur. July 29, 1801, at Church Pulverbatch.
1779. Mr Thomas Perkins.
Mr William Harrison, whitesmith.
1780. Mr Philip Sandford.
Mr Richard Beacall, currier.
1781. Mr John Bowdler, grocer.
Mr Hasleham Leake, joyner.
1782. Mr Hasleham Leake.
Mr Joseph Bryan, tinplater.
1783. Mr Joseph Bryan
Mr Thomas Garbett. Bur. Oct. 15, 1786.
1784. Mr Jonathan Scoltock.
Mr Henry Shuker.
1785. Mr John Lloyd.
Mr Richard Bratton.
1786. Mr Richard Lee.
Mr Joseph Bromfield.
Architect, mayor 1809. Died 1824, aged 81.
1787. Mr Thomas Gittins, plumber.
Mr Rowland Hodges.
1788. Mr Richard Pearce. Bur. March 26, 1813.
Mr Francis France.
1789. Mr William Teece.
Mr David Williams.
1790. Mr Joseph Bryan.
Mr William Wood.
1791. Mr Philip Sandford.
Mr Benjamin Pearson. Shoemaker, bur. Jan. 13, 1803, at Holy Cross.
1792. Mr John Lloyd.
Anthony Kinnersley, Esqr.
1793. Richard Lee, carpenter.
Richard Bratton, grocer.
1794. John Bishop, Esq.
Banker, mayor 1790.
Joseph Carless.
Mayor 1799.
1795. Joseph Sutton, surgeon.
Richard Beacall.
1796. Joseph Carless, gent:
John Lee. Builder, mayor 1812. Died 1823, aged 68.

1797. Joseph Bromfield, architect.
William Lee, carver & gilder.
1798. John Betton, glazier.
Benjamin Bowdler, baker.
1799. John Oakeley, grocer. Bur. April 23, 1819.
Thomas Birch, saddler.
1800. John Whitford, plasterer. Died 1815, aged 67.
Thomas Lawrence, tailor.
1801. William Bowley, engraver.
Richard Williamson, saddler.
1802. George Thornton.
Samuel Jeffryes.
1803. William Bowdler.
William Jones.
1804. John Oakley, grocer.
Edward Hayes, ironmonger.
1805. David Williams.
John Rogers.
1806. Joseph Weston.
Evan Evans.
1807. William Bowley.
William Eggleston.
1808. John Lee.
Benjamin Carswell.
1809. John Betton.
Benjamin Bowdler.
1810. Edward Hayes.
William Leake.
1811. Thomas Fisher.
John Bowdler.
1812. Joshua Peele.
Mayor 1817.
Richard Williamson.
1813. Thomas Fisher.
Richard Lewis.
1814. John Rogers.
William Lee.
1815. John Oakley.
Samuel Perkins.
1816. William Eggleston.
Joseph Shuker.
1817. William Leake.
William Barnes.
1818. William Jones.
Joseph Whitford.

1819. Joseph Whitford.
William Nightingale.
1820. Richard Lewis.
Francis Needham.
1821. Richard Williamson.
John Davies.
1822. Benjamin Bowdler.
Thomas Lawrence.
1823. Samuel Perkins.
John Rawlins.
1824. Sir John Betton.
Mayor 1816.
John Bromley.
1825. John Rogers.
William Carline.
1826. Joshua Peele.
John White.
1827. William Barnes.
John Jones.
1828. Joseph Shuker.
William Barrett.
1829. William Nightingale.
Thomas Burr.
1830. Francis Needham.
Thomas Kempster.
1831. John Davies.
David Evans.
1832. Thomas Lawrence.
William Horton.
1833. John Bromley.
Jeremiah Marshall.
1834. John Jones.
George Whitney.
1835. Thomas Burr.
Americus Hitchcock.
1836. David Evans.
Joseph Stant.
1837. (The same).
1838. William Horton.
James Whitney.
1839. Richard Bratton.
Edward Heath.
1840. Job Swanchatt Hunt.
John Peole.

1841. James Davies.
Robert Keate.
1842. Timothy White.
Lewis Meredith.
1843. William Evans.
William James Barclay.
1844. Vincent Crump.
Samuel Chipp.
1845. Thomas Cole.
John Jones.
1846. Thomas Groves, jnr. Mayor 1868.
George Jenks.
1847. George Jenks.
William Davies Jones.
1848. William Davies Jones.
Thomas Southam, jnr.
Mayor 1866, 1872, 1885, 1886.
1849. Thomas Southam.
Samuel Ebrall.
1850. Samuel Ebrall.
Benjamin Birch.
1851. Henry Johnson, M.D.
John Calcott.
1852. (The same).
1853. Vincent Crump.
John Hulett.
1854. Vincent Crump.
George Edward Leake.
1855. Vincent Crump.
Charles Whitford Leake.
1856. Vincent Crump.
John Calcott.
1857. David Evans.
Henry Rowley.
1858, 1859, & 1860 (The same).
1861. Joseph Humphreys.[1]
James Hanny.
1862. (The same).
1863. Samuel Ebrall.
William Evans.
1864. (The same).

[1] The parish is very deeply indebted to Mr. Humphreys for his care of the old parish books. He looked over all, and had several that were in bad condition re-bound.

1865. John Joshua Peele.
Philip Henry Evans.
1866 & 1867. (The same).
1868. Philip Henry Evans.
Thomas Blunt.
1869. (The same).
1870. John Davies Harries.
Alexander Grant.
1871. Alexander Grant.
James Hanny.
1872, 1873, & 1874. (The same).
1875. Thomas Southam
George Smith.
1876. George Smith.
Alexander Grant.
1877. Thomas William Cole.
Abraham Tudor.
1878. Abraham Tudor.
George Hewitt Dobito.
1879. Abraham Tudor.
Henry Thomas Darlington.
1880. (The same).
1881. Henry Thomas Darlington.
Edward Clarke.
1882. Edward Clarke.
John Davies, grocer.
1883. John Davies, grocer.
Frederic William Wateridge.
1884. Frederic William Wateridge.
Vincent Crump.
1815. Vincent Crump.
John Davies, glass-stainer.
1886. John Davies, glass-stainer.
William Robert Hussey.

BRIEFS AND COLLECTIONS.

1661. Condover Church co. Salop, £4 14 5.
1665. Lydney co. Gloucester, 5/2.
1661. Repair of a Key in town of Watchett, co. Somerset, £1 8 2.
Protestants in the Dukedom of Lythina £1 9 9.
Elmeley Castle co. Worcester 19/3.
Oxford £1 3 4.
Henry Harrison, mariner, 3/6.
Drayton, 13/3.

John Davies of Hereford 18/7.
Ilmister co. Somerset—fire—£1 3 7.
Clire Staunton 13/1.
Edwd Base 15/11½.
John Shaw of Quatt 6/8.
Pontefrey co. York 11/1.
Hopesay £1 1 11.
Elinor Davis of co. Radnor 15/4.
1665. Poor Inhabitants of London and Westminster in time of the Contagion £4 6 10.
1666. Tower and Bells of Warlborough Church co. Oxford 11/2.
Cleathbury co. Oxford £1 4 10½.
Fire in Warwick 13/6.
Kingston co. Cambridge 8/-
Waymouth & Melcom Regis co. Dorset 10/6.
Jo^{n} Osburne a Russia merchant 12/10.
Workesop co. Nottingham 13/-
The late Great Fire in London £3 5 0.
1667. For Christians that were in slavery under the Turke 11/0½.
1672. Hinstock 7/7.
Willm Leriense 9/2½.
Oxford 7/7½.
The Sugar House in London £1 3 1.
1707. North Marston—fire—13/2½
Towcester—fire—11/5¼.
Broseley Church 14/3½.
Shire Lane co. Middx.—fire—11/-
Joseph Wakelin, fire at Hartley Green co. Stafford 9/5.
Spilsby co. Lincoln—fire—11/2.
Little Lot in Isle of Ely—fire—12/3½.
Woodhurst—fire—6/4½.
Orford Church 7/2.
Southam—fire—13/3.
Dursley Church 7/11½
Shadwell—fire—11/4
Charles S^{t} in City of Westminster—fire—9/9.
1708. Bewdley co. Worcester—fire—14/4.
Alconbury cum Weston co. Huntingdon—fire—10/4.
Lisbon in Ireland—fire—£5 9 0.
Great Yarmouth co. Norfolk—fire—9/-
Wincanton co. Somerset—fire—18/-
Strand, London—fire—£1 17 0.
Edinburgh—fire—12/9

Burning of Harlow, co. Essex 11/7½.
Market Rayson co. Lincoln—fire—7/5½.
Reedifying Llanvilling Church co. Montgomery 13/5¾.
Repair of St. Mary Redcliffe Church Bristol 16/-
Holt Market co. Norfolk—fire—£1 1 0.
Stoak co. Suffolk—fire—9/1½.
Relief & Subsistence of the distressed Palatines £14 16.

1710. Rotherith Wall 10/9
Chalfort 11/6
Stockton 11/-
Ashton Bridge 14/0½.
Northfleet 10/9.
Paningam 7/-
Ivsham 10/3.
Wishard—fire—6/4.
Cockermouth Church 7/-
Cardigan Church 8/0½.

1711. Rothrick Church 6/0½.
Ede 9/0½.
St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury 18/0¼
Repair of St. Helens Church, Isle of Wight 9/0½
Edinburgh—fire—5/10.
Fadmore & Market Rayson co. Lincoln—fire—6/6.
Woolwich Church £1 6 10.
Long Mellford Church 9/3.
W'ttchurch Church £2 6 7.
Booth, Yorkshire—fire—7/6.

1712. West Tilbury Church, Essex 10/6.
Thames Street, London—fire—7/11½
Brickhill co. Bucks & Towcester co. Northampton—fire—6/7.
Ponsford Church co. Somerset—damage £2742—10/0½
St. Clements Church, Hastings, co. Sussex—£1550—7/10.
Colcorton Church co. Leicester—£2412—9/6.
Rich[d] Salter of par. St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London—fire £1720—6/2.

1713. Battle Bridge in Southwark—fire—10/9.
Burton upon Trent Church co. Stafford—£3100—£1 19 8.
Woodham-Ferrys Church co. Essex—£1425—8/3½
Warmingham Church co. Cest.—£885—7/5½
Rudgley & Wrexam co. Stafford & Denbigh—fire £1691—10/5½.
Southwell Church co. Nottingham—£3800—10/8.

Will. Adams of Heathhill par. Sheriff Hales co. Stafford fire £1138—10/-
Witheridge & Chilton co. Devon—fire £1116—7/8¼
Leighton Church co. Salop—£1516—12/8¼.
Quatford Church co. Salop—£1366—10/4¾.
St Mary Church co. Devon—fire £1392—9/5¼.
St Margaret at Cliffe Church co. Kent—£1384—9/1¼
Shipwash Church co. Devon—£1155—8/8½.
1714. Dorchester—fire £2537—9/10½.
St John Baptist Church co. Sussex—£1510—12/2¾.
Blandford Forum co. Dorset—£7880—£1 12 8½.
Burslem Church co. Stafford—£1618—12/5¼.
Bottisham co. Cambridge—fire £3659—16/10.
All Saints Church, Derby—£5252—10/5½.
Ruthin Church co. Denbigh—£3128—8/8½.
New Shoram Church co. Sussex—£2203—7/10¼.
Torksey Church co. Lincoln—£1182—9/5½.
William Bowyer of city of London printer—fire £5146—10/2.
1715. Warwick and Preston Baggott co. Warwick—fire £1162—9/8½.
Cowkeeper's Brief near London—£24539—£3 12 10½.
Blymhil Church co. Stafford—£1485—13/5¾.
St Giles Church in Newcastle under line co. Stafford—£3115—£1 19 4.
Kentford in Sussex—fire £1057—9/7,
St Peters Church in Chester—£1590—13/7.
Dryneton & Slimbridge co. Stafford & Gloucester—fire £1378—10/9.
New Church at Sunderland co. Durham—£2800—10/6.
Mitcham & Lithwood co. Surrey & Salop—fire £1442—4/6.
Liverpoole co. Lancaster—fire £3005—8/3.
Walkerith & Wrexam co. Lincoln & Denbigh—fire £1425—10/10.
St Mary's Church in city of Litchfield—£4966—11/9.
1716. John Aron in co. Salop—fire £1070—7/9¾.
Upton & Tempsford co. Essex & Bedford—fire £1940—6/8½.
Burton co. Lancaster—fire £865—7/5¾.
Spalding co. Lincoln—fire £20560—£2 1 0.
Thames Street in London—fire £7639—£1 15 6.
Ottery St Mary co. Devon—fire £4466—10/5½.
Chelmarsh & Ryton co. Salop—£2126—11/11¾.
Ridgmont co. Bedford—fire £1578—8/9½.

Houndsditch—fire £5383—12/3.
Great Poland & Polish Brief £3 6 0.
1717. Oldbury co. Gloucester—£1163—13/3¼.
Helthwaite Hill &c in West Riding of York & Whittington co. Stafford—fire £1287 19 0—9/8.
Frampton co. Dorset—fire £1560—8/9.
Great Bodmin co. Wilts—fire £2485—7/7.
Harstoft co. Derby—fire £1426—9/3.
Benenden Church & Steeple co. Kent—fire £1552—9/2.
Arnold Church & Steeple co. Nottingham—£1290—10/2.
Elingham & Wisbech co. Norfolk and Cambridge—fire £1611—8/-
Putley par. Morton Valence co. Gloucester & Jay co. Salop—fire £1291—8/7.
Wensley Church & Steeple—£978—9/-
1718. Ashborne & Mapleton Churches repairs co. Derby—16/3.
S[t] Mary Newington co. Surrey—repairs—12/6.
Penreth Church co. Cumberland—repairs—10/-
Grindon Church co. Stafford—repairs—9/4.
Cherrington co. Warwick—fire £1470—9/9.
New Land par. of Hurst co. Berks & Chopping Wiccombe co. Bucks—fire £1020—7/7.
Dolgelley Church co. Merioneth—repairs—9/-
Arely Church co. Stafford—repairs—7/6.
Sheriff Hales Church co. Stafford—repairs—9/2.
Little S[t] Andrews Barnwell co. Cambridge—fire £3842—11/-
Wilcot & Ensdon co. Salop—fire £1717—10/6.
1719. Hinstock Church co. Salop—repairs—16/4¼.
Headington co. Oxon—fire £1283—13/7.
Bigleswade Church & Steeple co. Bedford—£1437—12/3¼.
Deeping S[t] James Church co. Lincoln—£1102—14/5.
Oldweston co. Huntingdon—fire £1960—12/10¾.
Old Radnor co. Radnor & Habberly par. Kidderminster co. Worcester—fire £1289—10/7.
Cheltenham & Letchlad co. Gloucester, Thornton-hough, Bicley & Barnston co. Chester—fire £1307—11/7.
St. John Baptists Church in city of Chester—repairs £3269—13/1¼.
Bedford Row, par. of St. Andrew Holbourn co. Middlesex—fire £4178—10/4.
Thrapston co. Northampton—fire £3748——13/1¾.
Hartlepoole Church co. Durham—repairs £1732—10/6¾.
1720. Kingswood Church co. Wilts—repairs £1000—10/5¾.

Shrawardine Church & Parsonage house—repairs £1609—11/3.
Great Grimsby Church co. Lincoln—repairs £1757—10/7.
Paris Street in Exon—fire £1067—9/8.
Ingmanthorpe & Norton under Cannock co. York & Stafford—fire £1133—11/10¾.
Sufferers by Thunder & Hail in co. Stafford—£4163—£1 12 9.
St. Olave's Church near York—repairs £1093—7/1½.
Burton Church co. Cest.—repairs £1548—9/6.
Oxtoad Church co. Surrey—loss by lightning £1904—11/-.
Moorstoke co. Southampton—fire £5173—£1 10 0.
Swavesey co. Cambridge—fire £1755—13/-
1721. Petition of Thomas Clarke rector of Fitz co. Salop—£1 6 2.
Louth and Newport co. Lincoln & Salop—fire 1347—9/5.
Kemberton & Disserth co. Salop & Radnor—fire £1054—9/6.
Burcott & Wheatley co. Oxon—fire £1847—10/2
Fitz Church co. Salop—£1509—8/0½.
Tewkesbury Church co. Gloucester—£3929—13/4.
Kingston upon Hull—fire £5840—£1 0 10
Welsh Poole co. Montgomery—fire £1022—9/8¼.
Usk Church co. Monmouth—£2333—7/7½
Amberley co. Sussex—fire £1280—8/11¾.
Damerham-South co. Wilts—fire £1365—10/7¾.
Jenkin Vingoe—fire at the Borough of St. Ives co. Cornwall £1000—8/9¾
1722. Inundation of the County Palatine of Lancaster—£10227—£2 0 3.
Upper Darwen Chapel co Lancaster—£1032—6/9.
St. John Wapping co. Middlesex—fire £1922—9/6¾.
Bakewell Church & Steeple co Derby—£1815—10/2¼.
Gratwood Bilston & Newent co. Stafford & Gloucester—fire—£1184—9/3¼
Addington Randwick & Alderton co. Surrey & Gloucester—fire £1147 10—7/3¼.
Brighthelmstone co. Sussex—damage £8000—£1 14 10½.
Caldecott co. Hertford—fire £1062 18 0—7/7¼.
Allhallows London Wall—fire £1000—7/4¾.
St. Maries Church in Nottingham—£4600.—£1 6 2.
Abbotts Bromley co. Stafford—fire £2437—9/11

1723. St. Albans Church co. Hertford—£5775—£1 8 6.
Ruddington Church co. Nottingham—£2624—11/6.
Heartsease co. Radnor, Oxenhall co. Gloucester & Kinnersley co. Worcester—fire £1166—7/6.
Hexam Church co. Northumberland—£4300—£1 3 6.
Shennington co. Gloucester—fire £3422—9/1¼.
Bangor Church co. Flint—£2427—12/9¾.
Eperston Church co. Nottingham £1311—7/0¼.
Cherry Hinton co. Cambridge—fire £1045—7/4¾.
Lyons alias Holt Church co. Denbigh—£1939—7/6¼
Ilkeston Church co. Derby—£1352—9/4¾.
Newport Church co. Salop—£2000—8/5.
Wetherby co. York—fire £7533—£1 2 11.
Falmouth co. Cornwall—fire £2416—7/11½
1724. Staverton co. Northampton—fire £2009—10/5½
Holt Market Church co. Norfolk—£1229—8/3.
Inundation at Halifax co. York—loss £3395—7/0½
Frodsham Church co. Chester—£1108—8/1½
Alrawaies Martham & Southbergh co. Stafford & Norfolk—fire £1130—6/-.
Wirksworth Church co. Derby—£1900—8/3.
Cricklade co. Wilts—fire £1624—6/9¾.
Camps Hall & Downton co. Wilts & Cambridge—fire £1067—4/10.
Michael Church & Grimston co. Radnor & Leicester—fire £1047—5/7¾.
Neath Church co. Glamorgan—£2383—6/4.
Knighton, Laintwardine co. Hereford & Radnor—fire £1093—8/11¼.
1725. Crediton & Kirk Deighton co. Devon & York—fire £1203—6/3.
Darlastone Church co. Stafford—£1019—9/2¾.
Langton Church co. Lincoln—£1432—14/0½.
Market Lavington co. Wilts—fire £4735—18/5.
East Morden co. Dorset—fire £1349—7/7¾.
Bampton Church co. Westmoreland—£1355—7/6.
Great Bolas Church co. Salop—£1130—7/7.
Waresely Church co. Huntingdon—£2003—6/11.
Great Torrington co. Devon—fire £4988—19/1¼.
Ormskirke Church co. Lancaster—£1856—7/2.
St Nickolas Church co. Worcester—£3873—£1 5 8.
1726. Folkestone Fishery co. Kent—£2500—9/1¼.
Alderford & Great Horwood co. Norfolk & Bucks—fire £1070—7/7¾.
Albrighton Church co. Salop—£1400—7/8½.

Town of Buckingham co. Bucks—fire £19141—£1 16 11.
Bachford Church co. Palatine Chester—£1532—7/4.
Shipston upon Stower co. Worcester—fire £4312—£1 1 10.
Westhoughton Chapel co. Palatine Lancaster—£1455 6/8½.
Dorchester co. Dorset—fire £5842—15/6.
Hambledon co. Southampton—fire £5184—19/11¾.
Tibshelfe Church co. Derby—£1098—5/6.
1727. Littleport & Baddiley co. Cambridge & Chester—fire £1100—6/9½.
Cranbrooke Church co. Kent—£2376—7/10.
Sibson Church co. Leicester—£1753—7/0½.
S[t] Peters Church in Oxon—£1800—8/1½.
Burton Joyce Church co. Nottingham—£1021—7/-
Great Wilbrahan co. Cambridge—fire £1426—5/7.
Stamford co. Lincoln—fire £1057—6/3¾.
Alcester Church co. Warwick—£4642—£1 3 7.
1728. Trinity Church city of Chester—£2658—7/3½.
Yarme Church co. York—£1772—6/3¼
S[t] John Wapping co. Middlesex—fire £6366 17—£1 1 8.
White Gate Church co. Chester—£2414—5/.
Hinton in the Hedges co. Northampton—fire £1122—4/1.
S[t] Hyld's Chapel co. Durham—£1595—5/9.
Gravesend co. Kent—fire £21232—£1 2 6.
S[t] Swithin's Church co. Worcester—£2514—18/3.
S[t] Andrews Harbor in Scotland—£8734—10/3.
Branston Church co. Rutland—£1157—6/5.
1729. Stilton co. Huntingdon—fire £6353—£1 2 4.
Napton Church co. Warwick—£1187—8/3.
Fulborne co. Cambridge—fire £1028—7/9¾.
Tamworth Church co. Stafford and Warwick—£3249—£1 7 10
Rickinghall & Botesdale co. Suffolk—fire £2210—6/2¼.
S[t] John Baptist Church co. Gloucester £2310—6/5.
Hornsey & Wheeloch co. Middlesex and Chester—fire £1205—7 6.
Protestants at Copenhagen in Denmark—£1 0 8.
Worthenbury Church co. Flint—£1364—5/3.
Melbourne co. Cambridge—fire £6869—6/10¼.
1730. Colnbrook Chapel co. Bucks—£1325—7/5.
Pershore Church co. Worcester—£4000—5/6.
S[t] Michaels Church co. Southampton—£4766—5/8¼.
Wroot co. Lincoln—loss by inundation £2686—6/7

Bearley &c co. Warwick—fire £1207—5/8
Hinckley co. Leicester—fire £3424—7/0½.
Bilston Chapel co. Stafford—£1200—7/1½
Tetbury Church co. Gloucester—£2600—5/4½
Llandulas Church co. Denbigh—£1100—5/11¼.
Denbigh Chapel co. Denbigh—£1186—5/9½.
Ouston Church in West Riding, York—£1461—5/10½.
Yarburgh co. Lincoln—fire £1016—6/6½.

1731. Evesham Church co. Worcester—£4930—7/1¼.
Chapel en le Frith Church co. Derby—£1425—7/3¼.
Misley Church co. Essex—£1742—7/9¾.
Broughton Sulney Church co. Nottingham—£1110—5/2.
Landaff Cathedral Church—£6366—£1.
Wyersdale Chapel co. Lancaster—£1245—4/9½.
Calcott &c co. Gloucester—fire £1009—5/2½.
All Saints co. Sussex—£1249—6/1.
Wotton under Edge co. Gloucester—fire £1085—6/9¼.
Sturminster Newton Castle co. Dorset—fire £6787—7/1¾.
Bozeat co. Northampton—fire £2697—6/3¼.

1732. Stowerbridge Church co. Worcester—£2000 7/4.
Ramsey co. Huntingdon—fire £11776—£1 8 2.
Manton co. Rutland—fire £1269—6/1¾.
Bishops Norton co. Lincoln—£1006—7/-
Draycott Church co. —£114—6/1½.
Newbold upon Avon co. Warwick—fire £1417—6/10.
Abby Lanercost Church co. Cumberland—£1100—5/10¼.
Dudley Church co. Worcester—£2097 5/10¾.
Well Church co. Lincoln—£1201—7/6.
Austerfield co. York—fire £1500—6/6½.
Barton upon Humber co. Lincoln—fire £1369—5/4.
Blandford Forum co. Dorset—fire £85348—£2 0 1.
Aberbrothock Harbor co. Forfar—£9311—12/4.
Wood Plumpton co. Lancaster—fire £1053—6/1½.

1733. Whitfield co. Somerset—fire £1380—5/9¾.
Monmouth Church co. Monmouth—£4497—5/9½.
Mitchel Dean co. Gloucester—£1096—6/3.
Conington Church co. Cambridge—£1050—5/5¼.
Scremby Church co. Lincoln—£1102—4/8¼.
North Stoneham co. Southampton—fire £1293—7/6.
Maddington &c. co. Wilts &c.—fire £1283—6/8.
Christleton Church co. Chester—£1140—6/0½.
Rufford Chapel co. Lancaster—£1165—5/2.
Redmarley and Edengale Churches, Worcester and Stafford—£1326—6/2¾.

Aylesbury co. Bucks—fire £3670—6/10.
Erckfont co. Wilts—fire £3002—6/8½.
Guilden Morden co. Cambridge—fire £1046—5/.
1734. North Meels Church co. Lancaster—£1292—5/3.
Gressingham Chapel co. Lancaster—£1110—6/5.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS.

"A Register of all the Chrystenings: Weddings: and Burialls: in the Prishe of St. Julians, in Salopp: beginninge in the later End of the ferst yeare of the Raigne of Queene Elysabeth: and in the yeare of our lord god: 1559."

1559.

Sept. 26.	Ellyn the wyffe of Lewys ap Reese was	buryed.
Oct. 8.	John Genno and Johan' Bottffyld	maryed.
Nov. 2.	Thomas s. of Edw[d] Revell	chrystened.
„ 12.	Arthur s. of Arthur Mylwart	chrys.
„ 16.	Roger s. of John Blakeway	chrys.
Dec. 2.	William Orton	bur.
„ 6.	Edward s. of W[m] Pearse	chrys.
Jan. 7.	Frauncys s. of John Halliwell	chrys.
Feb. 10.	Thomas Tenche & Elizabeth Meyhan	mar.
Mar. 16.	Richard s of Rich[d] Tayler	chrys.
„ 17.	Elizabeth d. of Rich[d] Owen	chrys.
„ 21.	Thomas s. of William Chesshire	chrys.

1560.

April 7.	Johan d. of W[m] Scott	chrys.
June 11.	Elizabeth d. of Tho[s] Harrys	chrys.
Aug. 4.	John Gennyns & Katheryn Twyfforte	mar.
Oct. 20.	Thomas s. of Heugh Beacolle	chrys.
„ 22.	Isabell d. of Hughe ap Edward	chrys.
Nov. 20.	Ellyn d. of John Tumkys	chrys.
„ 26.	George s. of Hughe ap Edward	bur.
Dec. 17.	Isabell d. of W[m] Aloe	bur.
„ 22.	Hugh Matthews & Ann Evingham	mar.
„ 26.	Steeuen s. of Richard Crosse	chrys.
Jan. 18.	George s. of Rich[d] Higgons	chrys.
Mar. 16.	William s. of W[m] Perse	chrys.
„ 24.	John Bottffylde	bur.

1561.

Mar. 29.	John Higgons	bur.
April 3.	John Tumkys	bur.
May 8.	Hughe s. of Edw[d]. Revell	chrys.
„ 20.	Humfrey s. of Edw[d] Harcoott	chrys.
„ 28.	Margrett d. of Rondull Steeuens	chrys.

Aug. 10.	Margrett d. of John Hallywell gent.	chrys.
„ 10.	Issabell d. of Richd Sherer	chrys.
„ 7.	Maudlyn d. of George Higgons	chrys.
Sep. 9.	Johan d. of Thos Harrys	chrys.
„ 20.	Thomas s. of Arthur Myllwart	chrys.
Oct. 8.	Edward s. of Richd Owen gent.	chrys.
„ 14.	Richard Lecarten	bur.
„ 28.	Phellypp s. of Lawrence Bathoe	chrys.
Nov. 1.	John Halliwell gent. patron of St Julyans	bur.
„ 9.	Sara d. of Roger Baker	chrys.
„ 9.	Richard s. of Wm Harrys	chrys.
„ 28.	Richard Higgons and Johan Hardinge	mar.
Jan. 1.	Robart s. of Gryffythe Bromlowe	chrys.
„ 13.	Nycolas Prowd & Margaret Skynner	mar.
„ 25.	Margrett d. of Hughe Beocole	chrys.
Feb. 10.	John Horton & Jane Tomkys	mar.
„ 16.	John s. of Gylbart Buttrye	bur.
Mar. 16.	Marye d. of Steeuen Hollynberye	chrys.
1562.		
April 3.	John s. of Hughe ap Edward	bur.
„ 25.	Thomas s. of Richd Meyhen	chrys.
May 6.	Johan d. of Roger Benes	bur.
„ 12.	Addam Baker & Katheryn Yeavans	mar.
June 9.	Humffrey s. of Roger Jones	chrys.
July 19.	Richard s. of Wm Pearse m'ser	chrys.
Sep. 28.	Richard Onslowe drap' & Elizabeth Beynes	mar.
Oct. 26.	Edward s. of George Higgons gent.	chrys.
Nov. 3.	Ellyn wyffe of John Yeavans gent.	bur.
„ 6.	Wynyffryd d. of Phellypp Howlle	chrys.
„ 25.	Margery d. of Edward Bowgh	chrys.
Jan. 9.	Jone d. of Thos Harrys Sharm'	chrys.
„ 23.	Humffrey s. of Rondulphe Rowles	chrys.
1563.		
April 3.	Beatryche d. to John Massye paynt'	chrys.
„ 4.	William s. of Wm Sherington	chrys.
„ 16.	Ane d. of Roger Beynes	chrys.
„ 20.	Margret d. of Rondulph Steeuens	bur.
Aug. 9.	Addam Baker	bur.
„ 9.	A Irysheman of Sr Henrye Sydnes drowded	bur.
Sep. 8.	Thomas s. of Richard Owen gent.	chrys.
„ 8.	Ellnor d. of Roger Baker	bur.
„ 19.	Humffrey s. of Roger Jones m'ser	bur.
Oct. 1.	Edmund s. of Edwd Revell	chrys.
„ 8.	Geordge s. of Hughe Beacole	chrys.
Nov. 8.	Thomas s. of Richd Higgons	chrys.

Nov. 10.	Jane d. of Thos Jones	chrys.
„ 29.	Arthar s. of Wm Chambers	chrys.
Dec. 17.	George s. of Wm Perse m'ser	chrys.
Jan. 20.	Ambrose s. of Hughe ap Edwarde	chrys.
Feb. 11.	Abraham s. of Roger Baker	chrys.
„ 13.	Chrystofer Rock & Ane Steeuens	mar.
Mar. 15.	Thomas s. of Rondull Steeuens	chrys.
1564.		
April 7.	Marye d. of Thos Harrys	chrys.
May 30.	William Harrys	bur.
Nov. 10.	Thomas s. of Wm Weale	bur.
Dec. 9.	John Dycher & Ane Prowde	mar.
Jan. 14.	Yssabell d. to Wm Harrys	chrys.
„ 30.	Peeter s. of Hughe ap Edwarde	chrys.
1565.		
April 30.	John Yevans esquyre	bur.
May 6.	John Gohe barber & Margett Poyner	mar.
July 23.	Davyth Llooyde & Mary Yevans	mar.
Aug. 5.	Rose Meyhen wyddow	bur.
„ 24.	Geordge s. of Richd Owen gent	chrys.
Oct. 5.	Richard Onslowe	bur.
„ 21.	William Poynar	bur.
Dec. 9.	Thomas Lewys & Iszabell Halliwell wyddowe	mar.
„ 9.	Ann Weale	bur.
Jan. 1.	Thomas Llooydde Gytten drap'	bur.
1566.		
May 30.	Sara d. of Roger Jones mars'r	chrys.
Sep. 2.	Saray d. of Richd Higgons	chrys.
„ 9.	Katheryn Manneringe	bur.
„ 31.	Robart s. of Rondull Steeuens	chrys.
Oct. 16.	Marye d. of Roger Beynes	chrys.
„ 24.	George Manneringe	bur.
Nov. 17.	Nycolas Manneringe	bur.
Dec. 10.	John Manneringe	bur.
Mar. 15.	Elyzabethe d. of Thos Hunt gloov'	chrys.
1567.		
April 9.	Thomas Bromley gent. & Towne Clerke	bur.
Oct. 16.	William Scott taylor	bur.
Nov. 1.	Richard s. of Chrystofer Rocke	chrys.
„ 12.	Raham s. of John Massye	chrys.
Dec. 19.	Roger s. of Geordge Prowde	chrys.
1568.		
July 19.	Sara d. of Thos Lewys gent.	chrys.
Nov. 27.	Suzanna d. of Roger Jones	chrys.
Dec. 26.	Ellnor d. of Thos Jones	chrys.

Feb. 21.	Thomas Heylyn & Mary Phellipps	mar.
1569.		
July 17.	John s. of Hughe ap Edwarde	chrys.
„ 25.	Thomas s. of Wm Pearse	chrys.
„ 31.	Katheryn d. of George Prowde	chrys.
Aug. 17.	Ellyn ap Preese	bur.
Sep. 4.	Thomas s. Thos Lewys	chrys.
„ 8.	Danyell s. of Roger Baker	chrys.
„ 9.	Geordge Treffmund	bur.
„ 9.	Geordge Harrys	bur.
„ 21.	Hughe a prysonar	bur.
„ 23.	Elizabeth d. of Chrystofer Rocke	chrys.
Oct. 28.	Marye d. of John Scott	chrys.
Dec. 5.	Geordge Trevenant & Elyzabeth Higgons	mar.
Jan. 30.	Humffrey Llooydde & Elizabeth Owen	mar.
1570.		
April 17.	William s. of Arthur Myllwart	chrys.
June 4.	Charles s. of Thos Jones marser	chrys.
„ 6.	Katheryn ap preese	bur.
„ 23.	Suzanna d. of a Shooter	chrys.
Aug. 5.	Sara d. of Roger Harrys	chrys.
„ 21.	Lewys s. of John Meare	bur.
Sep. 3.	Edmund s. of Wm Pearse m'ser	chrys.
Oct. 7.	William Sydden shere grynder	bur.
„ 9.	Lamuell s. of Edmund Woodall	bur.
Nov. 22.	Mary d of Arthar Sterrye	chrys.
„ 30.	Richard Gryffys & Margett Calkott	mar.
Jan. 10.	Andrew s. of Geordge Prowde	chrys.
Feb. 22.	Margerye d. of Edwd Scott	chrys.
„ 24.	Thos Harrys	bur.
1571.		
April 18.	Saray d. of John Tynsley	chrys.
„ 23.	Roger s. of Richd Harrys	bur.
May 13.	Jerom Jones alias marser	chrys.
July	Richard Harrys & Johan Harcoott	mar.
Sep. 16.	John Dycher wevar & Ellnor Keflyn	mar.
Oct. 16.	Charles s. of Thos Jones marser	chrys.
Dec. 9.	Thomas Mannerynge & Margett Dyke	mar.
„ 15.	Arthar s. of Roger Harrys	chrys.
„ 23.	Marye Steevens	bur.
Feb. 17.	John Hawkeshed & Ales Haynes	mar.
„ 17.	Geordge s. of John Scott sharman	chrys.
„ 24.	A strange man founde ded in Colam street	bur.
1572.		
April 12.	Marye d. of Richd Harrys	chrys.

July 27.	Ellnor d. of Wm Peerse gent.	chrys.
Sep. 28.	Ales d. of Geordge Prowde	chrys.
Nov. 16.	Ellnor d. of Arthar Sturrye	chrys.
Jan. 14.	Thomas s. of Edwd Scott	chrys.
„ 14.	Gryffythe s. of Richard Stafforte	chrys.
Mar. 13.	Roger Baker	bur.
1573.		
April 5.	Margett Corbett	bur.
May 17.	Morrys ap Probart & Ellnor Buttrye	mar.
Oct. 4.	Jane d. of Robart Tenche	chrys.
„ 14.	Ellnor wyffe of Humffrey Burnell	bur.
„ 22.	Richard Stafforte	bur.
Nov. 22.	William s. of Roger Harrys	chrys.
„ 25.	Jarrett s. of Thos Sherer gent.	chrys.
Jan. 24.	Thomas a souldyer	bur.
Feb. 7.	Richard s. of George Prowde gent.	chrys.
Mar. 5.	Richard s. of Edwd ap Edward	chrys.
„ 14.	Margett d. of Richd Harris tann'	chrys.
1574.		
April 5.	Johan d. of Thos Lloydd	bur.
„ 27.	Leonard stringer shere grynder	bur.
May 11.	Thomas Benyon drap & Ane Owen	mar.
„ 23.	Robart Allen & Katheryn Beocalle	mar.
June 13.	Frauncys s. of Thos Jones m'ser	chrys.
„ 27.	Katheryn d. of Roger Jones	chrys.
„ 28.	Katheryn d. of Hughe Edwards	bur.
Aug. 17.	Johan wyffe of Howell ap Yevan ffurber	bur.
Sep. 3.	Ellnor Yevans with her too sonns	bur.
Jan. 23.	Sara d. of Robt Tenche	chrys.
1575.		
April 10.	Jaram s. of Roger Jones marser	bur.
„ 16.	John s. of Roger Harrys	chrys.
May 15.	James Barker gent. & Elyzabethe Baker wydd.	mar.
„ 16.	Richard Bottfylde & Ellnor Phellips	mar.
„ 29.	William Wytcherley and Lusye Longson	mar.
June 27.	Edmund Weale s. of Wm Weale gent. at Petton	chrys.
Sep. 29.	Elyzabethe d. of Thos Sherer gent.	chrys.
Oct. 24.	John Perche & Ellor Sherer d. of Thos Sherer	mar.
Feb 24.	Thomas Bottffyld tanner	bur.
Mar. 5.	Tydder Ellys & Gwen Jones	mar.
1576.		
April 15.	Marye d. of James Barker gent.	chrys.
„ 22.	Sara ap prichard ap davyd ap powell	chrys.
June 9.	Humffrey Ansburne & Elyzabeth Sherer	mar.

Sep. 3.	Dorytie d. of Edwd Revell of the plage	bur.
„ 25.	John s. of d^{o} of the plage	bur.
„ 25.	Edmund s. of d^{o} of the plage	bur.
„ 25.	Richard s. of d^{o} of the plage	bur.
„ 27.	Roger s. of d^{o} of the plage	bur
Oct. 1.	Rycharde Ffynche & Margerye Layton	mar.
Dec. 14.	Ane d. of Thos Heylyn	chrys.
Jan. 20.	Margett d. of Thos Scott	chrys.
Feb. 10.	Richard Owen & Ellyn Crosse	mar.
„ 18.	John Wyn & Marye Higgons	mar.

1577.

April 22.	Tobyas s. of one grey a poore man	chrys.
June 16.	Margett d. of Davith Llooydd gent.	chrys.
Aug. 18.	Margett d. of Wm Gennyns	chrys.
„ 24.	Thomas s. of Robart Tenche	chrys.
Oct. 1.	Sysselye d. of Thos Jones m'ser	chrys.
Nov. 16.	John Lacon	bur.
Jan. 1.	Ellyn Harnedge wyddowe	bur.
Mar. 23.	Geordge s. of Richd Harrys	chrys.

1578.

May 3.	Arthar s. of Wm Weale	chrys.
„ 8.	John s. of Roger Lycke	chrys.
June 8.	James s. of James Barkar gent.	chrys.
July 7.	Richard s. of Nyccolas Gibbons gent.	chrys.
„ 25.	Jane wyffe of Hughe Beocall	chrys.
Aug. 24.	Sara d. of John Harrys	chrys.
Oct. 6.	William Buttler & Margerye Edge	mar.
„ 26.	Margett d. of Thos Sherer gent.	chrys.
Nov. 3.	Harrye Gryffys & Urselaw Harrys	mar.
Dec. 6.	Elyzabethe d. of Thos Higgons	chrys.
Feb. 24.	William Herrynge & Beatrydge Higgons	mar.
„ 26.	William Cox & Katheryn Scott mar. in the Cross p'rish	

1579.

June 13.	Katheryn d. of Margery Poyner widow	bur.
Aug. 2.	Elizabeth d. of James Barkar gent.	chrys.
Sep. 5.	Katheryn d. of Humffrey Llooydd	chrys.
„ 5.	Sabryna d. of John Bysshopp	chrys.
„ 11.	Richard s. of Thos Blakeway	bur.
„ 14.	Richard Steeynton & Mary Prowde	mar.
Oct. 20.	Richard Webster of Manchester	bur.
„ 26.	William Hobbye & Issabell Beocalle	mar.
Dec. 25.	Richd Owen gent.	bur.
Feb. 10.	Robert Gardnar & Katheryn Hallywell	mar.

1580.

Mar. 31.	A poore man ffound ded under the Wyle Copp	bur.
April 2.	Marye d. of Thos Sherer gent.	chrys.
„ 27.	Ane d. of Nyccolas Gybbons gent.	chrys.
June 14.	Robart s. of Andrew Lewys	chrys.
July 25.	Edward Bowghe	bur.
Oct. 6.	Hughe s. of John Lakon	bur.
„ 9.	Gedyon s. of Thos Manneringe	chrys.
„ 15.	Geordge s. of Frauncys Hyggons	chrys.
„ 15.	Rychard s. of Rychard Callkett	chrys.
„ 23.	Robart s. of Gryffythe Lewys	chrys.
Dec. 4.	Lawrence s. of Thos Scott	chrys.
Jan. 24.	Roger s. of Roger Lycke	chrys.
Feb. 3.	John ap Edward & Sysslye Pearse.	mar.
„ 13.	Samuell s. of Wm Weale gent.	chrys.

1581.

Mar. 26.	Marye d. of Richd Higgons	chrys.
„ 26.	Ambrose s. of Thos Jones marser	chrys
April 20.	Syblye Crockett wyddowe of Pulley	bur.
May 29.	Marye d. of Thos Sherer gent.	bur.
June 14.	Judithe d. of James Barkar gent.	chrys.
„ 23.	A son of Robart Tench corser	bur.
July 9.	Thomas s. of Yevan a myllnar	chrys.
„ 9.	Jane d. of Andrew Lewys	chrys.
Oct. 5.	Thomas Harnedge & Margery Pattrycke	mar.
Nov. 16.	Humffrey s. of Edwd Harcoot	bur.
Dec. 10.	Katheryn d. of Robart Swayne	chrys.
Jan. 14.	Davythe s. of Wm Barton	chrys.
„ 16.	Thos Jones marser	bur.
„ 28.	Edward s. of John Mannerynge	chrys.
Feb. 2.	Johan d. of John Crumpton	bur.
„ 8.	Ales Bottffylde wyddowe	bur.
„ 11.	Richard Poole & Issabell Buttrye	mar.
„ 18.	Thomas s. of Thos Lewys gent.	chrys.
„ 25.	Frauncys s. of Nyccolas Gybbons gent.	chrys.
Mar. 18.	Elyzabethe d. of Wm. Corbett	chrys.

1582.

Mar. 25.	Elyzabeth d. of Richard Everall	chrys.
April 3.	Hughe Beacolle gent.	bur.
May 8.	Richard Davys & Chrystyan Owen	mar.
„ 18.	Beatryche d. of Richd Harrys	chrys.
Aug. 5.	Elyzabethe d. of Hughe Harrys	chrys.
„ 20.	William Ottley & Ellnor ap Prichard	mar.
Sep. 28.	Marye d. of John Blakeweye	bur.
Nov. 11.	William Gennins gent.	bur.

Nov. 18.	Roger Harrys & Marye Harrys	mar.
„ 24.	Elyzabethe d. of Wm Weale gent.	chrys.
Dec. 10.	Ellyn d. of Robart Tenche	chrys.
Feb. 10.	Margett Benyon	bur.
Mar. 17 1583.	Richard s. of Richd Meyhen	chrys.
April 2.	Reynold ap Powell & Margett Lewys	mar.
„ 3.	Tobyas s. of Frauncys Chambers	chrys.
„ 21.	Hughe s. of Richd Lycke	chrys.
„ 29.	Richard Cherwell & Wynnyffryd Harrys	mar.
June 17.	Hughe Howlle and Elyzabeth Gyll	mar.
July 9.	Richard Yeavans wev' then clarke of St Julyans	bur
Aug. 11.	Robart Harrys & Mawdelyn Higgons	mar.
„ 30.	Elyzabeth d. of Wm Scott	chrys.
Sep. 4.	Roger s. of Richard Howllbroouke	chrys.
„ 22.	Rondull Thomas and Johan Attcherley	mar.
Oct. 1.	Phelypp & Myhell ss. of Hughe Thomas broderer	chrys.
„ 16.	Robart s. of Gryffyth Lewys	bur.
„ 29.	Addam Bleese & Ellnor Beanes	mar.
Nov. 8.	Thomas Tydder	bur.
Feb. 6.	Japhett s. of Wm Weale gent.	chrys.
„ 12.	Wynnyffryd d. of John Mawlle	chrys.
Mar. 1. 1584.	Andrew s. of Nyccolas Gybbons gent.	chrys.
Mar. 28.	Beatryche d. of John Ffesye	chrys.
„ 29.	Jease d. of Edwd Harcoote	bur.
May 17.	Elyzabeth d. of Wm Barton	chrys.
„ 31.	Danyell s. of Thos Lewys gent.	chrys
June 14.	Mareddith ap Yeavan & Ellnor Jones	mar.
July 3.	Sara d. of Ellys Lewys	chrys.
„ 6.	Beatryche d. of Gryffythe Lewys	chrys.
„ 27.	Ales wyffe of Gylbart Buttryee	bur.
Aug. 16.	Richard s. of Roger Blakeway	chrys.
Sep. 12.	Marye d. of Richd Meyhen	chrys.
„ 13.	Addam s. of Geordge Betton of Pulley	chrys.
„ 22.	Thomas Heynes	bur.
Nov. 1.	John s. of William Clemson	chrys.
Dec. 30.	Elyzabeth d. of Thomas Boode of Beyston	chrys.
Jan. 4.	Rychard Betton & Marye Harrys	mar.
„ 18.	Frauncys s. of John Leey barber	chrys.
„ 22.	Abraham s. of Thomas Jones gloov'	chrys.
„ 31. 1585.	Marye d. of Roger Harrys ye yonger	chrys.
April 3.	Jone Vyckars wyddowe	bur.

April 27.	Katheryn Mytton	bur.
May 9.	William Sherington & Elizabethe Pewe	mar.
„ 23.	Marye d. of Ffrauncys Woodd	chrys.
June 6.	Thomas ap Yeavan & Katheryn Edwards	mar.
„ 17.	Robart Forster gent. of the p'ryshe of Shyfnalle	bur.
„ 27.	Richard Cam and Katheryn Ffyssher in St. Alkmons	mar.
July 17.	Edward Yeavans & Urselawe Sherer	mar.
Aug. 5.	Richard Ylledge and Margett Higginson	mar.
„ 12.	Marye d. of Gryffythe Lewys of ye Armitage	bur.
„ 14.	Margaret Beynes gent. & a wyddowe	bur.
„ 29.	Samson s. of Robert Harrys	chrys.
Sep. 15.	Ellyn Lewys	bur.
Oct. 16.	Ales d. of William Clemson Cuttler	chrys.
Nov. 7.	William s. of John Benyon	bur.
„ 28.	Frauncys s. of Wm Barton	chrys.
„ 28.	Andrew s. of Richd Beacole	chrys.
Jan. 4.	Beatryche wyffe of Thos Scott tailor	bur.
„ 16.	Elyzabethe d. of Samuell Padchett	chrys.
„ 29.	Thomas Davys & Katheryn Llooydd	mar.
Feb. 13.	Charles s. of Wm Weale gent.	chrys.
„ 20.	John s. of John Kempt of Darvole	chrys.
„ 27.	Edward s. of Edwd Owen	chrys.
„ 28.	Richd Heynes	bur.
1586.		
Mar. 27.	William Hallywell	bur.
April 3.	John ap Yeavan Llooydde	bur.
„ 25.	Dorytye d. of Richd Cam'	chrys.
„ 27.	Jarrett s. of Thos Gwyn	chrys.
„ 30.	Rondull Rowlles	bur.
May 1.	Samson s. of Richd Jeffreys	chrys.
„ 21.	Jane d. of Geordge Betton of Pulley	chrys.
„ 22.	Richard Beacolle gent.	bur.
„ 24.	Edward s. of Roger Blakeway	chrys.
„ 26.	Andrew s. of Nyccolas Gybbons	bur.
„ 29.	Margett d. of Roger Harrys yonger	chrys.
„ 29.	Marye d. of Thos Lewys gent.	chrys.
July 17.	Geordge s. of Richd Harrys	bur.
„ 23.	Geordge s. of Robart Harrys	chrys.
„ 23.	William s. of John Buttrye	chrys.
Aug. 15.	Beatryche wyffe of Wm Herringe gent.	bur.
„ 29.	Reynold Llooydd & Ellen Lewys	mar.
Sep. 14.	Charytye d. of Hughe ap Yeavan	bur.
Oct. 1.	Myhell s. of Humffrey Beynes	chrys.
„ 20.	Richard s. of John Hallywell gent.	bur.

Nov. 20.	Robart s. of Addam Chesshere gloou'	chrys.
Dec. 1.	Margett wyffe of William Peerse gent.	bur.
„ 5.	Ellnor wyffe of John Baker	bur.
Jan. 4.	Joseph s. of Rich[d] Lewys in S[t] Chadds	bur.
„ 5.	Thomas Pursell esquyer & Dorytye Browghton	mar.
„ 5.	Ales d. of Mareddithe Meyhen	bur.
„ 6.	John s. of W[m] Sherington barber	bur.
Feb. 5.	John Whytefoote & Grace Owen	mar.
„ 6.	John Corleis & Johan Owen	mar.
„ 19.	Nathanyell s. of Rich[d] Lewys	chrys.
1587.		
April 6.	Sara d. of Robart Tenche	bur.
May. 27.	Margett wyffe of Nyccolas Prowde drap'	bur.
„ 27.	Dorotye Higgons	bur.
„ 31.	John Scott sharm' of S[t] Marye p'rishe	bur.
June 4.	Abraham s. of W[m] Waringe	chrys.
„ 8.	Lucye d. of Richard Pen talor	bur.
„ 22.	Dorytye d. of Rich[d] Cam	bur.
July 4.	Rondulphe Steevens sharman	bur.
„ 23.	William Weale gent.	bur.
„ 26.	John Blakeway corser	bur.
„ 28.	Katheryn Barton	bur.
„ 29.	James Barker gent.	bur.
Sep. 20.	Lawrence Bathoe	bur.
Oct. 7.	William Herringe gen. & Ellnor Jones wydd'	mar.
„ 20.	Dorotye Blakeway	bur.
„ 22.	Humffrey s. of John Leey	chrys.
„ 31.	Hughe Wagg	bur
Dec. 11.	William Medlycott & Elyzabeth Prowde	mar.
Jan. 18.	Geordge Beacole	bur.
„ 18.	Margaret d. of W[m] Pearse	bur.
Feb. 16.	Thomas Thropp glasyer	bur.
Mar. 13.	Rebecka d. of Frauncys Legg marser	chrys.
1588.		
Mar. 25.	Mathew s. of Richard Calkett sharman	bur.
„ 30.	Edward s. of Roger Blakewey corser	bur.
July 6.	Marye d. of Rich[d] Meyhen corser	chrys.
„ 19.	Frauncys s. of Niccolas Gybbons gent.	chrys.
Sep. 12.	Jone wyffe of Rich[d] Harrys tanner	bur.
„ 26.	Elyzabeth wyffe of George Higgons gent.	bur.
Jan. 31.	Jone Dawes gent. & wyddowe in S[t] Alkmons	bur.
1589.		
June 14.	William Sands and Margett Ylledge	mar.
Oct. 3.	John s. of George Betton	chrys.
Dec. 7.	Marye Harcoote	bur.

Jan. 26.	Richard Bromlow & Elyzabeth Higgons	mar.
Mar. 6.	Humffrey Downketon of Whichurch died in pryson for debt	bur.
1590.		
Mar. 26.	Geordge s. of Geordge Trevenor m'ser	chrys.
June 8.	Samuel s. of Roger Lycke bargema'	bur.
„ 22.	Jone d. of Geordge Burnell	bur.
„ 30.	Elyzabeth wyffe of Nyccolas Gybbons gent.	bur.
Oct. 27.	Roger Heynes	bur.
Jan. 20.	Danyell s. of William Tyler sharm'	chrys.
„ 20.	Margett wyffe of William Tyler shar'	bur.
„ 26.	Edward Harcutt alias Wyn'	bur.
Feb. 17.	Martha d. of John Baker gent.	chrys.
1591.		
May 7.	Marye d. of Robart Tenche cors'r	chrys.
June 3.	Edward Preston & Ane Weale gent.	mar.
Aug. 1.	Richard Mountgumbry & Margett Sherer	mar.
„ 11.	Richard Hussey gloou'	bur.
Oct. 24.	Geordge Higgons gent. & Alderman of y^{s}	bur.
Nov. 10.	Geordge Betton of Pulley	bur.
„ 29.	Thomas Scott taylor	bur.
„ 29.	Richard s. of Wm Peplowe cowp'	chrys.
Jan. 1.	Geordge Prowde gent.	bur.
Feb. 5.	Edward Higgons & Ane Sherer	mar.
„ 6.	Richard s. of Rowland Tysedale corser	chrys.
Mar. 6.	Suzanna d. of Wm Syston of Darvoll	bur.
„ 11.	William Spunley of Shellton	bur.
1592.		
May 22.	Richard Moore gent. & Sara Harrys	mar.
June 18.	Phellypp Sherington & Katheryn Marrow	mar.
„ 25.	John Trevor & Ane Higgons	mar.
Sep. 25.	Elyzabeth d. of John Myllyton	chrys.
Nov. 11.	Nathanyell s. of Robt Benyon	chrys.
„ 11.	Abraham s. of Humffrey Whyttycars shar'	chrys.
Jan. 6.	Thomas s. of John Baker gent.	chrys.
„ 29.	Elyzabethe wyffe of John Scott sharman	bur.
Feb. 4.	John Twyfforte & Ellnor Pearse	mar.
„ 18.	Sara d. of Richd Pearse merser	chrys.
1593.		
April 15.	Richard s. of Geordge Trevenar	chrys.
June 8.	Thomas Dawes gent.	bur.
Sep. 22.	Izacke s. of Richd Bottffylde	bur.
„ 29.	Myhell s. of Thos Mannynge drap'	chrys.
Nov. 11.	Ane d. of Robart Harrys	chrys.
Dec. 17.	John s. of John Pellytor	bur.

Jan. 15.	Thomas Bucknall & Ales Chesshere	mar.
Mar. 24.	Judythe d. of Humffrey Whitticars sharm'	chrys.
1594.		
May 4.	Ane a poore woman dyed in Geordge Trevenars barne	bur.
„ 7.	Marye d. of Humffrey Beynes	chrys.
June 12.	Katheryn wyffe of John Payne	bur.
„ 17.	Robart s. of Robart Steevens sharman	chrys.
„ 23.	John s. of Thos Harrys gent.	chrys.
Aug. 3.	Gylbart Buttrye weuer	bur.
„ 10.	John Davyes & Jone Llooydd	mar.
Sep. 22.	Martha d. of John Myllyton	chrys.
Oct. 12.	Thomas Gryffys and Chrystyan Maunsell	mar.
Jan. 19.	John Payne & Elizabeth Eyton	mar.
Feb. 8.	Marye d. of Thos Woley vyntn'	chrys.
„ 16.	John Beynes drap' & Ellnor Twyfforte wyddo	mar.
„ 22.	Ane d. of John Baker gent.	chrys.
„ 26.	John s. of Roger Blakewey corser	chrys.
Mar. 2.	Ellnor wyffe of Wm Hasillwall	bur.
1595.		
May 5.	Edward Revell	bur.
July 13.	Richard s. of Phellypp Wylldinge corser	chrys.
Oct. 11.	Edward s. of John Payne weu'	chrys.
Nov. 9.	John s. of Olyver Lewys	chrys.
„ 24.	Harry Wilkinson alias James & Elyzabeth Llooydd	mar.
Dec. 11.	John Woodd cuttler and Urselaw Mere	mar.
„ 30.	Pawlle s. of Thos Harrys gent.	chrys.
Jan. 12.	Thos Yeavans gent. was slayne on the Wyle Copp[1]	bur.
„ 12.	William s. of Bartlam Carter fflettcher	chrys.
„ 14.	Ellnor d. of Thomas Woley vyntn'	chrys.
1596.		
June 23.	Lawnsett Crew drap' & Ane Beynes	mar.
July 5.	Marye d. of Roger Llooydde	bur.
„ 26.	Elyzabethe d. of Edwd Higgons gent.	chrys.

[1] This yeare & the xth daye of Januarie beinge Saturdaye & in the after noone of the same daye one Thomas Yeavans of oswestrie gentil' was shamefully murthered under the Wylde Copp against the redd lyon in the sayde towne of Shreusburie by one Richard Twisse trumpeter & servaunt to one master Williams; the whiche Twisse came behynd the sayde Evans in feyghteinge with one Emery a fellow of the sayde Twisse and thrust hym throughe the bodie with a rapiar."—Taylor MSS., Archæological *Transactions*, vol. iii., p. 383.

Sep. 1.	Ellnor wyffe of Thomas Sherer esquyer	bur.
„ 13.	Humffrey Ffawkner & Margett Pearse	mar.
Dec. 30.	Elyzabethe d. of Jane Padthett wyd.	bur.
Feb. 3.	Andrew s. of Richd Scott tailer	chrys.
„ 7.	Edward Phellipps & Katherin Prowde	mar.
1597.		
April 6.	John Okell gent. an Allderma' of this towne.	bur.
June 18.	William s. of W[m] Hasillwalle	bur.
July 15.	Ane wyffe of Tho[s] Morrye corser	bur.
Aug. 21.	Elyzabeth d. of James Hyett	chrys.
Sep. 10.	Jone d. of John Kyllvarte	chrys.
„ 11.	William Sheryton barber	bur.
„ 25.	Richard Hayle & Elyzabeth Higgons	mar.
Feb. 14.	Richard s. of John Shutt	chrys.
Mar. 13.	Julyan Iryshe alias Jones	chrys.
1598.		
„ 23.	Hester d. of Tho[s] Hybbins gen'	chrys.
July 26.	James Lansden & Dorytye Knyght	mar.
„ 27.	Geordge Trevenor m'ser	bur.
„ 28.	Thomas Sherer Esquier and one of the Aldermen	bur.[1]
Sep. 21.	Roger Harrys gent.	bur.
Nov. 28.	Richard Preese & Margett Harrys	mar.
Dec. 16.	Richard s. of Tho[s] Woley	chrys.
„ 22.	Thomas s. of John Myllyton	bur.
„ 28.	John s. of W[m] Kynge drap'	chrys.
1599.		
April 15.	Judythe d. of Rob[t] Steevens shar'	chrys.
„ 21.	Elyzabeth d. of Edw[d] Lightburne	chrys.
May 6.	Thomas Revell & Elyzabethe Owen	mar.
June 14.	William Pearse gent. ane Allderman of thys towne	bur.
„ 17.	Elyzabeth d. of Antonye Hill	chrys.
Aug. 26.	Ane d. of Phellypp Rychards p'getter	chrys.
Nov. 7.	Andrew Warner and Marye Warner	mar.
„ 20.	Elyzabeth d. of Raffe Davenant	chrys.
Dec. 21.	Roger Warter & Elyzabeth Ockell	mar.
„ 29.	Richard Gyttens & Ales Prowde	mar.
Jan. 13.	Humffrey Hoowlle Clarke of St. Allkemons	bur.
„ 15.	John Powell gent. & Elyzabeth Higgons	mar.
1600.		
April 6.	John Davys & Jone Banyster	mar.

[1] Mr. Sherer was Clerk to the Council of the Marches and died at Bewdley. In Ribbesford Parish Register it is stated that "his harte and bowels" were buried there July 24th, and his body sent to Shrewsbury and buried at St. Julian's as above.

April 8.	Robart Tirrett sarvant to Thos Woley was slayne	bur.
„ 10.	John Baraclough of Manchester died at John Massis	bur.
July 1.	Rondulph Kynnaston gent. & Suzanna Lewys	mar.
Aug. 8.	Jane wyffe of Robart Lewys gloov'	bur.
„ 27.	Richard Carter fletcher died in the Stongate[1]	bur.
Sep. 8.	Margret wyffe of Nyccolas Gybbons gent.	bur.
Oct. 10.	Davythe Cadwallader drownde in Seeverne	bur.
„ 16.	Edward Tydder & Elyzabethe Prynce	mar.
„ 30.	Elyzabethe Barker wyddowe wyfe to James Barker	bur.
Dec. 18.	Ane a sarvant of Peeter Studley	bur.
„ 25.	Ellnor Herringe wyddowe	bur.
Jan. 25.	Thomas s. of John Burnell tailor	chrys.
„ 26.	John Weale & Syseley Jones	mar.
Feb. 2 1601.	John s. of Danyell Baker marchant vent'	chrys.
May 17.	Robart s. of Ffrauncys Nyghtingale	chrys.
„ 27.	Richard Harrys of Colam tanner	bur.
July 4.	John Hyckman & Elyzabeth Sherington	mar.
Sep. 9.	Lusye d. of Thos Bucknall	chrys.
Oct. 7.	Roger s. of Thos Harrys gent.	chrys.
„ 9.	Elyzabeth d. of Thos Jarvys mynister	chrys.
Mar. 2.	John Rosemgreve pewterer	bur.
„ 18.	John s. of John Baker gent.	chrys.
1602.		
Mar. 27.	Elyzabeth d. of Hughe Revell	chrys.
„ 29.	Marye d. of Humfrey Whitticars shar'	chrys.
May 3.	Margerye wyffe of Roger Haeckwood mynstrell	bur.
„ 12.	Joyce Beynes gent. & a wyddooe	bur.
„ 14.	John Hussey laborer	bur.
„ 20.	Sara d. of John Weale	chrys.
Sep. 8.	John Ludnam & Suzanna Trevenor	mar.
„ 12.	Ane wyffe of Edwd Higgons gent.	bur.
Oct. 23.	Edward a bastard of Roger Haccwoodds mynstrell	chrys.
„ 31.	Thomas Corffylld and Margery Bould of Beystons Hyll	mar.
Jan. 1.	Elyzabeth wyffe of Roger Warter	bur.
„ 16.	John s. of Richd Moore gent.	chrys.
Feb. 11.	A poore mayden childe lefte in one Hunters House	bur.

[1] The gateway of the Stone Bridge *i.e.* the old English Bridge was used as a prison. Taylor MSS. Arch. *Transactions*, vol. III. p. 258.

Feb. 16.	Edward Higgons gent & Elyzabeth Langley	mar.
Mar. 6.	Andrew s. of Edw[d] Phellypps gent.	chrys.[1]
1603.		
April 8.	Ellnor d. of Rich[d] Baker tayler	chrys.
„ 9.	Jone Baxster	bur.
„ 30.	Amye d. of Tho[s] ffarr mynstrell	chrys.
May 1.	Edward Scott tayler	bur.
June 22.	Thomas Llewellyn marser & Elyzabethe Barker	mar.
July 23.	John s. of Mereddith Jones	chrys.
Aug. 25.	Richard Collyns m'ser & Elyzabeth Studley	mar.
Sep. 2.	Rebecka d. of Danyell Baker marchant	chrys.
„ 4.	Pryssylla d. of W[m] Kynge gent.	chrys.
Oct. 5.	John Yestopp & Jone Harrys	mar.
„ 30.	Arthur s. of Frauncys Nytingale of Shelton	chrys.
Dec. 16.	Benjamin Cosins musitian & Margett Rowley	mar.
Jan. 31.	Edward s. of Tho[s] Woley vynctner	chrys.
Mar. 4.	Marye d. of John Higgons sharman	chrys.
„ 15.	Gryffythe Lewys parrytor of Lytchffyllde	bur.
1604.		
April 6.	Regard a base son of W[m] Stubbs begotten of one Beatryh Cobler	chrys.
„ 22.	Richard Chesshere gloov' & Katheryn Llewellyn	mar.
May 27.	Thomas Brummall gent. & Systlye Hewarde	mar.
, 30.	Ane d. of Tho[s] Holland of Pulley	chrys.
June 11.	Richard Rocke & Margett Pearse both in y[e] cuntrey	mar.
„ 20.	Hester d. of Tho[s] Jarvys mynyster	chrys.
„ 28.	Thomas s. of Roger Blakewey corser	chrys.
July 15.	Humffrey s. of Humffrey Beynes gent.	chrys.
„ 17.	Sara d. of Margett Pen wyddowe died of y[e] plage	bur.
Aug. 2.	Katheryn d. of Margett Pen wyddowe (plage)	bur.
„ 4.	Robart Harrys	bur.
„ 5.	Addam Spunley of Shellton dyed of the plage	bur.
„ 7.	Arthur Cooke & Marye Trevenor	mar.
„ 20.	Beatryche Spunley of Shellton died of the plage	bur.
„ 28.	John Prychard sarvant to Tho[s] Powell cowp' (plage)	bur.
Oct. 19.	Thomas Powell cowpar dyed of the plage	bur.

[1] At this point occurs an entry to the effect that Queen Elizabeth having died, King James "very worthelye was p'clamde oure Kinge of Inglande;" but at some subsequent date the entry has been crossed out, and is now only partially legible.

Oct. 24.	Ffrauncys Callkett (plage) sarvant to Mr. Baker skoolem^{r}	bur.
Nov. 4.	Addam & Margerye s. & d. to Addam Broddshaw smythe wth to sons more borne alyve but dyed beffore they were chrystened, all ffore borne at a berth, the mother lyved manye a yere after in good helth	chrys.
„ 5.	Addam wth too men children the sons of Addam Broddshaw	bur.
„ 6.	Margerye d. of the foresaide Addam Broddshaw	bur.
„ 30.	John Byston and Yssabell Morris nether of ye Prishe	mar.
Dec. 2.	Jeffrey Keffyn & Ane Benyon	mar.
Jan. 14.	John s. of Edmund Pearse gloov'	chrys.
Feb. 10.	William Kynge gent. & Marye Lewys	mar.
1605.		
Mar. 25.	Thomas Lewys gent. dyed one of ye Baylyffs of our towne	bur.
April 2.	Ellsabethe wyffe of Thos Llewellyn m'ser	bur.
June 13.	Issabell Lee gent. & a wyddowe dyed here but buryed in St Alkmonds	bur.
„ 16.	Abraham Longe sharma' & Mawdelyn Harrys	mar.
July 13.	Geordge s. of John Baker gent.	chrys.
Aug. 14.	Ane Scott wyddowe	bur.
Oct. 8.	Edward s. of Geordge Higgons sylkewev'	chrys.
Nov. 10.	Raffe s. of Geordge Higgons sylkewev'	bur.
„ 14.	Geordge s. of Edward Higgons gent.	chrys.
Dec. 29.	Elyzabethe d. of Thos Lyngam hatter	chrys.
Jan. 25.	Richard s. of Hughe Revell sharm'	chrys.
„ 27.	Ellner d. of Thos Harrys gent.	chrys.
Mar. 17.	Hester d. of Thos Jarvys mynister	bur.
1606.		
April 10.	John s. of Edward Phellypps gent.	chrys.
May 1.	William Tyler and Katheryn both of Harvotshere	mar.
June 1.	Abygale d. of Wm Kynge	chrys.
July 10.	Marye d. of Abraham Baker drap'	chrys.
Aug. 10.	John Heath & Elyzabeth Sherington	mar.
„ 16.	Geordge Goslynge and Jone Clarke	mar.
„ 30.	John Lovett gent. & Margett Pattson	mar.
„ 31.	Thomas s. of Humffrey Whyttikars shar'	chrys.
Nov. 18.	Jone d. of Richd Davys gent.	chrys.
Mar. 9.	Elyzabethe Tenche wyddooe of St Chadds pryshe	bur.

1607.		
April 7.	Richard s. of Edmund Pearse gloouer	chrys
„ 15.	Hatton s. of Humffrey Beynes gent.	chrys.
„ 25.	John s. of Rich[d] Owen corser	chrys.
„ 26.	Thomas s. of Fflowre Wooddall Corser	chrys.
June 21.	Edward s. of Tho[s] Lewys gent.	chrys.
Aug. 13.	Sybbell Scott wyddooe	bur.
Nov. 14.	Penechell d. of Isacke Cooke apottycarye	chrys.
„ 19.	Ales d. of John Jones gloouer	chrys.
Dec. 18.	William Waringe dyer	bur.
Jan. 5.	Suzanna d. of Rich[d] Baker tayler	chrys.
„ 17.	Richard Harrys	bur.
1608.		
Mar. 31.	Sara d. of Edw[d] Higgons gent.	chrys.
April 15.	Ffrauncys d. of Tho[s] Woley gent.	bur.
June 10.	James s. of Tho[s] Fflewellyn marser	chrys.
„ 16.	Mathew Moumffort	bur.
Aug. 11.	John s. of Tho[s] Creepyn	bur.
Oct. 9.	Edward s. of Hughe Revell sharman	chrys.
„ 9.	John Dymmocke & Urselaw Gethyn	mar.
Dec. 23.	William s. of Nyccolas Jones	bur.
Jan. 15.	Ane wyffe of Humffrey Beynes drap'	bur
Feb. 21.	John Stocckyn gent. and Sara Hawkeshedd	mar.
Mar. 17.	Edye wyffe of Water Turnor tailer	bur.
1609.		
April 18.	Elyzabeth d. of Ffrauncys Ffawkener	chrys.
„ 21.	Margerye Poyner wyddooe	bur.
„ 24.	Suzanna d. of John Tailer gent.	chrys.
May 14.	Elyzabeth d. of Tho[s] Dyose corser	chrys.
July 10.	Elyzabethe d. of W[m] Hagar	chrys.
„ 13.	John s. of John Powell mynister	chrys.
Nov. 12.	Thomas s. of Edmund Pearse gloov'	chrys.
„ 14.	Thomas s. of John Stocckyn gent.	chrys.
„ 27.	Edward s. of Edw[d] Higgons gent.	chrys.
Dec. 5.	A daughter of Tho[s] Jones gent. still borne	bur.
Jan. 1.	John s. of John Beynes drap'	chrys.
Feb. 12.	Water Turnor tayler & Jane Onslowe	mar.
Mar. 10.	Thomas Emerye of Grynsell a lynnen drap'	bur.
1610.		
April 23.	Ellnor d. of Tho[s] Baker Cardmaker	chrys.
Aug. 26.	John Wottmere and Marye Morley	mar.
Feb. 5.	Rowland Bryght & Wynnyffryd Jones	mar.
„ 23.	Margett wyffe of John Tayler gent.	bur
Mar. 17.	Edward s. of Tho[s] Harrys gent.	chrys

1611.		
Mar. 25.	Margett wyffe of Roger Lycke	bur.
May 23.	Sara d. of John Scott reffyner	chrys
„ 31.	Ales wyffe of John Meare	bur.
June 1.	Danyell s. of Rich[d] Owen	chrys.
„ 8.	John s. of W[m] Lockley	chrys.
„ 20.	Abraham Jones gloouer	bur.
„ 23.	Thomas Llooydd & Lowrye Hughes	mar.
Aug. 3.	Judythe d. of John Baker Scoolemaster in S[t] Mary's	bur.
Nov. 28.	Sara d. of Mr. Abram Baker	chrys.
Jan. 1.	Ane Harrys wyddowe	bur.
„ 18.	John Wele gentillma'	bur.
„ 21.	Elyzabeth Blakewey wyddooe	bur.
Feb. 23.	Richard Betton & Ales Gossage	mar.
1612.		
April 7.	Richard Bottffylde	bur.
May 23.	Ellnor d. of Edmund Pearse gloov'	chrys.
„ 24.	Robart s. of Tho[s] Harrys Esquire	chrys.
July 9.	George s. of Edw[d] Phellips gent.	chrys.
Aug. 22.	Margett d. of Tho[s] Baker	chrys.
Nov. 17.	Beatryche Bottffylld wyddoo	bur.
Feb. 19.	Sara d. of William Burrouson gent.	chrys.
1613.		
April 19.	John s. of Nyccolas Jones hatter	chrys.
May 1.	John Bucknall & Dorytie Sambrook	mar.
June 6.	Byngill d. of Tho[s] Fflewellyn	chrys.
Aug. 4.	Margett Williams d. of a poore woman Shee died in Shellton in a barne ther.	bur.
Sep. 29.	Ellnor d. of Burrell Nower gerdler	chrys.
Oct. 13.	Roger Lycke	bur.
Dec. 5.	Mareddith Jones	bur.
Feb. 6.	Addam Betton & Sara Hewarte	mar.
„ 6.	Richard Blakewey & Ales Davys	mar.
Mar. 2.	Marye d. of Raffe Ffrogge	chrys
1614.		
May 25.	George s. of John Bentall gent.	bur.
June 19.	John Jones gloouer	bur.
July 9.	Nathanyell s. of John Prowde drap'	chrys.
Aug. 7.	John s. of John Egerton	chrys.
„ 13.	William Buttree & Ellnar Bottffylde	mar.
„ 25.	Edward Higgons gent.	bur.
Sep. 4.	Katerne d. of W[m] Wyldblood	chrys.
Sep. 11.	Ellnar d. of Tho[s] Looyde	chrys.
„ 20.	Katerne d. of W[m] Benboe	chrys.

Sep. 28.	Richard Pearse merser	bur.
Oct. 3.	Robart Swayne	bur
„ 19.	Ellsabeth d. of Hughe Lycke	chrys.
Nov. 26.	John Hyll & Marye Phyllypps	mar
Dec. 18.	Humffrey Humpage and Mary Turner	mar.
Feb. 19.	Theodo : s. of Thos Trevenar	chrys.
Mar. 6.	Davydd s. of Edmund Pearse gloouer	chrys.
1615.		
April 4.	Lawrance s. of Abram Baker drap'	chrys.
May 29.	John Jones & Jone Gyll	mar
June 19.	William Kyllvarte	bur.
Aug. 1.	James s. of Wm Burriston	chrys.
Oct. 26.	Thomas s. of Wm Nycoles	chrys.
Nov. 19.	Sonn s. of Thos Dyose corser	chrys.
„ 26.	Humfrey s. of Thos Mylorde	chrys.
Jan. 9.	Thomas s. of Richd Gybbons gent.	chrys.
Feb 4.	Thomas s. of Richd Bottffylld	chrys.
„ 9.	Anne Waringe	bur.
1616.		
April 8.	Richard Peerse & Anne Williams	mar.
„ 29.	Mrs. Ellnar Prowde vidoo	bur.
May 21.	Samuel s. of Thos Wynckfyld drap'	chrys.
June 16.	John s. of Peeter Myllyton	chrys.
July 23.	Ellsabethe Edwards	bur.
Aug. 21.	Addam s. of Addam Bruschowe	chrys.
Dec. 15.	Robart Sherarr	bur.
1617.		
April 17.	Richard s. of Wm Benbowe	chrys.
„ 21.	William s. of Ffrancys Ffawkener	chrys.
„ 22.	Anne Revell	bur.
June 8.	George s. of John Brooke	chrys.
July 28.	Sara d. of Richd Betton	bur.
Sep. 6.	Raphe Penbury	bur.
Oct. 5.	Elias s. of Jas Preston	chrys.
„ 18.	Jane d. of Arthure Yekyn	chrys.
Nov. 13.	Thomas s. of Abraham Baker drap'	chrys.
Feb. 15.	James Paddy and Alse Bennett	mar.
1618.		
May 26.	Thomas s. of Humfrey Huntbatch	chrys.
Sep. 13.	John s. of Adam Betton	chrys.
Oct. 28.	James Whittacres & Elizabeth Smyth	mar.
Nov. 12.	Edward Phillips gent.	bur.
Dec. 21.	Ellenor wyfe of Robt Tench	bur.
1619.		
April 17.	Syna wyfe of Reece ap Owen	bur.

June 13.	Christopher s. of Fflower Woodwall	chrys.
July 4.	John Lloyd & Judeth Whittacres	mar.
Aug. 8.	Robert Tresswell gent. & Ellenor Buttrey	mar.
Nov. 20.	Thomas Harries & Anne Benthall	mar.
Feb. 24.	Margery Noneley	bur.
1620.		
April 25.	Nehemiah s. of Sam[l] Lewis	chrys.
„ 25.	Thomas s. of Tho[s] Langley	chrys.
May 24.	Richard s. of Tho[s] Hussey	bur.
June 15.	Constance wief of Robert Trickett	bur.
Sep. 6.	Martha wief of Rich[d] Benion	bur.
Oct. 1.	Gadbury s. of Rob[t] Treswall	chrys.
Nov. 16.	Elizabeth Sherer	bur.
„ 26.	Elizabeth wief of Tho[s] Wolley gent.	bur.
Jan. 6.	Elizabeth Botfield	bur.
„ 14.	Isacke s. of Ffrancis Ffrance	chrys.
Feb. 15.	Richard Moyne Baker	bur.
„ 15.	James s. of James Whitacres	chrys.
1621.		
Mar. 26.	Ellin wief of Abraham Baker drap'	bur.
July 17.	Rebecca wief of Roger Adeney	bur.
Aug. 2.	William s. of Edmond Peers	chrys.
Dec. 4.	Thomas s. of W[m] Burraston	chrys.
„ 15.	John Jefferies of Maysbrooke dyed in y[e] gate	bur.
Jan. 3.	John Prince Esq[r]. buried in the Abbey	bur.
Feb. 11.	Alice d. of W[m] Ankers	bur.
1622.		
July 5.	Henry s. of Rob[t] Treswell gent.	baptized.
„ 17.	William Sturchley & Anne Harries	mar.
Aug. 11.	John Gould & Elizabeth Jones	mar.
Oct. 7.	Margett d. of John Hamlett	chrys.
„ 8.	John Parkes & Jane Corbett	mar.
Nov. 14.	Richard s. of Roger Barcklam	chrys.
Dec. 2.	Elizabeth wife of Tho[s] Revell	bur.
Jan. 14.	Robert Webbe & Mary Jones	mar.
1623.		
June 15.	Robert Gregory & Elizabeth Revell	mar.
Aug. 2.	Rowland and John ss. of John Wood Cutler	chrys.
„ 20.	John s. of W[m] Benbowe tanner[1]	chrys.
Nov. 9.	Thomas s. of Rich[d] Wolley vintner	chrys.
„ 13.	Chamberline s. of Gabriell Smithe	chrys.

[1] John Benbowe was shot at the Castle, Oct. 15th, 1651, for having fought on the Royalist side at the battle of Worcester. He was buried in St. Chad's Churchyard.—Owen and Blakeway's History I., p. 468.

Dec. 29.	Dorothie d. of Edw[d] Owen	bur.
Jan. 13.	Alice Crosse of Shelton	bur.
„ 19.	Richard s. of Andrew Dicher	chrys.
Feb. 18.	John Williams a prisoner in ye Stonne gate	bur.
1624.		
Mar. 26	Elnor wief of John Baynes draper	bur.
„ 29.	Thomas s. of Henry Bynney gent.	chrys.
May 25.	John Marson a stranger borne in Warwickeshire	bur.
July 6.	Thomas s. of Ffrancis Ffawkner	chrys.
„ 11.	Roger Benion & Mary Allen	mar.
Oct. 14.	Anne wife of Rich[d] Gibbons	bur.
„ 19.	Thomas s. of Michaell Lewis	chrys.
Dec. 15.	Hughe Jones a strang' being slaine on Stone Bridge	bur.
Mar. 1.	Elizabeth Trevenor	bur.
1625.		
April 18.	William Cowper & Sarah Lloid	mar.
July 11.	Roger Tompkins & Katherine Jones	mar.
Aug. 14.	John Fforster buried in St. Chadd	bur.
Oct. 3.	Raphe s. of And[w] Dycher	chrys.
Jan. 5.	Charles s. of Mr. Rob[t] Hussey	chrys.
„ 13.	Abigail d. of Tho[s] Pughe & Ellianor his wife strangers was christened and Howell Vaughan gent. pledge to dischardge the p'ish of and from the keeping of the said child. Witnesses John Payne and John Prichard	
„ 24.	Robert Tenche	bur.
Feb. 11.	Thomas Butler gent.	bur.
„ 21.	George s. of Tho[s] Higgons	chrys.
Mar. 15.	Joseph s. of Tho[s] Tipton	chrys.
„ 23.	Edmond s. of Robert Cheshire	chrys.
1626.		
April 1.	Sarah d. of Steven Smoute	chrys.
June 26.	Marie d. of Mr. Ffrancis Arnewey	chrys.
Aug. 31.	Thomas s. of Mr. Thomas Heies	chrys.
Oct. 19.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Ffrancis Barzey	chrys.
Nov. 23.	Mr. Richard Higgons Alderman	bur.
Dec. 10.	Margerie and Ellianor dd. of Tho[s] Hatton	chrys.
1627.		
April 15.	Sarah d. of John Mackworth & Marie his wife	chrys.
„ 28.	Jacob Whitefoote & Marie Bennion	mar.
June 26.	Abigal d. of John Whittakers & Marie his wife	chrys.

Sep. 3.	John s. of Rich[d] Milliton & Gwen his w.	chrys.
„ 10.	John s. of Abel Jenkes	bur.
„ 13.	Edward s. of Daniel Porter & Jane his w.	chrys.
„ 17.	Thomas Trevenor	bur.
Nov. 7.	Lancet Corfield & Mary Haynes	mar.
Dec. 6.	Daniel s. of Michael Lewis & Ales his w.	chrys.
Jan. 7.	Thomas s. of Arthur Tenche & Marie his w.	chrys.
„ 17.	Nathaniel s. of Mr. Tho[s] Heyes & Winnefride his w.	chrys.
Feb. 14.	Joane d. of Tho[s] Staunton & Elinor his w.	chrys.
„ 25.	Basil s. of John Brooke & Elizabeth his w.	chrys.
Mar. 16.	Thomas s. of Rowland Burtweisell & Ffrances his w.	chrys.
„ 17.	Josias s. of Edw[d]. Owen & Margaret his w.	chrys.
1628.		
April 5.	Marie w. of John Buttery	bur.
„ 29.	Mr. Tymothy Aspinall & Mrs. Catherin Whichcott	mar.
„ 30.	Mr. John Hawkeshead	bur.
Oct. 7.	Nicholas Jones	bur.
Nov. 15.	Mr. Thomas Wolley	bur.
Jan. 22.	Edward s. of Mychaell Lewis & Ales his w.	chrys.
„ 25.	Mary w. of John Mackworthe	bur.
Feb. 5.	Mrs. Susannah Lewis	bur.
„ 8.	Dammaris d. of John Crowder & Precilla his w.	chrys.
„ 26.	Mrs. Jane Banister of this parish was in Wem	bur.
1629.		
April 4.	Mrs. Dorothy Broghton	bur.
May 2.	Mr. John Buttry & Anne Niccolls	mar.
„ 7.	William s. of Will[m] Harper & Jone his w.	baptized.
„ 18.	Nicholas Gibbons Alderman	bur.
„ 31.	Dainell Clemsonne & Gwen Jones	mar.
July 25.	William Weale & Dorothie Edwards	mar.
Aug. 4.	Sonne Dios	bur.
Nov. 12.	George s. of George Pearse	bur.
„ 19.	Mr. William Bavin	bur.
„ 28.	Richard Astley & Jone Heynes with lycence	mar.
Jan. 27.	Sir Thomas Harries Baronet was at Baschurch	bur.
Feb. 3.	John King gentleman	bur.
1630.		
July 25.	John s. of Mr. Ffrancis Gibbons	bap.
Aug. 2.	Ffrancis Barsie gentleman	bur.
Oct. 20.	Richard Owen & Sisley Higgons	mar.
Nov. 1.	Charles Bucknall & Elizabeth Davies	mar.

Nov. 11.	Tabytha d. of John Wells	bur.
Dec. 2.	Arthur s. of Jo^{n} Mackworth	bap.
Jan. 17.	Edward Chester & Sara Whittykers	mar.
Feb. 2.	Thomas Hayes gentleman & Ann Whichcott	mar.
„ 7.	Hugh Revell	bur.
„ 20.	Thomas Sherott & Mary Botfild	mar.
1631.		
April 18.	Richard s. of Richd Tench	bap.
May 31.	Peter s. of Ffrauncis Ffraunce	bap.
Sep. 20.	Benjamin s. of Isacke Scott	bap.
Nov. 1.	Sara d. of Mr. John Stodley	bap.
Nov. 21.	John s. of Thos Heynes	bap.
„ 28.	John s. of Mr. Thos Heyes	bap.
„ 29.	William s. of Wm Butterie	bap.
Jan. 14.	John Licke & Ann Ecelles	mar.
„ 26.	Thomas s. of Mr. Thos Higgons	bap.
Jan. 26.	William Payne & Sara Harries	mar.
„ 26.	Humffrey Lewis & Elizabeth Owen	mar.
1632.		
July 28.	Margery w. of Roger Owen	bur.
Aug. 6.	Charles s. of Zacheus Louelocke	bap.
Sep. 13.	Daniell Lloyd & Sara Barnes	mar.
Oct. 6.	Jone w. of Thos Tipton	bur.
Jan. 22.	Thomas Tipton & Joyce Canke	mar
Mar. 4.	Ffrauncis s. of Mr. Doctor Gibbons	bap.
1633.		
Aug. 25.	Roger Owen & Elizabeth Davies	mar.
Nov. 3.	Samuell s. of James & Joyce Paddie	bap.
Jan. 29.	John Mallard & Ellnor his wief	mar.
Mar. 4.	Thomas Lingen	bur.
„ 9.	Ezechell s. of John & Mary Whitacres	bap.
1634.		
May 26.	Edward s. of Fra^{s} Gibbons Do^{r} & Eliz. his w.	bap.
July 27.	John s. of John Betton & Alice his w.	bap.
Sep. 22.	Mr. Samuel Whichcott & Mrs. Jane Lewes	mar.
„ 27.	Thomas Peacock & Margaret Jones	mar.
Oct. 15.	Abraham Payne	bur.
„ 16.	Richard Botfeild	bur.
Mar. 23.	Mrs. Mary Corbett	bur.
1635.		
April 14.	Alice w. of Thos Hussey	bur.
„ 20.	Edward Jones & Elizabeth Gwinett	mar.
„ 23.	Isaac s. of James Whittakers & Elizth his w.	bap.
May 9.	Richard Jenings & Jane Davies	bur.
June 3.	Daniell Lewis gent.	bur.

June 8.	Katherine wife of John Mackworth	bur.
Aug. 19.	Jane d. of Fortune Harnedg, illegitimate begotten	bur.
25.	Nathaniel Lee & Alice Rocke	mar.
„ 30.	John s. of Edw[d] & Joyce Revell	bap.
Oct. 13.	Jone w. of Humfrey Whittakers	bur.
Nov. 14.	Jane Onneslowe of Shelton	bur.
„ 14.	Richard Davies & Sislie Heynes	mar.
Jan. 27.	William s. of W[m] Hall of Shelton	bap.
„ 30.	Elizabeth d. of Samuell Whichcot gent. & Jane his w.	bap.
Feb. 2.	Hanna d. of Tho[s] & Joyce Tipton	bap.
Mar. 21.	William s. of W[m] Buttry	bur.
„ 22.	Sara d. of John Clough gent. & Jone his w.	bap.
„ 22 1636.	Robert Lewis & Blanch Corbett	mar.[1]
April 5.	Mary d. of James Mytton, Esq., & Elianor his wife	bap.
June 25.	Mary d. of Tho[s] & Mary Hussey	bap.
Sep. 1.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Tho[s] Hayes & Anne his w.	bap.
Nov. 24.	Margery d. of Edward Botte & Judith his w.	bap.
„ 29.	John s. of Mr. Arthur Tenche & Mary his w.	bap.
Dec. 4.	Allice d. of Daniell & Jane Harnedge	bap.
„ 17.	Thomas Jones & Jane Bavand	mar.
Mar. 23. 1637.	Elizabeth d. of John & Anne Licke	bap.
Mar. 27.	Richard Sandford Esq., & Frances Owen	mar.
April 18.	Joseph s. of Mr. John Burch & Eliz. his w.	bap.
May 9.	Mr. Samuel Lewis	bur.
„ 11.	John s. of Mr. Rich[d] Cheshire & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 11.	Elizabeth wife of Mr. John Burch mercer	bur.
„ 16.	Thomas Culcop & Anne Owen	mar.
„ 30.	Daniel Benion & Mary Knight	mar.
Aug. 5.	Tobie Lick	bur.
Oct. 15.	William s. of Mr. Tho[s] Jones & Jane his w.	bap.
Nov. 14.	Nehemiah, Constanc, Martha, sonne & daughters of Tho[s] & Mary Cheshire. All three borne at the same birth & at one tyme.	bap.
Nov. 16.	Humfrey Whittakers & Mary Porter	mar.
Dec. 3.	Lancelot Ffoster & Elianor Lloyd	mar.

[1] This entry has been inserted between the lines by another hand.

Jan. 1.	Thomas Lloyd & Dorothy Lawnesdowne	mar.
„ 12.	John Betton	bur.
„ 30.	Paul s. of Rich[d] & Jone Jeninges	bap.
Feb. 1.	Mary d. of Mr. Robert Lewis & Blanch his w	bap.
1638.		
May 3.	Katherine d. of James Mitton Esq. & Elnor his w.	bap.
July 14.	Margery Lester	bur.
„ 29.	Lucye d. of Edw[d] Piggott & Marye his w.	bap.
„ 31.	Mr. Richard Lee	bur.
Aug. 5.	Mrs. Elizabeth Tomkins	bur.
Oct. 23.	Thomas Hussey	bur.
Jan. 5.	Edward s. of Hughe Edwards	bur.
„ 25.	Armilla d. of Henry Morgan & Amy his w. strang'rs.	bap.
Feb. 5.	Edward s. of Lancelot & Elianor Ffoster	bap.
Mar. 1.	Elianor Burton	bur.
„ 20.	Mrs. Elianor Hawkeshead	bur.
1639.		
April 23.	Anne Benbowe	bur.
May 26.	Roger Owen	bur.
July 16.	Humfrey Newell & Mary Hussy	mar.
„ 22.	Fowke Edwards & Elizabeth Williams	mar.
Aug. 3.	James s. of Do[ct] Gibbons & Eliz. his w.	bap.
Sep. 11.	Samuel s. of Tho[s] & Mary Jones	bap.
„ 13.	Mrs. Ellnor Baines	bur.
„ 14.	Anne Warter	bur.
„ 19.	Thomas s. of Mr. Tho[s] Jones & Jane his w.	bap.
Oct. 15.	William s. of Tho[s] & Eliz. Jones	bap.
„ 25.	Margery Peirce	bur.
„ 28.	Mrs. Mary Gibbons	bur.
Nov. 1.	Philemon[1] s. of Mr. Tho[s] Hayes & Anne his w.	bap.
„ 12.	Persilla Blackway	bur.
Feb. 7.	John Barton & Elizabeth Licke	mar.
„ 13.	Thomas s. of Theadorus & Sara Trevenor	bap.
1640.		
Mar. 25.	John Proude	bur.
April 27.	Edward s. of Valantine Passine & Eliz. his w.	bap.
May 18.	Andrew Dicher	bur.
„ 28.	William s. of W[m] & Margret Pearse	bap.
June 30.	Richard s. of James Mitton, Esq., & Elinor his w.	bap.

[1] Afterwards a Puritan divine of some note, Minister of Child's Ercall, and one of the benefactors of St. Julian's.

Aug. 13.	John Licke & Lowry Warter	mar.
Nov. 17.	Richard s. of John & Joane Clough	bap.
Dec. 31.	Thomas s. of Adam & Constance Cheshire	bap.
Feb. 22.	Charles s. of Wm Tilor clerke	bur.
1641.		
April 16.	Humffrey Whitticres	bur.
May 23.	Thomas Jones & Elizabeth Gennow	mar.
June 6.	John Bayley & Elenor Jones	mar.
„ 17.	Jonathan s. of Richd Cheshire drap'	bur.
July 12.	Robert Griffiths & Sarah Knight	mar.
„ 22.	John Fewtrell & Dorothy Wattmer	mar.
Aug. 31.	John Shelvocke & Shusand Vaughan	mar.
Oct. 19.	George s. of Samuell & Mary Ireland	bap.
Nov. 11.	William s. of Gedion & Mary Rowley	bap.
Dec. 30.	Hester d. of Roger Rowley Esq. & Mary his w.	bap.
Jan. 21.	Richard Jonson & Margret Jones	mar.
Feb. 3.	Thomas Revell	bur.
„ 21.	Sarah d. of Mr. John Proud	bur.
Mar. 13.	George s. of John & Alles Betton	bap.
1642.		
May 16.	Mr. William Tuchse & Mrs. Martha Corbett	mar.
June 7.	Sibill Hill	bur.
„ 27.	Edward s. of Edwd & Mary Piggott	bap.
Sep. 11.	Daniel s. of Mr. Thos & Jane Jones	bap.
„ 25.	Anne Millington	bur.
Oct. 3.	Mary d. of Mr. John Bromley & Mary his w.	bap.
Nov. 6.	Humfrey s. of Thos & Joyce Tipton	bap
Dec. 6.	Mary Rowley	bur.
„ 15.	Ellinor Jones	bur.
Feb. 7.	James s. of Edwd Spenser	bap.
„ 11.	James Boraston & Elizabeth Sandford	mar.
„ 20.	William Prowde	bur.
Mar. 18.	Andrew Harding	bur.
1643.		
April 21.	Owen Barsey	bur.
„ 25.	Rachell Gibbons	bur.
May 28.	Foulke s. of Foulke & Elizabeth Edwards	bap.
June 5.	William s. of Humfrey & Sara Chandler	bap.
„ 13.	Rondulphe Tompkins	bur.
July 4.	Richard Blakeway	bur
„ 18.	Francis s. of Francis & Margery Cheshire	bap.
„ 26.	Edward s. of Thos Wood & Ellinor his w.	bap.
„ 29.	Francis Drewry	bur.
Oct. 17.	Thomas Wood	bur.
Nov. 9.	Edward s. of Geo. & Anne Bucknall	bap.

Dec. 4.	Roger Luther	bur.
Jan. 1.	George Corbett & Mary Bagley	mar.
„ 19.	Francis Cheshire	bur.
Feb. 14.	Jane w. of Mr. Richard Birrington	bur.
1644.		
April 2.	Morris Lewis of Shelton	bur.
May 1.	Mrs. Sarah Boulton widdowe	bur.
„ 23.	Edward s. of Thos Wall & Elizabeth his w.	bap.
„ 29.	Mr. Fox	bur.
July 22.	Mr. Mickell Lewis	bur.
Sep. 6.	Thomas Wood & Christian Edwards	mar.
„ 12.	John s. of Thos & Ales Jones	bap.
„ 29.	Doctor Pearce	bur.
Oct. 5.	Mr. Charles Persall	bur.
„ 22.	Samuel s. of Saml & Mary Ireland	bap.
Dec. 29.	Mary Barsay	bur.
Jan. 1.	Elizabeth d. of Docttor Lawing	bap.
„ 2.	Mr. Francis Nickalls	bur.
Feb. 26.	Foulke Edwards	bur.
Mar. 15.	Daniall s. of Daniall Llooyd	bur.
1645.		
Mar. 26.	John Payne	bur.
April 6.	Elinor Revell	bur.
„ 6.	A soldier from Theodorus Trevenor	bur.
„ 29.	Mary Whittakers	bur.
May 16.	Sara d. of Robt Curteous & Alice his w.	bap.
Aug. 1.	Samuel s. of Adam & Constance Cheshire	bap.
Oct. 12.	Samuel s. of Richd & Mary Cheshire	bap.
„ 13.	John s. of Lewis Jones	bap.
„ 17.	Edward s. of Mr. Thos Typton & Joyce his w.	bap.
Dec. 18.	Issell d. of Thos Davies Trowman[1]	bap.
„ 26.	John Betton & Ursula Hill	mar.
Jan. 28.	Mr. Richard Charlton	bur.
1646.		
April 2.	Mr John Persant chirurgeon	bur.
„ 8.	Humfrey Chandles & Cicily Roberts	mar.
April 10.	Mr. Richard Berrington	bur.
„ 29.	Elinor d. of John Clough	bur.
May 3.	Adam s. of Richard & Margaret Johnsonne	bap
„ 10.	Samuel s. of Saml & Mary Adderton	bap
„ 21.	Elinor w. of Capt Hunte	bur.

[1] Trowman, the sailing master or captain of a trow, *i.e.* Severn trading vessel. These were large flat-bottomed barges, usually about 80 tons burden.—*Shropshire Word Book*, p. 454.

May 25.	Mary w. of Mr. George Corbett	bur.
June 21.	Daniell s. of Mr. Daniell Bennion	bap.
July 2.	Thomas s. of Wm Harries	bap.
„ 3.	Edward s. of Chas Bradhurst & Mary his w.	bap.
Dec. 10.	Roger Langley & Lucye Clarke	mar.
„ 11.	Mrs. Rodd	bur.
Jan. 7.	Mr. Joseph Baynes & Elinor Clarke	mar.
„ 12.	Lancelot Foster	bur.
Feb. 9.	Humfrey s. of Humfrey & Cicily Chandles	bap.
„ 15.	Mr. William Buttrey	bur.
1647.		
April 11.	Stephen s. of Lewis Jones	bap.
„ 15.	Edmund Peers	bur.
„ 18.	Benjamin s. of William & Margaret Peers	bap.
May 5.	Alice Gennowe	bur.
June 4.	John s. of John Austin	bap.
July 4.	Hannah d. of Mr. Raph Strettor	bap.
Aug. 4.	Widdow Forster	bur.
Oct. 28.	Seath s. of Thos Jones	bap.
Nov. 7.	Jacob s. of Roger Leighton	bap.
„ 10.	Mr. Thomas Knight	bur.
Dec. 2.	Richard s. of Roger Andrews	bap.
	This Richard became Rector of Upton & Withington & liv'd till Decr 1726.[1]	
„ 9.	John s. of Thomas Brawghton	bap.
Jan. 1.	Richard Bowdler & Sarah Wilding	mar.
Feb. 23.	Thomas s. of Richd Jennings	bap.
1648.		
April 9.	Hester d. of Mr. Richd Treves	bap.
„ 11.	Martha d. of Mr. John Clough	bur.
May 12.	Mr. Nehamiah Lewis	bur.
„ 14.	Edward s. of Edwd Revell	bap.
Aug. 31.	Edmund Maunsell & Elnor Owen	mar.
Nov. 16.	Mr. Rowland Langley	mar.
„ 29.	John s. of Ellis Jones	bap.
Dec. 9.	Thomas Maule	bur.
„ 19.	Jehel s. of Alexander Cleaton	bur.
Jan. 22.	Mr. Nicholas Clarke & Mary Charlton	mar.
„ 28.	Sara d. of Wm Wield	bap.
1649.		
Mar. 21.	Isack s. of Mr. John Browne	bap.
April 8.	Robert s. of Robt Corser	bap.
„ 8.	Edward s. of John Wolly	bap.

[1] This note is inserted thus in the original.

April 17.	Edward s. of Edwd Spencer	bap.
„ 20.	Sara d. of Thos Typpin	bap.
May 21.	Elizabeth Payne widdow	bur.
June 5.	Mrs. Sara Lewis	bur.
Sep. 22.	Mrs. Lovelocke	bur.
Nov. 13.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Thos Hunt	bur.
Dec. 18.	Mr. John Baynes	bur.
Feb. 3.	Josua s. of Mr Samuel Ireland	bap.
„ 18.	Daniel Porter clarke of Julians	bur.
Mar. 4.	John s. of Mr. Richd Treves	bap.
1650.		
April 15.	John Pope	bur.
„ 30.	William Palin	bur.
May 2.	Tabitha w. of John Pope	bur.
July 19.	Mr. Nicholas Vessey Clarke	bur.
Aug. 3.	Mrs. Katherine Phillips	bur.
Sep. 18.	Mrs. Mary wife to Mr. Wm Kinge	bur.
Nov. 28.	Mr. Abraham Baker	bur.
Mar. 19.	Margarett w. of Peter Withers	bur.
1651.		
June 15.	William Cureton	bur.
Dec. 2.	Mr. Edward Taylor	bur.
„ 2.	Samuel s. of Stephen & Jone Spencer	bap.
„ 13.	Mary w. of Robt Corser barber	bur.
„ 22.	Mr. Richard Corbett	bur.
„ 29.	Lowrey Jeffereyes	bur.
Jan. 2.	Humfrey Chaundler	bur.
„ 3.	Sara w. of Abrah^{m} Whitticars	bur.
Feb. 27.	Mary w. of Mr. Thos Harris	bur.
Mar. 12.	Adam Cheshire	bur.
1652.		
April 18.	Joyce w. of Edwd Revill	bur.
„ 19.	Katherine w. of Edwd Jones	bur.
June 4.	Mr. Wallter Haynes & Sarah Heys	mar.
„ 11.	Joyes w. of Mr. Thos Tipton	bur.
Jan. 22.	Sara w. of Theodorus Trevenor	bur.
Feb. 25.	Hana d. of Samson Pye & Alice his w.	bap.
Mar. 6	Thomas s. of Richd Sweatnam & Mari his w.	bap.
„ 21.	Dyarchus d. of Mr. Joseph Proud & Ann his w.	bap.
1653.		
June 5.	John s. of Mr. John & Isabell Bromley	bap.
July 26.	Mr. John Prowd Alderman	bur.
Oct. 21.	Debora d. of Mr. John & Debora Litleton	bap.
Nov. 20.	Sarah d. of George & Mary Dickin	bap.
Dec. 2.	Mrs. Elizabeth Nicolls	bur.

Dec. 21.	Mary d. of Rich[d] Twis & Sara his w.	bap.
Feb. 10.	Roger Adderton	bur.
1654.		
April 13.	Richard Dicher	bur.
May 5.	Sarah d. of William & Sara Huet	bap.
July 24.	Richard s. of Edw[d] Woofe baker	bap.
Oct. 12.	Ester w. of Mr. Tho[s] Knight Alderman	bur.
„ 27.	Dorothey w. of Mr. John Prowd Alderman	bur.
Nov. 15.	Gwen w. of Tho[s] Whittikers	bur.
Jan. 9.	John s. of Tho[s] & Easter Owen	bap.
Feb. 17.	Mr. John Fewtrell & Elion Watson	mar.
„ 26.	Robert Fewtrell & Sicely Symonds	mar.
1655.		
April 26.	Richard s. of Usubie Rooker & Susan his w.	bap.
June 13.	Edward s. of Henry Brabason Esq. & Ann his w.	bap.
July 19.	Abigall d. of Henry Darlelinton & Ann his w.	bap.
Aug. 25.	Edward s. of W[m] Kendricke	bur.
Sep. 3.	Thomas s. of Thomas Bowdler	bap.
	Tho. Bowdler became Mayor of Shrewsbury Anno 1705. He was a great Benefactor to this Parish in his Lifetime & at his Death w[ch] happen'd July 10, 1724.	
Oct. 15.	Dorcas d. of Mr. Joseph Prowd	bur.
„ 20.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Humphry Brigs	bur.
Nov. 14.	Francis Chandler & Margerie Harp	mar.
„ 27.	John Clempson & Margarett Walton	mar.
Dec. 2.	Hannah d. of Rich[d] & Eliz. Bratton	bur.
Feb. 4.	John s. of Henery Hubball & Anne his w.	bap.
„ 26.	Daniel s. of Mich[l] Lewis	bur.
Mar. 6.	Theodorus s. of Theodorus Trevnor & Eliz. his w.	bap.
1656.		
April 30.	Elizabeth w. of Ja[s] Whittikars Clothworker	bur.
June 6.	Thomas Hatton miller	bur.
Sep. 14.	William s. of Addam Hood & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 23.	Mr. Georg Corbett Inhoulder	bur.
„ 27.	Mr. William Kinge	bur.
Jan. 6.	James s. of Lewis Jones & Dorithy his w.	bap.
Mar. 18.	Rich. s. of Eusebius Rooker & Susanna his w.	bur.
„ 30.	Geo. Vaughan & Sara Lloyd	mar.
1657.		
May 19.	Thomas Tipton & Elinor Fox	mar.
„ 31.	John s. of Richard & Sara Twisse	bap.
June 21.	Robert s. of Mr. Ja[s] & Dorithy Betton	bap.
July 19.	Dorithy d. of Hen[y] Hughes drap' & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 26.	Daniell s. of Joseph Plompton & Ellen his w.	bap.

Aug. 16.	Samuel s. of Thos Jones Esq. & Jane his wife	bap.
Sep. 17.	Katherine Edwards	bur.
„ 29.	Michaell s. of Mr. Cadd'r Griffiths & Ann his w.	bap.
Oct. 13.	Pasquall Rodrigues a blacke borne in St Tomr under the Kinge of Portugalls Dominion	bur.
Nov. 24.	Mr. John Phillips & Mrs. Lucey Essex	mar.
„ 10.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. John Buttrey & Elnor his w.	bur.
Dec. 8.	Charles s. of Thos Rocke Esq. & Prisscilla his w.	bap.
„ 14.	James s. of Mr. James Downes & Ann his w.	bur.
Jan. 31.	John s. of Robt Fewterall cap' & Cisley his w.	bap.
Feb. 16.	George s. of Geo. Maull butcher	bur.
„ 20.	Wynneffrid Harris spinster	bur.
Mar. 8.	Lyddia d. of Mrs. Elizth Parrey	bur.
1658.		
May 12.	Mary w. of Richd Stedman	bur.
„ 26.	Francis d. of Mr. John Williams of Dinbeighshire	bur.
June 8.	Adam Betton corviser	bur.
„ 28.	Mary w. of Mr. Wm Burraston	bur.
Nov. 2.	John s. of Jon Murrall & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 17.	Mrs. Mary Lutwich spinster	bur.
Dec. 14.	Ann w. of Mr. Thos Hayes Alderman	bur.
„ 23.	Mrs. Elinor Buttrey widdowe	bur.
„ 25.	Mr. Cadwalliter Griffiths	bur.
Jan. 21.	Mrs. Trasa Wood Spinster	bur.
„ 30.	Elizabeth d. of Jon Whittacar Goldsmith & Katherine his w.	bap.
Feb. 2.	John s. of Higgons Kite & Priscilla his w.	bap.
„ 27.	Jane w. of Edwd Gyll	bur.
Mar. 15.	Thomas Lloyd clothworker	bur.
1659.		
April 16.	Margaret w. of Richd Pearce	bur.
„ 19.	John Ward feltmaker	bur.
July 4.	Mr. John Hubbard & Mrs. Mary Hayes	mar.
„ 21.	William s. of Thos Owen clor & Hester his w.	bap.
„ 25.	Katherine d. of Edwd Marston glor & Katherine his w.	bap.
Aug. 27.	James Whittecars clotheworker	bur.
Oct. 27.	Mrs. Susanna Leighton widdow	bur.
Mar. 1.	William Clemson Cutler	bur.
1660.		
May 19.	Jane Padgett widdowe	bur.
June 26.	Francis Edwards miller & carrier for Thos Davis	bur.
„ 28.	Richard Scarlett	bur.
Oct. 29.	Doctor Thomas Hone	bur.

Nov. 2.	Ann d. of Winnefrid Proderaugh	bap.
Dec. 4.	Mrs. Elinor Lloyd spinster	bur.
„ 6.	Mrs. Margarett Gough widd.	bur.
„ 13.	Mr. James Burraston	bur.
Feb. 25.	William s. of Robt & Elinor Hill	bur.
„ 28.	John s. of Moses Houlebrooke & Prisscilla his w.	bap.
1661.		
April 21.	Margerett d. of Jo^{n} Burley & Eliz. his w.	bap.
May 19.	Katherine w. of Ellis Jones	bur.
July 25.	Thomas Jones taylor	bur.
Sep. 15.	Francis s. of Richd Morice & Sinah his w.	bap.
Oct. 12.	Robt Higgesson of Preece & Marg^{t} Jones of Wel: ffelton	mar.
Dec. 3.	Grissell w. of Arthur Mackworth drap^{r}	bur.
Feb. 11.	Thomas Wyttikar & Susanna Baker	mar.
„ 11.	Thomas Owen & Eliz. Morris	mar.
Mar. 21.	Robert s. of Robt & Ann Hatton	bap.
1662.		
Mar. 31.	Mr. Thomas Hayes Alderman	bur.
April 20.	Samuel s. of Mr. Richd Bayton & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 20.	Anne d. of Mr. Edwd Bayton & Susana his w.	bap.
„ 21.	James Ffarr brasier	bur.
„ 25.	Mr. John Wicksteed	bur.
June 12.	Roberte Burgis & Sarah Baylie	mar.
„ 30.	Hugh Llicke	bur.
July 6.	Thomas s. of Mr. Humfrey Tompkyns & An his w.	bap.
„ 7.	Anne w. of Jo^{n} Jones haberdasher	bur.
Aug. 7.	Jane d. of Thos Reavill & Ermen his w.	bap.
Sep. 13.	John Barklam & Ann Milles	mar.
„ 29.	Henry Hubbald	bur.
Oct. 15.	Ursella w. of Jo^{n} Betton corvis^{r}	bur.
Jan. 5.	Henry Hill	bur.
„ 13.	John Payne weaver	bur.
Feb. 2.	Richard s. of John & Marg^{t} Lateward	bap.
„ 10.	John s. of Mr. John Seaverne & Alece his w.	bap.
„ 26.	Thomas Owen weaver	bur.
1663.		
April 9.	Mr. Thomas Langley	bur.
May 26.	Ann w. of Richd Juckes	bur.
July 7.	Mr. John Bryan & Elizabeth Hayes	mar.
„ 12.	Elizabeth d. of Richd Woodfen & Eliz. his w.	bap.
Jan. 2.	Abraham Whittecars	bur.
Feb. 19.	Mathew s. of Mathew Morgan Esq.	bur.

1664.		
April 11.	Edward s. of Rog[r] Acton & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 19.	Mr. William Burraston	bur.
May 12.	Thomas s. of Tho[s] Jones tanner	bur.
July 25.	Charles Bradhurst	bur.
Aug. 14.	Francis Fraunce	bur.
Nov. 16.	Lleonard Mathewes & Ann Pickstocke	mar.
Dec. 3.	Mordeca s. of John Wilcox	bur.
1665.		
Feb. 7.	John s. of Hercules Astley & Mary his w.	bap.
April 13.	Mr. Thomas Harris	bur.
Aug. 8.	William Mountford & Cisley Greenbanke	mar.
Sep. 3.	Ruth d. of Edw[d] Tilliard & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 26.	Mr. Richard Whitcombe & Mrs. Ann Clive	mar.
„ 29.	John Haynes clar' & Martha Barton	mar.
Dec. 21.	John Hughes & Mary Langley	mar.
Jan. 4.	Job s. of Rob[t] & Elinor Hill	bap.
„ 22.	Arthur s. of Arthur Dackin & Margarett his w.	bap.
Feb 14.	John s. of Mr. Jo[n] Seavern & Aleece his w.	bap.
„ 24.	John s. of John & Elinor Buttrey	bap.
1666.		
April 4.	Price s. of Tho[s] Pearson & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 16.	George Yates & Mary Bucknall	mar.
„ 16.	Thomas Lloyd corviser	bur.
July 31.	Samuel s. of Mr. John Haynes & Martha his w.	bap.
Aug. 10.	Mrs. Elizabeth Witchcok widdow	bur.
„ 12.	Robert Jones & Mary Hancox	mar.
Sep. 9.	Charles s. of Mr. W[m] White	bur.
Oct. 3.	Sarah w. of Tho. Mitton	bur.
Jan. 4.	Roger s. of Ja[s] Vaug[n] drap' & Anna his w.	bap.
„ 12.	Peeter s. of Peeter Newton Esq.	bur.
Mar. 1.	Mr. Thomas Tipton	bur.
„ 17.	Humfrey Jones harper	bur.
„ 21.	Mary w. of Tho[s] Millington	bur.
1667.		
April 9.	Ann w. of W[m] Finch	bur.
May 1.	Richard s. of John & Eliz. Harris	bap.
Sep. 3.	Mr. Robert Morgan s. of Captayn Morgan	bur.
Nov. 4.	Mr. Joseph Proude	bur.
Dec. 12.	Mary d. of Niccolas Otty & Mary his w.	bap.
1668.		
May 10.	Daniell s. of W[m] & Marg[t] Wareing	bap.
„ 30.	Embron d. of Arthur Dackyn	bur.
June 14.	James s. of John Wast & Elnor his w.	bap.
Dec. 29.	Mr. Joseph Baynes drap'	bur.

Jan. 19.	Thomas Davis[1] Smith	bur.
Feb. 4.	William s. of Rob[t] & Cisley Fewterall	bap.
„ 18.	Mr. John Huxley & Mrs. Elizabeth Jones	mar.
1669.		
April 12.	Mrs. Anne Higgesson widdow at S[t] Maryes	bur.
June 22.	Thomas Taulbott & Martha Tompkis	mar.
Aug. 24.	Joseph Benyon & Elizabeth Fardoe	mar.
Sep. 5.	Joseph Higginson & Mary Davis	mar.
Nov. 23.	Sarah d. of Mr. Edw[d] Kerrey & Sara his w.	bap.
Dec. 21.	Thomas s. of Jo[n] & Elizabeth Harris	bap.
„ 21.	Edward Burroes servant to Tho[s] Jones Esq[r]	bur.
1670.		
April 4.	Edward Henley & Ann Steevens	mar.
„ 4.	William Palyn & Rebecca Dunford	mar.
„ 7.	William s. of Tho[s] Kent & Elizabeth his w.	bap.
May 26.	Francis s. of Mr. Jo[n] Huxley & Eliz[th] his w.	bap.
June 20.	Margaret w. of Mr. Rowland Pritchard	bur.
„ 24.	Adam Butler clarke	bur.
July 18.	Mrs. Mary Padgett (Chads)	bur.
„ 25.	Mary d. of James Simons & Blanch his w.	bap.
Sep. 21.	Thomas Braughton nayler fro : y[e] Abbe Parish	bur.
Oct. 1.	Mary w. of Mr. Tho[s] Cotton in S[t] Chadds	bur.
Nov. 17.	Phillip s. of Mr. James Vaughan & Anne his w.	bap.
Dec. 7.	Mr. Nicolas Gibbons	bur.
„ 17.	Mrs. Ales Vaughan at S[t] Chads	bur.
1671.		
May 1.	Thomas Peirce & Elizabeth Powell	mar.
„ 5.	Elizabeth Benbow	bur.
„ 12.	Richard Everall corviser	bur.
„ 21.	Mr. Richard Barnwell a stranger	bur.
June 5.	Phillipia d. of Tho[s] Bickley & Marg[t] his w.	bap.
„ 16.	John Bucknall & Mary Barcklam	mar.
Sep. 2.	Francis Gibbons gent. & Susanna Tisdale	mar.
„ 19.	John s. of John & Eliz. Payne	bap.
Jan. 15.	John Twisse	bur.
„ 16.	Thomas s. of Mr. Tho[s] Cotton	bur.
„ 22.	Corbetta Lloyd	bur.
Feb. 8.	Docter Tho. Theane	bur.
„ 8.	Francis s. of Frederike & Eliz. Claudus	bap.
„ 13.	William s. of Tho[s] & Ermin Reavill	bap.
„ 16.	Mr. Rowland Prichard & Mrs. Katherine Phillips	mar.
Mar. 21.	Daniell s. of W[m] Wareing	bur.
1672.		
May 1.	William s. of John & Mary Bucknall	bap.

[1] See Page 200.

May 10.	Lucy d. of Rich[d] Allett & Mary his w.	bap.
June 5.	Moses Dandorhewell a stranger	bur.
„ 28.	Edmund s. of Mr. Leanerd Potter & Mary his w.	bap.
Aug. 7.	Elinor d. of S[r] Fran. Edwards & Elinor his w.	bap.
„ 13.	James s. of James Holderen & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 15.	Lewis Jones	bur.
Oct. 21.	Alicia Jenkes widdow in St. Alkmans	bur.
Dec. 9.	Winfrid Bill bur[d] in the Abey	bur.
Jan. 1.	John Russell & Ann Powell	mar.
„ 7.	Thomas s. of Joseph & Eliz[th] Benion	bap.
„ 23.	Errabella d. of W[m] Lloyd & Eliz. his w.	bap.
1673.		
June 4.	Thomas s. of Tho[s] Sumner & Jane his w.	bap.
Aug. 17.	Mrs. Katherine Hone[1] widdow	bur.
Sep. 10.	Ann d. of Mr. Samuell Brindley	bur.
„ 21.	John s. of W[m] & Marg[t] Waring	bap.
Oct. 25.	John Brigdall & Sara Sanford	mar.
Nov. 6.	Walter s. of Mr. Fra[s] Bauldwin & Marg[t] his w.	bap.
Dec. 3.	Walter s. of Mr. Raph Waringe	bap.
Mar. 8.	Ales w. of Mr. Nathaniell Banister	bur.
1674.		
June 19.	Susana d. of Mr. Rich[d] Scott & Susana his w.	bap.
Aug. 30.	Thomas s. of John Bucknald	bap.
Nov. 2.	Diana d. of S[r] Francis Edwards	bap.
„ 16.	William s. of Mr. Rich[d] Plimley & Ann his w.	bap.
Dec. 5.	John s. of Tho[s] Lapington & Ann his w.	bap.
Jan. 28.	Jeremiah s. of Mr. Sam[l] Billingsley	bur.
„ 31.	Hugh Licke	bur.
Mar. 19.	Thomas s. of Tho[s] & Eliz. Blakeway	bap.
„ 23.	Elizabeth d. of Francis Paramour	bur.
1675.		
April 1.	Mrs. Elnor Barsie widdow	bur.
„ 22.	Mr. Rees Pugh & Mrs. Ann Wooffe	mar.
„ 23.	Cisley w. of Rob[t] Fewtrell	bur.
July 24.	Elnor w. of S[r] Francis Edwards	bur.
Aug. 10.	Hughon Minchaw & Elnor Rocke	mar.
„ 28.	Nehemiah Scott & Mary Mott	mar.
Oct. 20.	Thomas Wauton was from the ffriers	bur.
„ 21.	John s. of Mr. Arthur Weaver & Mary his w.	bap.
Nov. 19.	Mrs. Blanch Lewis	bur.
„ 24.	Prissilla Kinge	bur.
Dec. 2.	John Gaynam weaver	bur.
„ 13.	Richard s. of Mr. Rich[d] Scott & Susanna his w.	bap.
Mar. 12.	Thomas s. of Tho[s] & Allis Broughton	bap.

[1] See Page 200.

Mar. 13.	Richard s of Rich[d] & Margret Pearse	bap.
„ 20.	Thomas Jonson clarke	bur.
1676.		
April 29.	Nehemiah Cheshier clarke	bur.
May 24.	Mis Martha Cheshier widdow at S[t] Cades	bur.
June 19.	Elizabeth w. of Mr. Tho[s] Blackeway	bur.
„ 22.	Robert s. of Mr. Ralph Barrett	bur.
July 14.	Ann Hill widdow	bur.
Aug. 16.	Humfrey s. of Rondell Simester and Eliz. his w.	bap.
Sep. 4.	Joseph a sonne in Law of Edw[d] Tylers	bur.
„ 18.	Jane w. of Mr. Tho[s] Baker	bur.
Oct. 9.	Mr. Richard Swaine at S[t] Chads	bur.
Nov. 3.	Mary w. of Rich[d] Swatman at the Aby	bur.
„ 10.	Thomas Gould corviser	bur.
Dec. 31.	Thomas Revell corviser	bur.
Jan. 21.	Isaac s. of Isaac King & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 28.	Mr. John Farmare & Mary Lewis	mar.
Feb. 4.	Robert s. of Mr. John Waring & Mis. Sarah his w.	bap.
„ 9.	Mis. Mary Cartwright widdow	bur.
1677.		
April 21.	Edward s. of Henery Jackson Practioner of Physick & of Rebecka his w.	bap.
May 13.	Robert s. of Mr. John Wareing at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 14.	John s. of Mr. Nethaniell Banester & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 29.	Elizabeth d. of Richard Edge & Jane his w.	bap.
„ 30.	Edward Jones a servant to Mr. John Hanch-come drowned in the well	bur.
June 12.	William s. of Mr. Ralph Barrett & Frances his w.	bap.
Aug. 26.	Thomas s. of Mr. Rees Pughe & Mis. Ann his w.	bap.
Sep. 11.	Mis. Ellinor Juckes widdow was at S[t] Alkemond	bur.
„ 16.	Mary d. of Tho[s] Drakewood & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 28.	Mr. Philemon Hayes minister of Chields Arkeall	bur.
Oct. 10.	Richard s. of Mr. Rich[d] Alett & Mary his w.	bap.
Nov. 3.	Nehemiah s. of Samuell Greene & Margarett his w.	bap.
Jan. 1.	John Bill & Jane Hayns	mar.
Feb. 11.	Mis. Lluey Boone widdow	bur.
„ 20.	Mis. Alice Gibbons widdow	bur.
Mar. 7.	Mr. Robert Corser Counsellor of this towne	bur.
„ 9.	Adam Manwaring of y[e] parish of Wellinton & Mary Wolfe of y[e] parish of Littelnesse	mar.
1678.		
Mar. 28.	Thomas Whitekars cloeth workear	bur.
April 8.	Mis. Elizabeth widdow of Doctter Gibbons at y[e] Abby	bur.

April 15.	Joseph Burch dyed in St Marys parish	bur.
May 3.	John s. of Mr. Francis Baldwin & Margarett his w.	bap.
„ 23.	Henry s. of Mr. Saml Thomas & Eliz. his w.	bap.
June 22.	Ann the d. of Mr. William Baldwin being Borne last of the two twins was Baptized frist because Shee was weake : the 28 day of June shee was	bur.
July 11.	Catherine d. of Mr. William Baldwin	bap.
„ 15.	John s. of Mr. Wm Harington & Mrs. Eliz. his w.	bap.
Aug. 17.	Abigail d. of Mr. Seabright Nash	bur.
„ 20.	Jone w. of Mr. Richd Williams counsellar of this towne at the parish of the holy crose	bur.
Oct. 12.	John s. of Thos Cotton esquier at St Chads	bur.
Nov. 20.	Thomas Jones troman from presson of the boets	bur.
Dec. 2.	Thomas Groom & Elizabeth Hanmore	mar.
„ 4.	Mr. James Whitacres Llinin draper	bur.
Jan. 6.	Thomas Rock esquier at the parish of ye holy crose	bur.
„ 11.	Humpfrey Shukar & Mis. Ann Fewterell	mar.
Mar. 1.	Richard s. of Mr. Benjamin Pears & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 1.	John Richardson fidler from Colam	bur.
„ 4.	Richard Morgan & Elizabeth Corser	mar.
„ 4.	Mrs. Mary Keatin from St Chads parish	bur.
„ 12.	John Higs & Mary Pursell	mar.
„ 20.	Mary d. of Mr. Wm Harper & Mrs. Mary his w.	bap.
1679.		
May 31.	Mr. Humffrey Barnett & Mrs. Mary Willding	mar.
June 10.	Mercy w. of Nehemiah Scott gentellman at St Chads	bur.
„ 22.	William s. of Mr. Wm Lloyd & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 27.	Richard s. of Mr. Ralph Barret & Mrs. Frances his w.	bap.
July 12.	Mr. William Phillips & Mrs. Sarah Jones	mar.
„ 14.	Edward s. of Arthur Wevar esquier	bap.
„ 15.	William Sadler aprentis of Mr. Wm Millwards	bur.
„ 30.	Henry s. of Mr. Nethaniell Banester & Eliz. his w.	bap.
Aug. 22.	Mr. Thomas Lappington at St Maries parish	bur.
Sep. 20.	William Llateward & Beatrix Jervise	mar.
„ 22.	Edward Llarence & Dorithy Rowly	mar.
Nov. 1.	Thomas Windsor & Marg^{t} Newport	mar.
„ 10.	Edward s. of Mr. Reess Pugh & Ann his w.	bap.
Dec. 16.	Ann d. of Mr. Wm Balldwin dier	bap.
Jan. 8.	Mrs. Mary Leigh widdow at St Marys parish	bur.

Jan. 15.	William West a servant to Rich[d] Willding gunsmith	bur.
Feb. 3.	William s. of Mr. W[m] Rider & Martha his w.	bap.
„ 9.	Jaseph s. of Stephen Jones of pully commyne	bap.
„ 23.	Mr. John Cotton & Mrs. Mary Dymock	mar.
Mar. 7.	Elizabeth d. of Roger Reneckars Tayler	bap.
„ 19.	A Poore man A Stranger died in a barne at Shellton	bur.
1680.		
April 17.	William Ellkes & Martha Bentley	mar.
„ 23.	John Trevis Barester & Esq[r] at S[t] Maryes parish	bur.
May 4.	Edward s. of Mr. Tho[s] & Mary Baeker	bap.
„ 16.	Edward s. of Edw[d] Pynor & Katheren his w.	bap.
„ 17.	Elinor w. of Mr. Tho[s] Bowdler counseller of this towne	bur.
„ 23.	Martha w. of Mr. Rowland Collings counseller of this towne	bur.
June 13.	Randell Simester ffidler	bur.
„ 16.	Mrs. Dinah Robarts spinster[1]	bur.
July 2.	Mr. Thomas Burraston from S[t] Alkemonds parish.	bur.
„ 10.	Mr. Rowland Prichard Alderman	bur.
Aug. 8.	William Adeney & Elizabeth Groves	mar.
„ 19.	William Hortton of Wellington curiar	bur.
„ 29.	Mary d. of Mr. Rich[d] Craen & Isabell his w.	bap.
Sep. 3.	William s. of W[m] Jones esquier at S[t] Alkemonds	bur.
„ 23.	Mr. Henry Corser & Mrs. Ann Lapington	mar.
„ 24.	John Hill Alderman at S[t] Chadss	bur.
Nov. 9.	William s. of W[m] A'Bevion & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 22.	Mrs. Mary Blodwell widow at Obberberry	bur.
Dec. 11.	Lady Jane Vaghon at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 15.	Benjamin s. of Mr. Rich[d] Plimley & Ann his w.	bur.
Jan. 20.	Samuel s. of Tho[s] Eyton & Phillipia his w.	bap.
„ 21.	Phillip s. of Phillip Eyton esquier & Marg[t] his w.	bap.
Feb. 2.	Thomas s. of W[m] Haris & Margery his w.	bap.
Mar. 2.	Andrew s. of Mr. And[w] Morris & Mrs. Mary his w.	bap.
1681.		
April 1.	Mrs. Ann Griffiths widow from y[e] Abby parish	bur.
„ 4.	George Sharatt & Margarett Turner	mar.
May 17.	John Lloyd & Eliz[h] Bowers	mar.

[1] See Page 201.

June 6.	Richard Matthews & Sarah Humferson	mar.
July 8.	Henry s. of Mr. Fra^{s} Baldwin & Mrs. Marg^{t} his w.	bap.
Aug. 9.	Martha w. of Mr. Richd Williams at S: Marys	bur.
„ 23.	Cornelius s. of Thos Fawlkener	bur.
„ 31.	Benjamin Barnett & Elinor Twis	mar.
„ 27.	Thomas s. of Marg^{t} Bartton widdow at St Alkemonds	bur.
Oct. 6.	John s. of Mr. Rich^{d} & Mary Alett	bap.
„ 6.	Mrs. Mary Trevis widdow at St Maris	bur.
Nov. 15.	Nickholas Paintter & Ann Spursloe	mar.
„ 30.	Samuel s. of Thos Eyton joyner & Phillipia his w.	bur.
Jan. 7.	Thomas Carter & Elizabeth Doesett	mar.
„ 30.	Daniell Plumpton & Mary Vesey	mar.
Feb. 5.	John s. of Wm Wartter & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 10.	Joyce w. of Thos Owen gentt. at Condover	bur.
„ 11.	Richard Cuarton & Margarett Embry	mar.
„ 16.	William Harits & Sarah Hodhis	mar.
1682.		
Mar. 29.	Cesser Davis a poor man from pully Coamin	bur.
April 11.	Robert s. of Phillip Eyton esquier & Marg^{t} his w.	bap.
„ 27.	Sarah d. of Elinor Jones a basstard in ye stone gaet	bap.
„ 30.	Richard Williams & Jone Jenings	mar
May 4.	Mr. Richard Cotton & Mrs. Sarah Bowdler	mar.
„ 9.	John s. of Thos Llaeke & Llidia his w.	bap.
June 13.	John s. of Benjn Pears & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 14.	Edward Gough & Margaret Sockett	mar.
„ 20.	Margaret w. of Mr. Joseph Tipton	bur.
„ 25.	John Dickin & Agnus Smith	mar.
Aug. 18.	Elizabeth w. of Mr. Nethaniell Banester	bur.
Oct. 7.	Mr. Austin Clarke	bur.
Nov. 6.	Catherin d. of Edwd Poyner & Catherin his w.	bap.
Feb. 19.	Mr. Samuell Pearson[1] & Mrs. Ann Bowdler	mar.
„ 19.	William Sprott & Elinor Ravenshall	mar.
1683.		
May 14.	Mary Hillton a prisnor from Mr. Wm Warings	bur.
„ 24.	Samuel s. of Mr. Wm Balldwyn & Marg^{t} his w.	bap.
June 20.	Mr. Phillip Downes & Mrs. Sarah Matthews	mar.
„ 24.	Mr. Fra^{s} Watkins & Mrs. Mary Wolrich	mar.
„ 30.	John Stenton & Margrett Lloyd	mar.
July 6.	Elizabeth w. of John Cheidly from Shellton	bur.
„ 22.	Mr. Thomas Phillips	bur.

[1] Vicar of Holy Cross 1676—1727.

July 25.	Thomas Bullock & Esther Roe	mar.
Aug. 30.	Cotten s. of Fra[s] Needham & Frances his w.	bap.
Sep. 2.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Alin Jusen & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 8.	Theodorus Trevenor & Elizabeth Woofe	mar.
Oct. 20.	Ann w. of Mr. Tho[s] Jones	bur.
„ 22.	Richard Barklam & Elizabeth Hagar	mar.
Dec. 15.	Margaret w. of Mr. Nath[l] Banester	bur.
Jan. 16.	Mrs. Elizabeth Baekar widow at Swinny	bur.
Feb. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Pessey widow from S[t] Marys parish	bur.
Mar. 3.	Thomas Cotton esquier[1] at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 18.	Mrs. Katheren Prichard widdow	bur.
1684.		
April 3.	Nicholas Pears & Mary Jones	mar.
„ 12.	Joshua Donn & Joyce Wood	mar.
„ 30.	Thomas Wareing & Shusand Griffyths	mar.
June 14.	Margaret d. of Tho[s] Rogers Esqui[r].	bur.
„ 28.	Margaret w. of Mr. Fra[s] Balldwin drap'	bur.
July 5.	Mr. William Church & Mrs. Lettice Fowle	mar.
„ 17.	Phillip s. of Mr. W[m] Lloyd & Eliz. his w.	bap.
Aug. 12.	John Freeman & Elizabeth Humphrinson	mar.
„ 18.	William Pears glover of Colam	bur.
Sep. 2.	Mr. Alin Jusen Baeker at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 13.	Thomas Price esquir at S[t] Chadds	bur.
„ 15.	Mr. Edward Betton & Margaret Chillton	mar.
„ 16.	Cornelius Mansell & Elinar Glover	mar.
„ 30.	Victoria d. of Waites Corbett genttleman	bap.
Oct. 9.	Mr. John Cliffe mercer from S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 11.	Mr. William Edwards & Mrs. Mary Fernehouse	mar.
„ 23.	Mr. Nethaniell Banester & Mrs. Mary Barnett	mar.
Dec. 28.	John Crump and Martha Spender	mar.
Jan. 9.	John Flint & Catherine Price	mar.
„ 31.	Mr. Richard Maddocks & Mrs. Catherine Parsons	mar.
Feb. 2.	Mr. Joshua Simons & Mrs. Eliz[h] Middellton	mar.
„ 16.	Mr. Thomas Jones draper	bur.
„ 22.	Jonathan Footman & Katharine Lleake	mar.
„ 28.	Thomas Whottnall & Elizabeth Pears	mar.
Mar. 1.	Edward s. of Roger Benion & Hanah his w.	bap.
„ 3.	Mr. William Bowdler & Mrs. Frances Browne	mar.
„ 7.	Robert s. of Edward Owen esquier & Sarah his w.	bap.
1685.		
May 13.	Randolph Bedisford & Elizabeth Fraunce	mar.
July 1.	Mr. Richard Plimley mercer from S[t] Chads	bur.

[1] See Page 200.

July 25.	Richard s. of Mr. Edw[d] Betton & Marg[t] his w.	bap.
Sep. 6.	Joseph s. of Benj[n] Pitts & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 7.	John s. of Mr. Rich[d] Allatt	bur.
„ 25.	Nethaniell Banester gent.	bur.
Nov. 21.	Mr. Nathaniell Bakxter & Elinar Pigon	mar.
„ 23.	Mr. George Stilegoe & Ann Langley	mar.
„ 23.	Mr. John Lateward tanner	bur.
Dec. 13.	John & Sarah s. and d. of John Calcott gentt. & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 21.	Mr. Benjamin Pears corviser	bur.
„ 21.	Abigail d. of Mr. Sam[l] Wait	bur.
„ 28.	Owen Phillips & Catherine Minshall	mar.
„ 29.	George s. of Mr. Jesse Nassh & Mary his w.	bap
Jan. 3.	John Griffyths gent. & Mrs. Eliz[th] Adams	mar.
„ 6.	Thomas Burchwood Cloeth workar	bur.
„ 19.	Mrs. Ann Wooffe widow	bur.
„ 23.	Mary w. of Mr. John Jorden draper	bur.
Feb. 8.	Mr. Francis Plimley	bur.
„ 11.	Elinor w. of Mr. Josiah Baker	bur.
„ 12.	Jonathan Rider & Elinor Pigeon	mar.
„ 24.	John s. of Mr. Rich[d] Cotton & Sarah his w.	bap.
Mar. 11.	Catheren w. of Mr. John Harris	bur.
„ 18.	Mr. Richard Wright & Mrs. Esther Barnet	mar.
„ 23.	Walter s. of Mr. Walter Turnar & Ann his w.	bap.
1686.		
April 2.	Jesse Nassh	bur.
„ 6.	Mr. Robert Passon & Elizabeth Prichard	mar.
„ 14.	Mr. Francis Horton & Mrs. Mary Banister	mar.
„ 20.	Samuel Bowdler & Jone Gough	mar.
May 8.	Phillip s. of Phillip Eyton esquier at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 12.	Gayner d. of Robart Morris & Ales his w.	bap.
„ 20.	Walter Greenwallows & Sarah Hencocks	mar.
„ 30.	Richard s. of Mr. Ralph Barret from S[t] Marys	bur.
July 1.	William s. of Mr. Tho[s] Baker & Mary his w.	bap.
Aug. 4.	Mr. William Coelburne and Mrs. Ann Ball	mar.
„ 25.	Timothy Gaynam and Jone Tees	mar.
Sep. 11.	Mary w. of Mr. John Tompkins tanner	bur.
„ 18.	Mr. Thomas Bowdler tanner & Counseller of this towne	bur.
„ 21.	William Vaughan & Marg[t] Winn	mar.
„ 22.	Mrs. Frances Offley at Meell	bur.
Oct. 26.	Mr. William Balldwin dyer	bur.
Nov. 16.	Thomas s. of Mr. Tho[s] Hudson & Issabel his w.	bap.
Dec. 9.	Mrs. Jane Brinly at S[t] Alkmonds	bur.
„ 9.	John s. of Edw[d] Owen esquier at Welchfellton	bur.

Dec.	17.	Richard Haines & Jone Mallkin	mar.
„	29.	Richard Horiatts & Cisly Hunt	mar.
Jan.	5.	Elizabeth w. of John Betton corviser	bur.
„	7.	John Anthony & Abigail Bakxter	mar.
„	10.	William s. of Mr. Wm Moore & Hanah his w.	bap.
„	11.	Thomas Poyner	bur.
„	15.	Meredith ap Bedworth & Mary Prichard	mar.
„	23.	Thomas s. of Mr. Wm Bowdler & Mrs. Fra^{s} his w.	bap.
Feb.	3.	Mr. Thomas Smith & Mrs. Jane Stokes	mar.
„	6.	John Lloyd & Sarah Heath	mar.
„	7.	William Fferinton & Katheren Peever	mar.
„	18.	Damris d. of Fra^{s} Willks and Mary his w.	bap.
Mar.	9.	Mr. Roger Sillverlocke keyrurgon	bur.
„	17.	William s. of William Jones & Dorathy his w.	bap.
1687.			
April	6.	Mr. Joseph Tipton & Mrs. Elizth Betton	mar
„	6.	Thomas Sha and Mary Watson	mar
„	22.	William Mitton & Ales Baldwin	mar
„	29.	Francis Gibbons gent. from St Chads	bur.
May	7.	Mr. Samuel Travars & Mrs. Esther Seymore	mar.
„	11.	Edward Faux & Margaret Dias	mar.
„	15.	John Woelly	bur.
„	16.	Thomas Musket and Ann Wicherley	mar.
„	25.	Mr. John Phillips	bur.
Aug.	26.	Jerom Hachett & Ann Wicherly	mar.
Sep.	1.	Mrs. Elizabeth Griffyths a servant to Wm Jones Esquier	bur.
„	6.	Mr. Robert Nixson & Mrs. Frances Edwards	mar.
„	12.	Peter a Child fund in the parish	bap.
Oct.	3.	Peter s. of Mr. Wm Lloyd & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„	6.	John Evans gent. & Mrs. Meriell Owen	mar.
„	9.	William s of Roger Blakeway & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„	14.	Ann d. of Moses Reynalds gentt. & Mary his w.	bap.
Nov.	5.	Ann w. of Thos Heynes at ye par^{h} of ye Abby	bur.
Jan.	6.	Mary d. of Thos Garerett & Mary his w.	bap.
„	19.	Abraham Poyner & Ann Smith	mar.
Feb.	4.	James Fewtrell & Margaret Fermstone	mar.
„	19.	Joshua s. of Mr. Jonathan Pellin & Mary his w.	bap.
Mar.	6.	Edward Wood & Elizabeth Laeke	mar.
„	12.	Mary d. of Mr. Richard Pressland draper & Mary his w.	bap.
1688.			
Mar.	26.	William Dax a servant to Margery Clemson	bur.
April	23.	Catheren d. of Judeth Williams Illegaly begoten by John Prees	bap.

May 18.	Joseph Pike gent. at Hanwood	bur.
„ 26.	Mary w. of Mr. Wm Whyte	bur.
July 8.	Richard Easthope and Mary Brookefield	mar.
„ 11.	Mrs. Tomason Clarke	bur.
Aug. 12.	Elinor w. of Robt Hill from St Chads parish	bur.
„ 29.	Daniell Lewis & Elizabeth Dackin	mar.
Sep. 10.	Thomas Horsley & Mary Pillsen	mar.
„ 25.	Mary w. of Jas. Rider	bur.
Oct. 26.	Charles s. of Mr. Joseph Hinckes & Mrs. Urcilla his w.	bap.
„ 30.	Mr. Francis Balldwin & Mrs Mary Jevon	mar.
Nov. 16.	Trevar d. of Mr. Thos Biggs at St Alkemonds	bur.
Dec. 20.	Robert Lawley & Elizabeth Clues	mar.
„ 22.	William Sanford & Sarah Cotton	mar.
Feb. 26.	Priscila w. of Mr. John Twiss	bur.
1689.		
April 11.	Thomas Revell & Ann Lee	mar.
„ 11.	Thomas Cruginton & Mary Pears	mar.
May 1.	Mary w. of Mr. Richd Allen	bur.
June 19.	Thomas Basketfield & Margaret Nickalls	mar.
Aug. 23.	Jane d. of John Callcott gentm' and Mary his w.	bap.
„ 26.	Mary Bucher A Servant to the honr^{d} lady Corbett	bur.
„ 28.	Mr. Thomas Lawton	bur.
Sep. 28.	Zechariah Lomax & Martha Roberts	mar.
„ 29.	Mr. John Evans & Mrs. Margaret Grant	mar.
Oct. 28.	Richard s. of Mr. Richd Llewellyn and Hannah his w.	bap.
Nov. 22.	Mr. William Bradshaw Provest Marshall	bur.
„ 23.	John Sherar of Colam	bur.
Dec. 28.	Mr. Maurice Harrisson minister of this parrish	bur.
1690.		
April 2.	George s. of Mr. Wm Bowdler and Frances his w.	bap.
„ 6.	James s. of James Baker and Magdalen his w.	bap.
„ 9.	John Antony s. of Wm Clean & Margaret his w.	bap.
May 7.	Mr. Richard Williams Counseler	bur.
June 6.	Mr. William Passond	bur.
„ 13.	Elizabeth w. of Richd Stedman	bur.
Sep. 2.	Thomas s. of Oliver Edwards tanner	bur.
Oct. 14.	Samuel s. of Mr. Edwd Betton & Marg^{t} his w.	bap.
Dec. 21.	John s. of Richd Muckellstone gent. & Lætitia his w.	bap.
Jan. 20.	Magdalene d. of Mr. Edwd Griflyth minister of this parish & Mary his w.	bap.

Mar. 13.	Samuel s. of Mr. Richd Presland Alderman & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 18.	Thomas Owen gentleman at Hanwood	bur.
„ 23.	Richard s. of Mr. Thos Baker & Mary his w.	bap.
1691.		
May 18.	Mr. John Buttree from St Chads	bur.
„ 21.	Sr Humfrey Briggs Barronet at Shifnall	bur.
Aug. 8.	John s. of Mr. Thos Hudson at St Alkmonds	bur.
Oct. 2.	Daniel Lewis cloethworker at St Chads	bur.
„ 15.	Thomas s. of Thos Pitchford & Sarah his w.	bap.
„ 28.	Charles Owen gent. at Condover	bur.
Dec. 11.	Martha d. of Richd Apellbery at St Chads	bur.
„ 13.	John s. of Maurice Pears & Mary his w.	bap.
Jan. 17.	William s. of Wm Sandford & Sarah his w.	bap.
Feb. 9.	Mr. Rowland Loard & Mrs. Mary Laetward	mar.
1692.		
Mar. 29.	Anne Hill A stranger with a pass from Irerland	bur.
April 12.	Mr. Henry Corser & Mrs. Ann Corser his wife both in one day[1]	bur.
May 3.	Elizabeth w. of Mr. John Bryon from St Alkmonds	bur.
„ 7.	Ellen Warter widow from St Alkmonds	bur.
„ 11.	Richard s. of Richd Pressland Alderman & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 12.	Jonathan Larence minister & Mrs. Deborah Cross	mar.
July 5.	Mrs. Mary Corbet widow at St Alkmonds Parish	bur.
„ 16.	Mr. William Platt & Mrs. Tabitha Tristram at ye Aby parish	mar.
Aug. 20.	James Baker & Elizabeth Hikman	mar.
Sep. 2.	William s. of Mr. William Carter & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 4.	Thomas s. of Thos Juson & Eliz. his w.	bap.
Dec. 3.	John s. of Mr. John Reid and Mary his w.	bap.
„ 4.	Samuell Revell & Mary Cooper	mar.
Feb. 13.	James Haeydock	bur.
1693.		
April 7.	Richard Rock gent.	bur.
„ 19.	Mr. Joseph Tipton	bur.
„ 28.	Thomas Asston water man	bur.
May 26.	Sir Robart Harries Barronet from ye Aby parish	bur.

[1] See page 235.

June 4.	Thomas Fawkner & Martha Willcoks	mar.
Sep. 26.	Mary w. of Mr. Sam[l] Wait	bur.
Oct. 9.	Sarah w. of Edw[d] Owen esquier at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 28.	Mr. Phillip Cross & Mrs. Martha Highway	mar.
Nov. 15.	Mrs. Mary Tyler widow at S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 22.	Ann w. of Mr. Edward Burges	bur.
Dec. 15.	Robert Gortton gentt. at S[t] Chads	bur.
Jan. 26.	Mr. Joseph Presland draper	bur.
„ 28.	Samuel s. of Samuel Eyton & Mary his w.	bap.
Feb. 1.	Mr. Thomas Baker counseller of this towne from S[t] Chads	bur.
„ 4.	Elizabeth d. of Tho[s] Groves & Jane his w.	bap.
„ 20.	Abigail d. of Mr. James Talbot minister of this parish	bap.
Mar. 4.	Mrs. Martha Waed at y[e] parish of Atcham	bur.
„ 7.	John s. of John Montford of Onslow was baptized y[e] 7 day of March 169$\frac{3}{4}$ in y[e] twenty 2nd year of his age.	
1694.		
June 1.	Nathanill Kue a stranger	bur.
„ 13.	Mr. Richard Stevens & Martha Talbot	mar.
July 20.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. David Evans of lannacrockwell in y[e] County of Mountgomry & of Mrs. Ann his w. was born the 15th day of July the year 1694 and was Baptized the 20th day of the saem month and the year aforesaid.	
„ 27.	Theodorus Trevnor	bur.
Aug. 14.	Robart s. of Francis Needham & Frances his w.	bap.
„ 20.	Mary w. of Mr. W[m] Carter	bur.
Sep. 25.	Jonathan s. of Rich[d] Pressland Alderman & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 29.	Dorathy d. of Chas. Kinnasstone Alderman and Dorathy his w.	bap.
„ 30.	Ralph Eardly & Margaret Jones	mar.
Oct. 7.	John s. of Mr. Rich[d] Laeteward & Jane his w.	bap.
„ 7.	Mrs. Susan Gibbons widow	bur.
„ 18.	S[r] Charles Lloyd & Victore Corbett	mar.
Dec. 21.	Frances w. of Mr. W[m] Hancocks	bur.
Jan. 1.	Mr. Samuel Wait & Mrs Mary Morhall	mar.
„ 30.	Samuel Harper & Arabella Lloyd	mar.
Feb. 18.	Francis s. of Mr. James Talbot minister of this parish & Eliz. his w.	bap.
1695.		
July 24.	Richard Muckllestone gent. at S[t] Chads	bur.

Aug. 11.	Mrs. Hannah Ludford at St Marys parish	bur.
„ 31.	James Willmot a Woesester shier genttlleman	bur.
Oct. 19.	Sr John Corbett Barronet at Drayton	bur.
Dec. 2.	Richard Harris & Ann Wood	mar.
„ 11.	Grace d. of Pears Lloyd gentt. and Mary his w.	bap.
„ 19.	Mr. Richard Pearse skiner of Coleham	bur.
Jan. 26.	Walter s. of Mr. Thos Hudson & Issabell his w.	bap.
Mar. 2.	William s. of Thos Pitchford & Sarah his w.	bap.
1696.		
April 2.	William s. of Mr. Thos Juson & Eliz. his w.	bap.
„ 14.	William s. of Mr. Wm Platt & Tabitha his w.	bap.
„ 17.	John Oseland & Elizabeth Wall	mar
„ 17.	A Still borne child of John Coopers & of Mary his w.	bur.
„ 25.	John s. of Mr. Samuel Brees & Sedney his w.	bap.
„ 29.	Jane w. of Richard Edge hatter	bur.
May 17.	Thomas s. of Mr. Robart Morris & Ales his w.	bap.
June 30.	John s. of Mr. John Twiss & Mary his w.	bap.
Aug. 2.	Thomas s. of Mr. Richd Presland draper & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 19.	David Edwards a servant to John Cross of Shellton Drowned	bur
Feb 17.	William s. of Henry Pigot & Rebekah his w.	bap.
1697.		
April 2.	John s. of Thos Woelly & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 6.	George Walford & Catherine Wareing	mar.
Nov. 18.	Mrs. Elizabeth Rock widow at the parish of y$_{e}$ Holy Cross	bur.
Feb. 10.	Ann d. of Mr. John Vero & Sarah his w.	bap.
1698.		
April 19.	Mr. John Dickin at Lapington	bur.
May 14.	Thomas Rocke Esquier & Madam Diana Corbet	mar.
„ 22.	Walter s. of Mr. Wm Fowler & Mary his w.	bap.
June 5.	Thomas s. of Mr. Thos Gittings & Kath. his w.	bap.
Aug. 13.	Elizabeth w. of James Talbot m'ister at St Chads	bur.
Sep. 11.	Elizabeth d. of Richd Orell nayler & Susann his w.	bap.
„ 17.	Magdalen Briggs widow to Sr Humfery Briggs Barronet at Shifnal	bur.
„ 18.	Thomas s. of Richd Harris cloaeth worker & Ann his w.	bap.
„ 23.	Margery w. of Mr. Wm Brownbill maltster of ye Abby parish	bur.
„ 23.	Francis Needham lastmaker	bur.

Sep. 28.	George Walford baker	bur.
Oct. 6.	John s. of Daniel Lewes tanner & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 13.	William Lloyd corviser & Ales Win	mar.
„ 29.	Richard Langslow of Mintown & Martha Rogers of Rodington by licenses	mar.
Nov. 21.	Elizabeth widow of James Burraston cherurgen	bur.
1699.		
Mar. 29.	Richard Rees yeman of the Parish of Carno of Mountgumrysheire	bur.
April 2.	Amy Tipton widow at St Chads	bur.
June 11.	Elizabeth d. of Thos Jones translater & Eliz. his w.	bap.
Oct. 7.	William Lloyd of Llanuytling in ye county of Montgomery & Mary Thomas of this parish	mar.
„ 17.	Thomas s. of Saml Brees glover & Sedney his w.	bap.
„ 30.	George Griffies yeamon at St Alkemonds parish	bur.
Nov. 19.	Ann w. of Francis Beanes yeamon	bur.
Feb. 10.	Hugh Tudor Esquier of Meryanacksheier at St Alkmond	bur.
„ 23.	John Read A linnen cloth dealer	bur.
1700.		
June 28.	John Owen A desenting minister from Mr. Job Orton's at St Chads	bur.
July 22.	John s. of James Baker comemaker & Eliz. his w.	bur.
Aug. 18.	Edward Tyler & Mary Foxall	mar.
Sep. 26.	Charles s. of Chas Charleton & Martha his w.	bap.
Dec. 25.	Thomas Talbot linnen draper & Mary Griffies	mar.
Jan. 24.	Thomas Plimley & Ann Davis	mar.
1701.		
June 26.	Arther s. of Mr. John Tongue & Martha his w.	bap.
Aug. 5.	John Banister keyrugon	bur.
„ 6.	William Wareing cloathworker	bur.
Sep. 13.	Elizabeth d. of Jerome Ffellton of Rockaden labourer	bur.
Oct. 26.	Lazarus & Mary s. & d. of John Hughes Tayler	bur.
„ 31.	William Platt Dier	bur.
Dec. 17.	Richard s. of Wm Sandford corvisor at St Marys	bur.
Jan. 27.	Robart Briggs genttlleman	bur.
1702.		
Mar. 31.	Samuel s. of Jeremiah Jues stiller of strong waters & Joanna his w.	bap.
July 1.	Thomas Tricket tapster at ye Redlion	bur.
„ 23.	William s. of Richd Illieg of Shellton & Aleces his w.	bap.

Aug. 2.	Christabella d. of Rich[d] Glass labourer and Anne his w.	bap.
Sep. 15.	Diana d. of Tho[s] Rock Esquier & Diana his w.	bap.
Oct. 9.	Henry Banister sadler	bur.
Dec. 9.	William s. of W[m] Owen gent. & Anne his w.	bap.
Feb. 2.	William Shingler and Margaret Downes both of y[e] parish of Prees	mar.
„ 21.	Thomas s. of Tho[s] Owen cloethworker & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 23.	John Corfield Boneseter	bur.
1703.		
April 23.	Francis s. of Francis Baldwyn draper & Jane his w.	bap.
„ 28.	Thomas Powis draper & Bridget Baldwyn	mar.
June 28.	Edward s. of Sam[l] Elisha aturny & Rebekah his w.	bap.
Aug. 12.	James Talbot minister of this Parish	bur.
Dec. 13.	Thomas Rocke esquier at y[e] Parrish of the holy cross	bur.
Jan. 2.	Elizabeth d. of Peter Gwin millener & Sarah his w.	bap.
1704.		
April 9.	Samuel s. of John Lleech musishener & Mary his w.	bap.
„ 22.	Thomas Farnells of Hanwood & Anne Corfield of this parish	mar.
July 2.	Cotton Needham last maker & Jane Bather	mar.
Sep. 18.	Richard Gwin carpenter & Rachel Mechin	mar.
Jan. 22.	James[1] s. of James Macburny a stranger & Rebekah his w.	bap.
Feb. 25.	Francis s. of Peter Gwin millener & Sarah his w.	bap.
1705.		
April 8.	William Cadman Tayler and Martha Seymer both of y[e] parish of y[e] holy cross	mar.
May 3.	John Hanchcombe an old exsiesman	bur.
„ 8.	Margaret d. of Tho[s] Meare bucher and Sarah his w.	bap.
June 3.	Cotton s. of Cotton Needham lastmaker & Jane his w.	bap.
„ 10.	Ralph Barrett a delar in syder from S[t] Marys parish	bur.
Oct. 16.	John s. of Tho[s] Powis draper & Brigett his w.	bap.

[1] James Burney was organist of S[t] Mary's for 54 years. His brother, Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., was father of M[me] D'Arblay.

1706.		
April 5.	Francis Evans Aturney	bur.
„ 8.	Anne w. of Thos Wolley corviser	bur.
„ 11.	Richard Bib a tobakaman of St Chads parish & Syna Griffythes	mar.
May 22.	Philip Wingfield Minister of ys Parish & Martha Smalman widow[1]	mar.
June 23.	Blaney s. of Fras Baldwyn draper & Jane his w.	bap.
Aug. 10.	John Baker of Rushbury & Mary Needham of this parish	mar.
Oct. 21.	Edward Gosnell justice of Peace at St Chads	bur.
1707.		
April 16.	William Crump of the parrish of Berrington & Mary Covox of this parish	mar.
„ 20.	Rose w. of Mr. Josiah Baker beder	bur.
May 21.	Richard Butler parish clarck	bur.
June 1.	Richard Davis Bender	bur.
„ 20.	Richard s. of Mr. John Edwards & Martha his w.	bap.
Sep. 4.	John Crumton & Dority Wolly	mar.
Jan. 27.	Mrs. Susanah Harmitage from ye parish of ye Holy Cross	bur.
Mar. 12.	Thomas s. of Mr. Thos Coster & Anne his w.	bap.
1708.		
April 23.	John Baylee & Brigett Baker	mar.
„ 30.	Mawris Pears feltmaker	bur.
May 6.	John s. of Thomas Garndner Esquir' and Elizabath his w. but named on ye 10 of April	bap.
„ 9.	Francis Edwards & Alis Edwards	mar.
Oct. 18.	Mr. Pears Reinolds St Chads & Mrs. Margret Fowler by licens	mar.
Jan. 1.	Nathaway Wicherley and Mary Buttler	mar.
„ 21.	John Pemberton Cler' & Anne Edwards p' licen'	mar.
Feb. 15.	Mr. William Carter baker	bur.
Mar. 10.	Richard s. of Wm Owen gent.	bap.
1709.		
April 28.	John Botfield of ye parish of Culmington & Martha Philips of St Chads by lycens	mar.
May 15.	Ester d. of John Laigton gent. & Jean his w.	bap.
June 7.	Mr. Josia Baker Apowlsterer	bur.

[1] See page 201.

Aug. 22.	Seednay[1] s. of Samuall Brees and Seedny his w.	bap.
Sep. 22.	Mr. Samuell Waite malster	bur.
Oct. 15.	Thomas s. of Thos Dennall & Sarah his w.	bap.
Dec. 14.	Gabrill Bingley & Johannah Baker	mar.
1710.		
April 30.	James s. of Saml & Rachell Bryan	bap.
May 20.	Samuall Pritchard counseler of this twon	bur.
„ 25.	Epyphenius s. of Thos & Sarah Stanop	bap.
July 27.	Beniamin[2] s. of Mr. Philip & Martha Wingfield	bap.
Sep. 21.	William Dowty of Welington & Elizabath Pemberton by lycens	mar.
Nov. 13.	Roger Grifliths & Gwen Elisha	mar.
Jan. 8.	Thomas Groves & Ann Skett by lycens	mar.
„ 12.	Mr. Abraham Pain	bur.
1711.		
July 12.	Beatris d. of Wm Owen gent.	bap.
Aug. 6.	James s. of Mr. James Rhodes and Annah his w.	bap.
„ 17.	Annah Mariah d. of Mr. John Vaughern & Margt his w.	bap.
1712.[3]		
June 7.	Edward Burges cook was	buried.
July 6.	John son of Samuell Elisha	baptised.
„ 6.	Edward s. of Cotton needham & Jane his wife	bap.
„ 18.	francis son of Richard Aberly	bur.
„ 20.	John son of John Atton miller	bap.
Oct. 5.	James s. of James Cook a soldier	bap.
„ 8.	John s. of John Brooks skiner	bap.
„ 19.	John Wynn A tapster from St Mary	bur.
„ 19.	Mary dt. of John Stringer	bap.
„ 27.	Anne ye dt. of John Awsting	bur.
Nov. 11.	Marting s. of Mr. Thos Loyd	bap.
„ 13.	Elinor dt. of Samuell Alkocks	bap.
Dec. 17.	Robart Wood Belman	bur.
„ 21.	Elizabeth Lankford from ye holy cros	bur.
1713.		
Jan. 16.	James s. of John Bally & Bridgett	bap.
„ 22.	John Ockly & Millicent Peak by Lycens	mar.

[1] This Sidney Breese afterwards emigrated to America, where he is related to have founded a town to which he gave the name of Shrewsbury.

[2] Afterwards Vicar of St. Mary's, 1744—1763, and also Rector of Pontesbury, First Portion.

[3] At this date the first Register Book ends, and the second commences.

Feb. 7.	Arther Plunging & Mary Pool	mar.
„ 26.	Sarah ye wife of Mr. James Davis pewterer	bur.
Mar. 1.	Andrew s. of Richard Esptop junior	bap.
„ 9.	Mary d^t^. of docter Edwards	bur.
„ 10.	Elizabath ye wif John Humphrison	bur.
„ 18.	Mary d^t^. of Timothy Adock	bur.
April 7.	Thomas Corfield	bur.
„ 10.	Ureila ye wif of Mr. Joseph Hinks	bur.
May 2.	William Russell & Elinor Cotton by Licens	mar.
June 21.	John s. of Rich. Bucknall corvisor	bap.
July 16.	Thomas Neust & Elizabeth Cotton	mar.
„ 21.	Mary d^t^. of Rich. Clowdman & Mary h^s^ wife	bap.
Aug. 13.	John[1] s. of Richard Allet coruiser	bap.
„ 25.	Britton s. of Mr. Samuell Elisha	bap.
Sep. 25.	Elizabath d^t^ of Thomas Warnold	bap.
Oct. 13.	John Seldon Trowman	bur.
„ 29.	Dorothy ye d^t^ of Willm. Talor Esquier	bap.
Nov. 12.	Mr. Francis Baldwing	bur.
Dec. 2.	Samuell Faulkner & Elizabath Allet	mar.
1714.		
Feb. 6.	Edward Chambers & Elizabath Nickols	mar.
Mar. 26.	Mrs. Mary Jusson Baker	bur.
April 24.	Prudans d^t^ of Mr. Mauris Pughe & Grace h^s^ wif	bap.
May 9.	John Corfield & Martha Esptop by Licens	mar.
„ 15.	Ester ye wife of Thomas Gainam	bur.
„ 18.	Thomas Dicken & Sarah Leech	mar.
„ 25.	Roger Bird of Laighton & Anne Williams of Ponsbery	mar.
„ 31.	Thomas Windsor & Miriam meer of hy harcol	mar.
June 24.	John Sperman & Mary Penson by Licens	mar.
„ 24.	Reback Davis pawper	bur.
July 8.	Feals d^t^ of John Cotton coruiser	bap.
Aug. 1.	Alis d^t^ of Thomas Clea & Jane his wife	bap.
„ 5.	Mr. Richard Pool Apothicar	bur.
Sep. 26.	Richard ditherg & Sarah Carpenter	mar.
Oct. 12.	Edward Tylor Coruiser was	bur.
„ 31.	Tho. s. of Willm. Betley & Martha his wife	bap.
Nov. 2.	Isak Hiks & Susanah Bedow by Licens	mar.
„ 16	James Meeson & Annah Woodcock	mar.
Dec. 13.	Elizabath d^t^ of Tho. & Sarah Mayor	bap.
„ 30.	Thomas Morris & Iisabell Medlicot by Licens	mar.
1715.		
Mar. 6.	Sarah ye d^t^ of William Silleto	bap.

[1] The Foundor of Allatt's School.

Mar. 15.	Elizabath ye wife of Mr. Walter Pateshall	bur.
„ 18.	William Crumpton glouer	bur.
April 31.	Ralph Dolphin	bur.
May 4.	Edward pears & Joyce Maddox by Lycens	mar.
„ 15.	William s. of Adam Crumpton	bap.
June 10.	Thomas s. of John Corfield & Martha his wife	bap.
„ 19.	Edward Crumpton glouer	bur.
Aug. 28.	Henry Alander of Atcham & Sarah Rowley of Roxeter	mar.
Sep. 4.	John s. of Rich. Lailand	bap.
„ 8.	Frances ye wife of Mr. Ralph Barrett	bur.
„ 20.	Mary dt. of Robart Rathborn	bap.
„ 23.	Clear dt. of Mr. Richard Coluocks	bap.
Oct. 7.	John s. of William Woodall & Briget his wife	bap.
„ 30.	Mary[1] ye dt. of Mr. Samuel Elisha	bap.
Nov. 24.	John Bucher & Priscilla Sucker	mar.
„ 25.	Ann ye wife Petter Davis of Shelton	bur.
1716.		
Jan. 18.	George Plumpton glover	bur.
Feb. 16.	Samuell s. of Mr. Samuell Banner	bap.
April 2.	John Owen & Mary felcon	mar.
„ 5.	Petter Booth & Mary Bradbury	mar.
„ 20.	William Woodous & Elizabath Poyner	mar.
May 10.	Richard s. of Edward Newell & Mary his wife	bap.
„ 26.	Phillis d. of Mr. Richard Haris	bap.
June 18.	John ye s. of John Meryhust a soldier	bap.
Aug. 30.	Richard merian & Anne uicker by Lycens	mar.
„ 31.	A soldier was	bur.
Sep. 6.	Mr. Malachi Pointer & Mrs. Mary Twist	mar.
„ 21.	Francis Rowly of Roxiter & Margaret onions of Upton	mar.
„ 22.	Annah ye d. of John Meriden	bap.
Oct. 9.	Elizabath ye wife of Union Bery was	bur.
„ 10.	Alaxander s. of Alaxander Goweger	bap.
„ 16.	Annah d. of Mr. Edmon Pattshall	bap.
„ 26.	Mr. Walter Luck	bur.
Dec. 15.	John Owen & Margrett Pealling	mar.
„ 28.	John Brooks & Elizabath Pinches	mar.
1717.		
Jan. 13.	Elizabath d. of John Monteeu	bap.
„ 31.	John Harper & Ann Woodall	mar.

[1] See page 211.

Feb. 9.	Francis Sallt & Jane Smith by Licens	mar.
„ 14.	Shepard s. of John Corfield	bap.
Mar. 11.	Cristian ye wife of John cros of Sheldon	bur.
„ 22.	Annamaria d. of Mr. Richard Coluox	bap.
July 14.	Mary wife of Mr. John Besford	bur.
Aug. 28.	Harris Jones s of Josua Patten & Margret	bap.
Nov. 27.	Thomas Ossery s. of dockter Thomas Butler	bap.
1718.		
Jan. 14.	A stranger from Sheldon	bur.
Feb. 6.	Mr. Francis Beans	bur.
„ 22.	Roger Williams welch felton & Margrett pears of cound	mar.
April 17.	Charles Churchall & Mary Estop	mar.
„ 17.	Willm. s. of Willm. Botterall malster	bap.
July 6.	Willm. s. of William Kineston Esquier	bur.
Oct. 23.	Diana d. of Richard Holding	bap.
1719.		
Feb. 8.	Mary ye d. of William nitangall	bap.
„ 26.	Jane ye d. of William Gillard & Cisly his wife	bap.
June 18.	Elinor wife of Josua price	bur.
„ 21.	Anne ye d. of Francis Casswell	bap.
Sep. 8.	Mr. Charles Yonge of this parish & Mrs. Lowry Parry of the parish of Lanowrin in ye county of Montgomery	mar.
Oct. 2.	Richard Wood of ye parish of Condover & Mary Letsome of St. Julian's	mar.
	And ye same day Mr. Richard Lateward Tanner	bur.
„ 19.	Mr. Thomas ye son of Mr. William Bowdler	bur.
„ 15.	William Griffiths ye Parish Clerk was	bur.
1720.		
Jan. 24.	Lawrence Booth	bur.
April 23.	Mr. William Yonge & Mrs. Elizabeth Eyton were by licence	mar.
June 3.	Anna Maria d. of John & Anne Prankett	bap.
„ 19.	Richard s. of Richard Porckmere & Eleanor his wife	bap.
Aug. 9.	John ye s. of Mr. Charles Yonge & Lowry his wife	bap.
„ 14.	Penelope ye d. of Richd. Colvax & Mary his wife	bap.
„ 16.	Elizabeth ye d. of Willm Kynaston & Dorothy his wife	bap.
Nov. 5.	William Lloyd of ye parish of Middle & Elizabeth Penkamon	mar.

Dec. 13.	Mr. Philip Wingfield was buried in ye Abbey Church	
„ 27.	Thomas Taylor of ye parish of Meole-Brace & Hester Haddock	mar.
„ 30.	Richard s. of Richard Porchmoth	bur.
1721.		
Jan. 29.	Moses s. of John Austin feltmaker	bur.
Mar. 8.	Mrs. Mary Harper, Wid.	bur.
„ 25.	Mr. Aldersey Pickin of the parish of Hodnett in ye county of Salop & Mrs. Mary Corser of the parish of Prees	mar.
April 13.	Elizabeth d. of ffrancis & Martha Cairswell	bap.
„ 20.	John Downes of the parish of St Alkmunds & Margarett Partington of the parish of St Chadd's were married by Mr. Bennett.[1]	
May 6.	Thomas Humphreys of Pontesbury & Elizabeth Tinsley of Smethcott	mar.
„ 11.	Richard Husbands Corviser	bur.
„ 13.	Eyton ye s. of Mr. William & Elizabeth Young	bap.
„ 19.	Elizabeth d. of John & Elizabeth Campion	bap.
June 26.	Rich^d^ s. of Thomas & Mary Tisdale	bap.
Oct. 17.	Joseph Smith of Much Wenlock & Julien Wood	mar.
„ 27.	Joshua Price Cloth-dresser	bur.
Dec. 26.	Samuel Symonds of St Chadds & Ruth Gittins	mar.
1722.		
Jan. 18.	Rebecca wife of Edwd Duckate	bur.
April 5.	Anne ye wife of James Heath Taylor	bur.
„ 16.	Mr. Walter Pateshall Draper	bur.
„ 23.	Katherina d. of Mr. Charles Yong Draper & Lowry his wife	bap.
July 31.	John ye s. of Simon Mansell clothworker & of Mary his wife	bap.
Augt 3.	Phebe d. of Rich. Leech Clothworker & Margarett his wife	bap.
„ 12.	Elinor d. of Thomas & Ann Leland	bap.
„ 30.	Samuel Urrick of ye parish of More & Sarah Wright	mar.
Oct. 16.	Elizabeth d. of ye Rever^d^ Mr. Thomas Lister & Anne his wife	bap.
„ 18.	ffrances d. of Samuel Steventon glover & Elizabeth his wife	bap.

[1] Thomas Bennett, son of William Bennett, Vicar of St. Chad's 1681-1721, was Rector of Westbury, 2nd Portion.

Oct. 27.	Richard Dod & Hannah Wharton both of Withington	mar.
„ 29.	Thomas Simpson of Great Bolas & Mary Pealing of Ercall	mar.
Nov. 3.	Anne d. of Mr. Bagott Read & Margarett his wife	bap.
„ 20.	Mary d. of John & Elizabeth Corbett	bap.
Dec. 15	Thomas Warner an antient man	bur.
„ 28.	John Meighing of S[t] Chadds & Hannah Pitchford	mar.
1723.		
Jan. 19.	Thomas ffox & Elizabeth Phillips both of Shawbury	mar.
„ 21.	William Grant a Smith	bur.
Mar. 4.	Mr. William Bowdler an Alderman of this town	bur.
„ 12.	Daniel Plumpton Glover	bur.
„ 19.	John Hatton miller	bur.
May 2.	Isaac Grout & Elizabeth Habberley	mar.
„ 20.	Richard Reynolds & Elizabeth Ozeland	mar.
June 22.	Samuel Bowdler of Church Stretton & Mary Dickens of Lee Botwood	mar.
July 11.	Thomas s. of Richard & Mary Colefax	bap.
Aug. 9.	Johanna wife of Thomas Pegg a soldier in Brigadeer Stanwixis[1] Regim[t]	bur.
„ 19.	Nehemiah Barber & Julian Smith	mar.
Sep. 8.	Isaac & Jacob Twins, sons of ffrancis & Anne Burford a soldier in Brigadier Stanwix Regim[t] of foot	bap.
„ 11.	Humphrey Hositer of y[e] Parish of Bracemeole a soldier in Brigadier Stanwix Regim[t] of foot & Mary Stone	mar.
„ 15.	George son of Richard & Martha ffarr bricklayer	bap.
Oct. 6.	John s. of James & Sarah Hartshorne Collier	bap.
„ 27.	Edward s. of Hugh & Jane Talfor a soldier in Collonel Montagues Regim[t] of foot	bap.
Nov. 4.	A strange man from y[e] Waggoners Inn	bur.
„ 8.	Robert Roads	bur.
„ 16.	Anne d. of William Bottley	bur.
Dec. 1.	Mr. Edward Pugh an Upholdsterer	bur.

[1] "1722. A regiment of foot, commanded by Brigadier Stanwix, encamped on Kingsland during the Summer."—Owen and Blakeway's History I., p. 581.

Dec. 9.	Johanna, wife of Mr. Gabriel Bingley, Upholdsterer	bur.
„ 24.	Cotton Needham & Sarah Husbands, by Licence	mar.
„ 28.	John Bury a soldier in ye honourable Collonel Montague's Regim[t] of foot & Mary Macclone both of this parish	mar.
„ 31.	Thomas Pearse of ye Parish of Cund and Sarah Lee of Cardington	mar.
1724.		
Feb. 1.	John Morgan of Leighton & Hannah Dounton of Harley	mar.
„ 26.	Edward s. of ye Rever[d] Mr. Thomas Lyster & Anne his wife	bap.
April 14.	James Mullard of Preen & Eleanor Lloyd of ffrodesley	mar.
„ 29.	Arthur Wikey & Elizabeth Collier both of Wem	mar.
May 7.	Thomas Atherly a soldier in Collonel Montague's regim[t] of foot	bur.
July 12.	Elizabeth d. of Richard Baxter	bur.
„ 12.	Mr. Thomas Bowdler Draper[1]	bur.
Aug. 21.	Mr. James Roades of y[e] Parish of y[e] Holy Cross	bur.
Nov. 8.	Mary d. of Willm. Osborne & Bridgett his wife	bap.
„ 8.	William s. of Will: & Anne Norcome	bap.
„ 16.	Elizabeth wife of Thomas Nevett	bur.
1725.		
Jan. 12.	Mr. Samuel Banner Draper	bur.
„ 24.	Joyce d. of William & Mary Gardiner	bap.
Mar. 10.	John s. of Roger & Anne Atcherley tanner	bap.
„ 17.	Anne d. of Samuel & Martha Revell	bap.
„ 24.	John Antomes a soldier in Briga: Gore's Regim[t] of Dragoons	bur.
April 25.	Elizabeth d. of Thomas & Elizabeth Hiken	bap.
May 1.	John Hayes a soldier in Briga: Gore's Regim[t] Dragoons & Isabel Antomes of this parish	mar.
„ 1.	William Habberley & Magdalene Perry	mar.
„ 18	Richard s. of Thomas & ffrances Callcott Clothier	bap.
June 17.	Mary ye wife of Rich: Colley	bur.
„ 24.	William Hancocks sadler	bur.
Aug. 3.	Thomas Juson was	bur.
„ 18.	John Earle a soldier in ye Honorable Brigadeer Gore's Regim[t] of Dragoons & Margarett Jones of this parish	mar.

[1] See pages 198 and 290.

Aug. 20.	Peter Barkley of St Martin & Ruth Medlicott of St Chadds	mar
Sep. 8.	Charles s. of Mr. Thomas & Barbara ffowler Draper	bap
Oct. 8.	Rachel d. of Mr. John & Rachel Barber	bap.
„ 14.	Elizabeth wife of Cornelius Hallen	bur.
„ 17.	Richard s. of Richard & Mary Done	bap.
Nov. 29.	William Betton & Mary Wood both of Cundover	mar.
1726.		
Jan. 1.	William Deakin & Anne Stockin	mar.
„ 21.	Richard Orrell Naylor	bur.
Feb. 5.	Noel s. of Mr. John & Anne Prankett	bap.
„ 7.	Gabriel Bingley of this Parish & Priscilla Cotton of St Alkmonds	Mar.
„ 23.	Bridgett d. of Mr. Charles & Lowry Young Draper	bap.
Mar. 10.	Benjamin Mountfort	bur.
April 4.	John Whitingham of St Chadd & Martha Dicken	mar.
„ 17.	Mary d. of Thomas & Martha Whitachre	bap.
„ 20.	John Cross of Berwick	bur.
May 31.	John s. of John Carr	bur.
„ 15.	Thomas s. of Hulse & Sarah Renikers	bap.
June 12.	Samuel Madelen of Much Wenlock & Martha Minton	mar.
Sep. 7.	Humphrey Tombkis of this parish was	bur.
„ 19.	Deborah d. of Mr. Isaac ffabry was	bur.
Nov. 5.	Lowry wife of Mr. Charles Yonge was	bur.
„ 10.	Abigal d. of ffrancis & Elizabeth Berry	bap.
„ 15.	Mr. Jacob Orgill officer of Excise	bur.
„ 27.	Thomas & Penelope s. & d. of Mr. Thomas Powys	bur.
Dec. 15.	Joyce wife of Mr. Edward Pearse Joyner	bur.
„ 26.	William Daker & Anne Dunston both of Cundover	mar.
„ 30.	Sarah ye wife of William ffewtrell	bur.
1727.		
Jan. 5.	Mr. John Brindley of Hodnett & Mrs. Margarett Nickoll of St Chadds	mar.
Feb. 3.	Samuel Waters & Anne Brack	mar.
„ 14.	Mr. Rice Pugh was	bur.
Mar. 4.	Mr. Rigby a young Gentleman was	bur.
April 8.	Martha d. of Joseph & Mary Trevor	bap.

April 23.	John s. of Joseph & Margarett Ramsdell a soldier	bap.
„ 30.	William s. of John & Hannah Meithin	bap.
May 22.	Mrs. Mary Twiss was	bur.
June 5.	Thomas Bayley & Jane Davies	mar.
July 17.	Andrew Williamson (a soldier) & Eleanor Franks both of ye parish of St Chadds were married by Mr. Betton wth a Licence.	
Aug. 5.	Richard Illidge Land holder	bur.
Sep. 7.	Mr. Joseph Hinckes malster	bur.
„ 21.	Edward Illidge a young man was	bur.
	Same day Anne Illidge Wid. was	bur.
Oct. 13.	Richard Browne & Frances White both of the parish of Birmingham	mar.
„ 15.	John Lanchasire	bur.
Nov. 2.	Eyton s. of Mr. William Yonge	bur.
„ 3.	Benjamin s. of Rowland & Elizabeth Muckle-stone	bap.
„ 21.	John Corfield Baker was	bur.
Dec. 11.	Peter Vigors & Mary ffarmer	mar.
1728.		
Jan. 6.	Thomas Wheler & Mary Vickars both of Wellington	mar.
Feb. 6.	Mr. Jeffrey Dollard an officer in ye honorable General Evans's Regim^t^ of Dragoons	bur.
July 5.	William Bagshaw of Much Wenlock & Dorothy Crump	mar.
June 21.	Thomas Salmon of ye parish of St Chadds & Mary Spencer of ye parish of Nantwich were married by Mr. Doughty	
Aug. 25.	Mr. Thomas Baker & Mrs. Elizabeth Juson	mar.
Oct. 6.	Hannah d. of Samuel & Anne Holland	bap.
„ 8.	Humphrey Gallant of Middle & Phebe Thornes of Kinnerley	mar.
„ 13.	Elizabeth wife of Rich. Clemson flax-dresser	bur.
Nov. 26.	Elizabeth Whitcherley	bur.
Dec. 1.	John Reynolds & Martha Wood both of Cun-dover	mar.
„ 11.	Elizabeth d. of Rowland & Elizabeth Muckle-stone	bap.
1729.		
Jan. 6.	Hugh Eidwell a private Centinel in ye honor-able Collonel Harrison's Regim^t^ of foot & Ann Guddridge, both inhabiting this parish	mar.
Feb. 21.	William a strange man from Munsloe in Colcham	bur.

Feb. 24.	Priscilla d. of the Reverend Mr. Cotton[1] Vicar of Meole Brace & of Elizabeth his wife was	bap.
April 7.	Thomas s. of Thomas & Joan Wilde	bap.
„ 13.	Francis Burgess a soldier & Martha Walker	mar.
„ 13.	Mary wife of Mr. Richard Ridley	bur.
„ 18.	Mrs. Frances Bowdler wid.	bur.
May 1.	John Scoltock of the Parish of S[t] Mary & Mary Steene	mar.
„ 4.	John Willcocks & Agnus Lawrence both of Frodesley	mar.
„ 8.	William Grovesnor of S[t] Chadds & Constance Pugh	mar.
July 6.	Mary d. of John & Martha Campbell a soldier	bap.
Aug 17.	Anne d. of Mr. Isaac & Elizabeth France	bap.
„ 19.	Mr. John Twiss an Alderman	bur.
Sep. 14.	George s. of Thomas & Mary Betton	bap.
Oct. 30.	Mr. Jonathan Presland Draper	bur.
Nov. 19.	Thomasin wife of Thomas Hicken	bur.
Dec. 7.	Daniel s. of Samuel & Sarah Bird a soldier	mar.
„ 20.	George Griffiths Parish Clerk	bur.
1730		
April 3.	Mr. Richard Harely was	bur.
„ 2.	John Kilvart of S[t] Alkmonds & Jane Davis	mar.
„ 18.	Mary wife of Nethoway Whicherley	bur.
June 30.	Mary d. of Richard Grosvenor & Apollonia his wife	bap.
Sep 27.	Zechariah Charlesworth & Catherine Brownell	mar.
Oct 19.	John Watkiss of this parish & Mary Morris of Holy-Cross	mar.
Nov. 15.	ffrancis s. of John & Anne Southern a stranger	bap.
„ 15.	Mrs. Laetitia Barkley wid.	bur.
Dec. 1.	Richard Cooper & Catherine Pearson both of Holy-Cross	mar.
„ 20.	Edward s. of Mr. Spencer Grocer att S[t] Chadds	bur.
1731.		
Jan. 10.	Corbett s. of John Walton	bur.
„ 14.	Elinor d. of y[e] Rev[d] Mr. Cotton att Brace-Meole	bur.
March 5.	Richard Easthope Barber	bur.
„ 16.	Humphrey s. of Rich. Allott Corviser	bur.
April 27.	Maurice Lloyd & Anne Jordan both of S[t] Chadds	mar.
May 9.	Thomas s. of Mr, Thomas Powys Draper	bur.

[1] John Cotton M.A. was vicar of Meole 1709—1757, rector of Hanwood 1716—1734, and Vicar of St. Alkmund's 1734—1757.

July 25.	Mrs. Catherine Tipton a yong gentlewoman at Westbury	bur.
Sep. 21.	Richard Haseldine & Martha Greenfield both of High-Arcel	mar.
Oct. 1.	William Clark parish clerk of St. Alkmond's	bur.
Nov. 12.	Henery Powel Esqr was buried at Worthen.	
1732.		
Feb. 22.	John Lacon of ye P'ish of Kinnerly & Mary Owen of Hordley	mar.
Mar. 11.	John ye s. of Mr. Isaac & Elizabeth France Attorney at Law	bap.
„ 13.	Mr. Richard Cotton from St Alkmonds Parish	bur.
„ 24.	ffrances d. of Mr. Edward & Bridgett Arblaster	bap.
June 14.	John Tarbuck of ye Town of Ludlow & Mary Hill	mar.
„ 15.	Mr. Jenks[1] Apothecary at St Chadds	bur.
July 5.	The Rever^{d} Mr. Thomas Royston & Mrs. Rachel Coles both of ye Parish of Stapleton	mar.
„ 26.	Mr. Robert Hesketh & Mrs. Elizabeth Russell	mar.
Aug. 6.	John Charter & Elinor Taylor	mar.
Dec. 3.	William Goodall Hat-Maker from St Chadds Parish	bur.
1733.		
Jan. 8.	Diana wife of Robt Pigott Esqr. at St Chadds	bur.
„ 13.	Mr. Price Muckleston & Mrs. Hester Gittins	mar.
Feb. 15.	ffelicia wife of Mr. Timothy Edwards	bur.
„ 18.	Mr. Timothy Edwards	bur.
„ 26.	Mary ye wife of John Hopkins	bur.
„ 27.	John Smith the Smith	bur.
Mar. 25.	Elizabeth the wife of Rev^{d} Mr. Parry	bur.
May 7.	Ann Bradburne Wid. & Stranger	bur.
„ 22.	Edmund Griffiths Sexton	bur.
June 15.	Vernon s. of Vernon Yonge Esquire & Elizabeth his wife	bap.
Sep. 25.	ffrancis s. of ffrancis & Sarah Gregory of Pulley	bap.
Oct. 16.	Price s. of John Tarbuck & Mary his wife	bap.
„ 22.	Mrs. Elinor Hinckes[2] Spinster	bur.
Nov. 20.	Madam Martha Charlton Wid.	bur.
Dec. 8.	Captain Edward Daniel	bur.
„ 27.	James s. of Andrew Grant a Serjan^{t} in General Tatton's Regim^{t} of foot	bur.

[1] See page 203.
[2] See page 202.

1734.

Jan. 16.	Captain Seymor at St Chadds	bur.
„ 22.	Thomas s. of Thomas & Ann ffergison a sergan^{t} in General Tatton's Regim^{t} of foot	bap.
Feb. 13.	Edward s. of Edward Mapp	bur.
„ 21.	Sarath d. of Thomas & Mary Tisdale Weaver	bap.
April 20.	ffrancis Carsewell Black-smith	bur.
June 15.	Richard Scoltock & Joan Harris both of ye parish of ye Holy-Cross	mar.
July 7.	William s. of John & Hannah Crabb	bap.
„ 28.	John s. of Richard & Shusanna Sandford	bap.
Aug. 15.	Richard Guest & Jane Almonds	mar.
„ 16.	Thomas s. of Thomas & Mary Stringer	bap.
Sep. 6.	John s. of Thomas & Joyce Oswell	bap.
„ 8.	Penelope d. of Edward Arblaster Esqr was from Holy Cross	bur.
Oct. 17.	John Bryan Gentleman from St Alkmonds	bur.
Nov. 1.	ffrances d. of Robert Piggott Esqr & of Ann his wife	bap.
„ 12.	Mary d. of Thomas Wilde Waterman	bap.

1735.

Jan. 29.	Joseph s. of John & Lavina Channon a soldier	bap.
Mar. 7.	Mr. Job Orton was att St Chadds	bur.
April 29.	Robert s. of Mr. Robert & Elizabeth Hesketh Tanner	bap.
May 28.	Mr. Morrice Price & Mrs. Margarett Jenkes	mar.
July 20.	William s. of Edmund & Sarah Schofield	bap.
Sep. 19.	Mary d. of Mr. Thomas & Mary Rider Grocer	bap.
Nov. 4.	Richard Langford of St Chadds & Ann Blakeway	mar.

1736.

Jan. 7.	Mr. Thomas Leake of High-Ercall & Mrs. Margarett Colley of Staunton	mar.
Feb. 11.	Ann wife of Mr. Clay att Hodnett	bur.
April 12.	Henry s. of Mad. Arblaster Wid.	bur.
„ 13.	William Owen Gentleman	bur.
June 6.	John s. of Thomas & Alice Sandford	bap.
July 1.	John Roberts Trumpeter from St Chadds	bur.
„ 25.	Richard s. of Mr. Richard Jenkes Apothecary and Anna-Catherina his wife	bap.
Aug. 3.	Anna Catherina wife Mr. Richd Jenkes Apothecary	bur.
Sep. 8.	Thomas Savage & Christian Jones both of Shawbry	mar.
Oct. 15.	Richard s. of James & Joyce Hartshorne living at ye three fishes on Pull. Com.	bap.

Nov. 18.	Mr. Edward Tonge & Mrs. Mary Higginson both of St Chadds	mar.
Dec. 22.	Thomason Everall Wid. & pauper	bur.
1737.		
Mar. 27.	Betty d. of William & Elizabeth ffarrell Breeches maker	bap.
April 1.	Joseph Plimley Gentleman	bur.
„ 24.	George Bowdler Gentleman	bur.
June 10.	Mr. Francis Evans of Holy-Cross & Mrs. Catherine March of High Ercall	mar.
July 13.	Dryden-Walter s. of Robert Pigott Esqr., and Ann his wife	bap.
Aug. 20.	Thomas Mechin & Sarah Dorsett both of Wroxeter	mar.
Nov. 2.	Miss Jane Wolf att Baschurch	bur.
Dec. 4.	John s. of Andrew & Mary Handly living on Bayston Hill	bap.
1738.		
Jan. 10.	Edward s. of Edward Twiss Gentleman & Mary his wife	bap.
June 15.	Mrs. Howard Kates Wid.	bur.
July 17.	John Cooper Yeoman	bur.
Aug. 8.	Rowland Mucklestone	bur.
„ 31.	Richard s. of Mr. John & Cornelia Topsham Dancing-Master	bap.
Sep. 27.	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Thomas & Ann ffox malster	bap.
Oct. 23.	William Stephens Gent^{n}	bur.
Dec. 29.	Mr. Timothy Weits Apothecary	bur.
1739.		
Jan. 20.	Mr. Joseph Weits Malster	bur.
Feb. 15.	John Bowdler Gentleman	bur.
Mar. 4.	Elizabeth d. of John & Margarett Pigeon	bap.
June 11.	Mr. William Bromley & Mrs. Elizabeth Elisha	mar.
Aug. 5.	William Rider Master of ye Charity-School	bur.
„ 15.	Jeremiah Edmunds a master of psalmody	bur.
Oct. 11.	Robert Jasper & Elizabeth Dicken	mar.
Nov. 27.	Isabella Topsham mother to Mr. Topsham Dancing-master	bur.
1740.		
Feb. 18.	Mr. Richard Harrison & Mrs. Elizabeth Bayton	mar.
„ 23.	Owner Robert Roades	bur.
Mar. 9.	Mr. John Barrott & Mrs. Catherine Ridley	mar.
April 17.	Thomas Vornolds Glass-grinder	bur.
June 29.	Sarah d. of John Windsor Gentleman & Sarah his wife	bap.

July 24.	Thomas s. of Robt Piggott Esqr & Ann his wife	bap.
Sep. 3.	Joan Holmes serv^{t} to Sr Rich. Corbett	bur.
„ 15.	Joyce d. of Rich. Granger	bur.
Nov. 16.	Arabella wife of Joshua Perkison	bur.
1741.		
Jan. 28.	Mr. Joseph Taylor of Whitchurch & Mrs. Ann Barnet of High Ercall	mar.
Feb. 2.	Thomas Millicheap of Cund & Martha Lenna of Acton Burnell	mar.
Mar. 17.	Richard s. of Mr. Richd Harrison Grocer & Elizabeth his wife	bap.
April 16.	Richard s. of Edward Twiss Esqr Mayor & Mary his wife	bap.
May 14.	Old Saml Sherry a pauper	bur.
„ 16.	John Williams of Cundover & Catherine Hartshorne	mar.
June 6.	Peter Jones Coach-man to Mad. Bowles att St Alkmonds	bur.
July 5.	Samuel Allott & Mary Oldys	mar.
Aug. 6.	Mr. Edward Pearse & Mrs. Elizabeth Russell	mar.
„ 12.	John Swinburne a stranger at Ludlow	bur.
„ 12.	Mr. John Broomhall & Mrs. Ann Easthope	mar.
„ 29.	Charles s. of Thomas Fowler Gentleman & Barbara his wife	bap.
Sep. 25.	Mr. William Sandford Shoemaker	bur.
Oct. 10.	Edward Twiss Gentleman	bur.
„ 15.	James Pearson Min^{r} of this parish & Mrs. Jane Batteridge both of the parish of the Holy-Cross were by Mr. Samuel Pearson Min^{r} of Cheswardin	mar.
„ 19.	Mary wife of Mr. John Corbett at Abbey Church	bur.
Nov. 11.	Mrs. Ann Elisha Spinster	bur.
„ 12.	Mr. Joseph Edwards an Antien^{t} Clergyman	bur.
„ 20.	Mr. Job Orton Grocer at St Alkmonds	bur.
1742.		
Jan. 2.	Philip-Cross s. of Mr. Calkin from St Chadds	bur.
May 3.	Thomas Heath under Jaylor	bur.
„ 29.	Mr. William Norfolk an Officer of Excise	bur.
June 14.	Mrs. Mary Mannin at Brosely	bur.
Aug. 28.	William Herbert & Margarett Malbey	mar.
Sep. 23.	The Right Honble Charles Ld Ossulston & Mrs. Alicia Astley Daugh. of Sr John Astley of Pateshull in ye County of Stafford Bart.	mar.
Nov. 14.	Mrs. Dorothy Wase Relict of Counsellor Wase	bur

1743.		
Jan. 30.	Bridgett wife of Thomas Powys of Berwick Esqr	bur.
Feb. 4.	Mr. Topham Dancing Master	bur
„ 23.	Mr. Thomas Russell sen. at Pitchford	bur.
April 3.	Mr. Thomas Rusell Upholsterer	bur.
Mar. 25.	Mrs. Ann Jandrell at Church-Powder-Bach	bur.
May 1.	Shepherd Corfield & Mary Betton	mar.
„ 4.	John Lingham Shareman	bur.
June 4.	Samuel Pugh from Bicton's-Heath	bur.
Oct. 28.	Penelope d. of Mr. John Whitfield Surgeon	bur.
1744.		
Mar. 10.	Joseph ffarre & Dorothy Muckleston	mar.
„ 8.	William Illedge from Shelton	bur.
May 13.	Adam s. of Rich^{d} & Shusanna Sandford	bap.
„ 24.	John Spearman of Lilleshull & Margarett Palin	mar.
Oct. 27.	ffrancis-Corbet s. of ffrancis Skrymsher gentleman & of Margarett his wife	bap.
Nov. 14.	Mr. William Russell a Councillor of this Town	bur.
1745.		
Jan. 2.	Richard Wood Gentleman at Shawbury	bur.
Aug. 12.	Violletta d. of George Springles	bur.
„ 18.	Mr. William Stanier Draper	bur.
Sep. 26.	Jonathan s. of Josias & Margaret Burd	bap.
Oct. 15.	Mary Clent an ancient Gentlewoman	bur.
„ 23.	Mrs. Shusan Jones Comonly call^{d} Lady Matthews at Alberbury	bur.
Dec. 3.	Catherine Russell a Wid. Gentlewoman at Cardington	bur.
„ 11.	James s. of James Pearson Min^{r} & Jane his wife	bap.
1746.		
Jan. 14.	Samuel Mitton Servt to Lord Herbert	bur.
Feb. 21.	Samuel Elisha Esqr & Senr Alderman of this Town at St Chadds	bur.
April 2.	A strange man found drowned near Sutton fforge	bur.
June 14.	Joyce wife of Mr. Scutt at St Maries Church	bur.
Dec. 7.	ffrancis s. of Gerrard Taylor Gentleman & Elizabeth his wife	bap.
1747.		
June 14.	Sarah d. of Charles & Elizabeth Lyster on Bayston Hill	bap.
Aug. 11.	Mr. Thomas Russell sadler at Pitchford	bur.
„ 16.	ffrancis s. of Edward Lloyd Esqr & Jane his wife	bap.
Sep. 21.	John Barklam & Mary Dutton both of Cound	mar.
Nov. 14.	Benjamin Manwaring Gen^{t}:	bur.

Nov. 27.	William s. of Thomas & Magdalene Betton Distiller of the British oyle	bap.
Dec. 6.	Mary d. of Mr. James & Mary Winnall Apothecary	bap.
1748.		
Feb. 9.	Thomas Browne Gen'. & Mrs. Catherina Yonge	mar.
Mar. 7.	John Twiss Gentleman from St Maries Parish	bur.
May 16.	Margarett d. of James Maccreedy & Agnes his wife	bap.
„ 21.	James Rich[d] s. of James Pearson Min[r] & Jane his wife	bap.
June 26.	Barbara wife of Thomas Fowler Gent.	bur.
July 28.	William Bryan & Sarah Yardley both of Cheswardine	mar.
Aug. 5.	Paul Hyat a private soldier	bur.
„ 10.	Mr. John Cross from S[t] Chadds Parish	bur.
Oct. 9.	John s. of John Sherwood	bur.
„ 12.	Martha d. of John & Mary Benboe	bap.
Dec. 6.	Thomas Owen Parish Clerk at S[t] Chadds	bur.
1749.		
Jan. 30.	William Warter Barber	bur.
Feb. 1.	Sarah d. of Gerrard Taylor Gentleman & Elizabeth his wife	bap.
„ 11.	John Moor Bridlecutter	bur.
April 21.	Maurice Price Gent'. at S[t] Alkmonds	bur.
June 15.	Mr. Thomas Sandford Shoemaker	bur.
July 1.	John Nunnally & Martha Nightingale both of this parish were at S[t] Alkmonds Church	mar.
Aug. 10.	Catherina Yonge d. of Thomas Browne Gent'. & Catherina his wife	bap.
„ 20.	James s. of John & Ann Macklaine	bap.
Oct. 4.	Thomas s. of John & Sinah Beamont	bap.
Nov. 10.	Cotton s. of Edward & Jane Needham	bap.
Dec. 10.	Robert s. of Mr. Joseph & Mary Lawrence	bap.
1750.		
Jan. 2.	Elizabeth Yonge Gentlewoman Wid.	bur.
Feb. 22.	Mr. Thomas Presland mercer from S[t] Chadds	bur.
April 13.	Edward s. of Edward Lloyd Esq[r] & Jane his wife	bap.
June 3.	John Hartshorn & Ann Wynn in the Vestry of S[t] Julian's	mar.
July 30.	Jane Griffiths y[e] late Clerk's wid. from Workhouse	bur.
Sep. 21.	John Southorn of Dawley & Ann Angabier of Wellington	mar.

Oct. 17.	John Meacan & Sherlotta Healy	mar.
Nov. 11.	Philip Sandford of this parish & Mary Jones of St Chadds	mar.
„ 12.	Edward Watkis inholder at Smethcott	bur.
„ 24.	Mr. Edward Pearse Joyner	bur.
Dec. 17.	ffrancis Chambre a soldier	bur.
1751.		
Jan. 1.	Thomas Rayner of Sheffield & Elinor Morris	mar.
„ 1.	John Bather of the parish of St Chadd & Elizabeth Hawkesford of Blemhill in ye County of Stafford	mar.
„ 1.	Thomas ffarnolds Pritchard[1] of the Parish of St Mary & Elinor Russell	mar.
Feb. 18.	William Dod of Hordley & Elizabeth Atcherley of Baschurch	mar.
„ 18.	Rowland s. of Rowland & Mary Mucklestone	bap.
„ 22.	The Rever^{d} Mr. Samuel Presland[2]	bur.
Mar. 22.	ffrances d. of ffrancis Dickin Gent'. & Hannah his wife	bap.
May. 11.	Edward s. of Edwd Lloyd Esqr att Llandicillio	bur.
June 24.	William s. of Philip & Mary Sandford Shoemaker	bap.
July 16.	John Salusbury & Mary Hawkins both of Wellington	mar.
„ 28.	James Childerhowse & Ann Griffin both of Holy-Cross	mar.
Sep. 20.	Mr. Robert Hesketh Tanner	bur.
Nov. 8.	Thomas s. of Samuel Harwood Esqr	bur.
Dec. 30.	Vincent Bowen of this Parish & Margarett Powell of Cherbury were by Mr. Thomas	mar.
1752.		
Jan. 31.	ffrancis Langley of Holy-Cross & Susanna Batteridge of St Chadd's	mar.
Feb. 10.	ffrederick Bounsen & Priscilla Dekin	mar.
Mar. 8.	Miss Taylor in the Countrey	bur.
Mar. 19.	Richard Muckleston of Greenfields Gen': at St Alkmonds	bur.
April 2.	Richard Blunt & Mary Hall both of St Chadd's	mar.
„ 16.	William Ellis of Betton in the Parish of St Chadd & Laetitia Moseley of the parish of Munslow	mar.

[1] The Architect of the new Church then just completed: see page 225.

[2] See page 201.

April 27.	Richard Smith of Tetnal in ye County of Staffford Esqr & Mrs. Henrietta Ashley[1] of the Parish of the Holy-Cross were in the Parish Church of Cund married by James Pearson.	
May 27.	Mr. Richard Betton Glazier	bur.
June 10.	Ann d. of ffrancis & Hannah Dickin Gentleman	bap.
July 13.	Matilla d. of Cornet ffletcher	bur.
Aug. 8.	ffrancis Spencer & Alice Mayor both of Loppington	mar.
Dec. 10.	Mr. John Lewis of Billingsley Clerk & Mrs. Mary Maddocks of Ryton	mar.
1753.		
Feb. 13.	Mallett d. of Captain George & Mallett Langley	bap.
April 7.	ffrancis Bird of the Parish of St Mary Magdalene in Bridgenorth & Mary Haslehurst of the Parish of Wellington	mar.
June 6.	Martha d. of Samuel Harwood Esqr & Mary his wife	bap.
Aug. 3.	Mr. Thomas Jones Draper	bur.
Oct. 15.	Jane d. of the Rever^d^ Mr. Thomas Gough & Sarah his wife	bap.
Nov. 9.	Rupert s. of Thomas Brown Gentleman & Catherina his wife	bap.
„ 10.	Henery Milward of this Parish & ffaith Broome of Holy Cross	mar
1754.		
Feb. 17.	Thomas s. of Edwd & Martha Lealand living on Pully Com'on	bap
Mar. 25.	Catamaria d. of Samuel Roberts	bur.
June 13.	Roger Griffiths Taylor from the Infirmary	bur
Nov. 3.	John s. of John & Mary Benbow	bap
1755.		
Feb. 10.	Jane d. of John & Elizabeth Miles a Corporal in Sr Robt Riches Dragoons	bap.
Mar. 28.	Mrs. Martha Charlton Spinster	bur.
April 24.	Mr. Johnson Schoolmast^r^ at St Giles	bur.
May 29.	Maree-Margretta d. of Samuel Roberts	bur.
June 20.	John s. of George & Elizabeth Cadman Clothdresser	bap.
July 5.	Thomas s. of Thomas & ffrances Clare	bap.

[1] Henrietta "Ashley" was third daughter of Sir John Astley, at this time Patron of the Living. See page 204.

Oct. 10.	Dorcas Marriott Wid.[1]	bur.
Nov. 22.	Corbett s. of Thomas Browne Esq[r] & Catherina his wife	bap.
Dec. 7.	Elizabeth Challinor Paup[r] She was drowned	bur.
1756.		
June 3.	Joseph Smith hostler at Red-Lion accid[tl]y drowned	bur.
„ 5.	Mary d. of John Rock Esq. & Mary his wife	bap.
July 7.	James Burley of the parish of S[t] Chad & Mary Warter	mar.
Aug. 7.	Mrs. Huxley an ancient Gentlewoman at Astley Abbott near Bridgenorth	bur.
Oct. 15.	Cotton s. of Edward Needham	bur.
Nov. 7.	Rever[d] Mr. James Pearson	bur.
„ 16.	Catherine Plymley Maiden Gentlewoman	bur.
1757.		
July 4.	Mary Davies found Dead at Shelton	bur.
1758.		
Jan. 6.	Mary d. of Benjamin & Sarah Hervey of y[e] People calld Quakers was born July y[e] 23[d] 1737 & baptized Jan[y]. y[e] 6th 1758 in this Church	
„ 15.	Edward s. of Roger Kynaston Esq[r] & Mary his wife	bap.
„ 31.	Mr. Thomas Kingsnoth	bur.
Feb. 10.	Gertrude d. of Mr. William & Elizabeth Boycott	bap.
„ 15.	Edward s. of William & Mary Haycock joyner	bap.
May 13.	Mr. Richard Cocks of Walthamstow Essex & Mrs. Elizabeth Taynton	mar.
June 3.	Richard West of Leixlip in y[e] County of Kildare Esq[r] in y[e] Kingdom of Ireland	bur.
„ 22.	John Lloyd, Baker and Mary Bucknall	mar.
Oct. 8.	Hannah d. of William & Katherine Abram of Sutton Forge	bap.
Nov. 9.	Elizabeth wife of Edward Rigg joyner	bur.
1759.		
April 23.	Samuel Urwick & Priscilla Symonds	mar.
„ 27.	Judith Maria Cotton	bur.
„ 28.	Mr. Thomas Fowler Draper	bur.
May 18.	Frances d. of Mr. John & Mary Bowdler Grocer	bap.
June 5.	Elizabeth d. of Miles & Martha Longmire School-master	bap.

[1] See page 226.

June 17.	Edward Younge s. of Mr. Thos & Catherine Brown, Draper	bap.
July 23.	William Hall & Mina Deakin	mar.
Nov. 12.	John Trevor, Perukemaker & Ann Roden	mar.
Dec. 24.	Edward s. of Mr. Francis & Hannah Dickin	bap.
1760.		
Jan. 9.	Thomas s. of Mr. Thos & Elizabeth Presland	bap.
Oct. 21.	Sarah d. of Mr. Thomas & Mary Fowler	bap.
Nov. 21.	Sarah d. of Arthur & Martha Ankiat	bap.
Dec. 19.	Elizabeth, Widow of Hugh Hammonds of Cardington	bur.
1761.		
May 3.	Mr. Robert Hesketh, Baker & Margaret Thornes of Kinnerley in the county of Salop	mar.
Sep. 21.	Mr. Charles Younge, Draper	bur.
Oct. 23.	The Revd Mr. Samuel Betton[1]	bur.
Dec. 6.	Mr. Price Muckleston, Sadler	bur.
1762.		
Jan. 1.	William Carden and Sarah Gardner	mar.
Feb. 17.	Mr. Shepherd Corfield, Baker	bur.
April 13.	William Woodhall, Beadle	bur.
June 14.	Edward Jenks of Little Wenlock & Elizabeth Davies	mar.
Nov. 16.	Sarah wife of Cotton Needham, Heelmaker	bur.
Dec. 5.	Mrs. Martha Stanier, Widow	bur.
1763.		
Mar. 28.	Mary Tankerville—a Foundling	bur.
May 25.	Jane d. of Mr. Joseph Plymley & Diana his wife	bap.
Aug. 21.	Mr. Thomas Allen & Mrs. Mary Lovatt of the parish of the Holy Cross	mar.
Dec. 13.	John Ashby, gentleman, of St Alkmonds & Jane Kinnersley, widow	mar.
1764.		
Feb. 9.	Mr. John Twiss	bur.
Aug. 20.	Mr. William Sandford, Apothecary	bur.
1765.		
Mar. 25.	Mr. Richard Russell, Currier	bur.
July 6.	Peter Parry Esqr & Mrs. Rose Giffard	mar.
1766.		
Jan. 3.	James s. of Pryce & Elizabeth Tarbuck, Shoemaker	bap.
Mar. 10.	Cotton Needham	bur.
April 23.	Jane d. of Merry-Weather & Mary Bowker	bap.

[1] See page 226.

May 16.	Priscilla d. of Thomas Farnolds & Elinor Pritchard	bap.
1767.		
June 22.	Mr. John Blakeway of St Chad's & Mrs. Ann Moore	mar.
Oct. 18.	Folliott s. of John & Sarah Scoltock, Glover	bap.
1768.		
Jan. 3.	George Cadman, Clothier	bur.
April 15.	Martha d. of John & Martha Betton, Glazier	bap.
Oct. 9.	Elinor wife of Thomas Farnolds Pritchard	bur.
Nov. 2.	Dorothea d. of the Revd William Russell & Elizabeth his wife	bap.
1769.		
Mar. 29.	John s. of Richard & Hannah Beacall, Currier	bap.
June 4.	Bridgett widow of Mr. John Whitfield	bur.
Aug. 31.	Susannah Ann Gibet d. of William & Catherine Laplain, Bookseller	bap.
1770.		
April 1.	Thomas s. of Thomas & Ann Prinn, serjeant	bur.
Oct. 14.	Charlotte d. of Samuel & Martha Tayleur	bap.
1771.		
Sep. 24.	Mr. James Davis, Quarter Master of the 2nd Reg^{t}. of Light Dragoons & Mrs. Elinor Child of Ludlow	mar.
1772.		
April 17.	Henry s. of Mr. Edward & Ann Pickering	bap.
June 7.	Elizabeth Lydia d. of Hasleham & Elizabeth Leake Joyner	bap.
1773.		
Mar. 19.	George Clarke s. of Mr. Edward Eastman Pickering & Ann his wife	bap
April 27.	Edward Elisha Esqr	bur.
Nov. 30.	Samuel Collins son of James & Elizabeth Craig, Limner	bap.
1774.		
Feb. 12.	Mr. James Hewitt, Malster	bur.
April 13.	Mr. John Scoltock, Glover	bur.
Nov. 5.	Mr. Richard Warre, Gent.	bur.
1775.		
May 30.	Henry s. of Humphrey & Elizabeth Stanton	bap.
Sep. 17.	Hasleham s. of Hasleham & Elizabeth Leake, joyner	bap.
Nov. 19.	Mr. John Betton, Glazier	bur.
Dec. 28.	Mr. Samuel Fawkener, Grocer	bur
„ 31.	Mr. Maurice Price	bur

1776.		
Mar. 3.	Thomas Eyton of Wellington & Mary Rocke	mar.
May 5.	Thomas Russell s. of Mr. John Bowdler & Mary his wife.	bap.
„ 7.	Thomas s. of Edward Muckleston	bur.
Dec. 15.	Authur s. of Authur & Elinor Warrington	bap.
„ 23.	Henry s. of Mr. William Beckit Birtles & Ann his wife	bap.
„ 24.	Mrs. Rebecca Elisha	bur.
1777.		
July 8.	Florence Purslow, Labourer	bur,
Oct. 17.	Joshua s. of Mr. Henry & Margaretta Diana Peele	bap.
Nov. 14.	George s. of Mr. Charles Stanier	bur.
Dec. 23.	Thomas Farnolds Pritchard	bur.
1778.		
May 11.	Robert Berkeley of Spetchley in ye County of Worcester Esqr., & Mrs. Elizabeth Parry	mar.
June 14.	William s. of Thomas & Mary Norroway, Mariner	bap.
Oct. 9.	Mr. Thomas Presland[1]	bur.
1779.		
June 6.	Diana Margaretta d. of Mr. Henry Peele & Diana his wife	bap.
July 25.	John Benbow	bur.
Dec. 3.	John s. of Edward & Ann Tudor	bap.
1780.		
Feb. 11.	Elizabeth d. of Samuel & Elizabeth Downes	bap.
„ 23.	Humphrey s. of William & Jane Moseley Mil^y^ Sergiant	bur.
Mar. 5.	Ann d. of John & Ann Salway, Cordwainer	bap.
„ 28.	Richard s. of Thomas & Ann Botevyle, Sadler	bap.
Nov. 23.	Jane wife of Mr. Charles Fowler, Draper	bur.
1781.		
Jan. 31.	Charlotte d. of Godfrey & Sarah Aliborne, Painter	bap.
Feb. 28.	Joseph s. of Joseph & Ann Dewson, Soldier 1st Reg^t^ of Guards	bap.
1782.		
Feb. 22.	Ann d. of Mr. Allen & Decima Weeler, Surgeon	bap.
Mar. 3.	Richard s. of Edward & Mary Burgoyne	bap.
„ 8.	Henry s. of Mr. Henry & Diana Margaretta Peele	bap.

[1] See page 201.

June 17.	Harrieta d. of Henry Proctor Esqr & Susannah his wife	bur.
Oct. 2.	Charles Henry s. of Humphrey & Mary Allport	bap.
1783.		
Mar. 2.	Isaac s. of Isaac & Sarah Tudor	bap.
„ 29.	William Alexander Esqr, Collector of Excise	bur.
April 7.	Carolina d. of Cap^{n} Thomas Patrick & Elizabeth his wife	bap.
Sep. 8.	John s. of Revd John Rocke & Harriet his wife	bap.
„ 14.	Peter s. of Nathaniel & Fanny Harding	bap.
Oct. 14.	Mr. William Charlton of the parish of Manchester & Mary Redfern	mar.
1784.		
Sep. 5.	Harriet d. of John Hiram & Elizabeth Haycock, Architect	bap.
1786.		
April 9.	Thomas Owen s. of ye Revd J. Rocke & Harriot his wife	bap.
(Interlined).	"This promising youth being a midshipman on board the Narcissus frigate in the fleet off Toulon commanded by Lord Nelson, bravely fell in a partial action, 1804."	
May 24.	William s. of Olbin & Hannah Tafft, soldier in 55 Reg^{t} of foot	bur.
July 17.	Mrs. Mary Elisha[1]	bur.
„ 27.	Amma d. of Hasleham & Elizabeth Leake	bap.
Nov. 18.	Cornelius Cuyler of the parish of St James, Westminster & Ann Grant	mar.
1787.		
April 24.	William s. of Philip & Ann Sandford, Bookseller	bur.
May 4.	Barbara wife of the Revd J. Wingfield, Minister	bur.
„ 4.	Mary wife of Philip Sandford, Shoemaker	bur.
1788.		
Aug. 25.	Richard s. of Mr. Richard & Mary Inge	bur.
Nov. 10.	William Hodges Clerk of this Parish	bur.
„ 22.	Mrs. Bridgett Owen (relict of Pryce Owen, M.D.)	bur.
Dec. 18.	John Tamberlane of this parish & Elizabeth Wall of St. Chad's	mar.
1789.		
Aug. 16.	Thomas Bucknall of this parish & Elizabeth Tomkins of Ledford	mar.
„ 19.	Mr. Theodore Horsley from London	bur.
Dec. 8.	Elinor Hiles	bur.

[1] See page 211.

1790.		
Feb. 10.	Hannah d. of William & Elizabeth Whicherley	bap.
July 28.	Anthony s. of Anthony Kinnersley Esqr. & Harriot his wife	bap.
Dec. 29.	Mary d. of William & Elinor Hasledine	bap.
1791.		
April 11.	Francis Dickin	bur.
Sep. 15.	The Rev^{d}. Mr. Wingfield, Minister of this Parish	bur.
1792.		
Mar. 1.	Emma d. of Harriet & Anthony Kynnersley Esqr.	bap.
June 18.	Mr. Harris Garbett	bur.
1793.		
Mar. 27.	Noah the s. & Huiah the d. of John & Jane Bates	bap.
July 19.	Mr. James Winnall (formerly Apothecary)	bur.
1794.		
May 20.	Mr. John Lloyd (formerly an eminent Cheese factor)	bur.
Aug. 17.	James s. of Edward & Elizabeth Cope	bap.
1795.		
July 23.	Elizabeth Canadine	bur.
Oct. 27.	Richard Bayley (Clerk of this parish)	bur.
Dec. 13.	Frances d. of Thomas Lloyd Esqr & Elizabella his wife	bap.
„ 27.	Thomas s. of William & Mary Bull Christen'd. "This child was baptised in St Phillip's Church Birmingham Feby 1795."	
1796.		
Oct. 19.	John Stephen Denston s. of Mr. John & Jane Shepherd	bap.
Nov. 7.	Mr. John Allatt (many years Chamberlain of the Corporation, & founder of a School in this town)	bur.
Aug. 18.	John Oakley & Catherine Hewitt	mar.
Dec. 14.	Richard Jeffreys s. of John & Margaret Muckleston	bap.
1797.		
Jan. 25.	Mr. John Bowdler Grocer (in the Church)	bur.
July 1.	Mr. James Gronna Junr (Killed by a fall from his horse)	bur.
Feb. 5.	Charles Lloyd of St Chadds & Margaret Campbell	mar.
1798.		
Jan. 6.	Mr. Charles Fowler of the Bell Stone, Draper (in the Church)	bur.

June 7.	Mr. Philip Sandford	bur.
„ 10.	Charlotte d. of Captain James Hozier & Christiana his wife	bap.
Oct. 6.	Henry Meredith & John Richard Meredith sons of Joseph & Margaretta Warter	bap.
„ 8.	Mrs. Martha Carleton (wife of Oliver Carleton Esq[r] of Dublin)	bur.
Dec. 2.	John s. of John & Elizabeth Prichard sergeant of Marines (baptized in the parish of Kingstown Portsmouth)	christ[d].
„ 25.	Griffith Breese & Elizabeth Howard	mar.
1799.		
Mar. 20.	William Home s. of Mr. W[m] & Susannah Bodenham, Mercer	bap.
Oct. 31.	Richard Baugh & Mary Stanton	mar.
Dec. 6.	Mrs. Bridgett Glynne Widow aged 81 (buried in y[e] Church)	bur.
1800.		

Note. The Crops of grain were this year very scanty on the wet & clay Lands owing to the continued cold rains of the Spring Months, the latter half of the Harvest was extremely bad & much corn was injured. The crop of Potatoes was also a bad one. In October wheat sold in Shrewsbury at 17 shills. per Bushel.

Oct. 12.	Samuel Jeffreys & Frances Lee	mar.
Dec. 6.	Mr. Thos. Powell, late proprietor of the London Stage Waggons	bur.
1801.		
Nov. 16.	Elizabeth d. of Charles Vandyke & Lettitia Brown, Drawing-Master	bap.
July 11.	Cap[n] George Story of S[t] Mary-le-bone London & Miss Louisa Keatinge of this Parish	mar.
1802.		
Mar. 12.	Jeremiah Golding, from the Hermitage	bur.
Oct. 7.	Mr. Tennant Lacy, Aged 61	bur.
„ 17.	John s. of Griffith & Elizabeth Breese[1]	bap.
1803		
Jan. 3.	Robert Hesketh, Aged 67	bur.
June 26.	Richard Henry s. of Joshua & Eliza Peele	bap.
Nov. 11.	Mrs. Frances Studley, Aged 50	bur.
June 23.	William Simpson M.D. of this parish & Ann Powell of S[t] Chad's	mar.

[1] Afterwards Chaplain of the Asylum, and Rector of Hanwood.

Sep. 1.	Richard Corfield of Hopesay clerk[1] & Diana Margaretta Peele of this Parish	mar.
1804.		
June 25.	Thomas Kyle Adjutant of the Shrewsbury Yeomanry Cavalry	bur.
Aug. 1.	Miss Bridget Glynne Spinster (in the Church)	bur.
„ 5.	Joshua John s. of Joshua & Eliza Peele	bap.
„ 12.	Thomas s. of John & Gwenna Lewis	bap.
1805.		
Mar. 3.	Charles Hulbert[2] of this Parish & Hannah Wood of the Parish of St Chad	mar.
„ 9.	Edward Glynne Esqr Aged 61.	bur.
May 7.	John Ravenshaw of Atcham & Ann Miere of this Parish	mar.
Oct. 13.	John s. of John & Elizabeth Lockley	bap.
1806.		
Jan. 24.	Charles Augustus[3] s. of Charles & Hannah Hulbert	bap.
Sep. 30.	John Corbett Esq. (Formerly John Hunt)[4]	bur.
1807.		
Oct. 1.	Pryce Tarbuck Aged 75	bur.
1808.		
Feb. 10.	Edward s. of Mark & Mary Auden	bap.
Oct. 6.	William Wood of the Parish of St Alkmond and Elizabeth Peele of this Parish	mar.
1809.		
May 12.	Charles Price Stanier Esqr Aged 32 (in the Church)	bur.
July 4.	Theophilus Barney & Rebecca Hempoon	mar.
„ 9.	John Bickerton Oare & Letitia Brookes	mar.
Aug. 26.	Henry Peele Esqr Aged 62	bur.
1810.		
Nov. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Stanier Aged 70 (in the Church)	bur.
1811.		
June 16.	Eliza d. of Samuel[5] & Sabina Lee Schoolmaster	bap.
1812.		
Dec. 30.	Diana Margaretta d. of Joshua & Eliza Peele	bap.

[1] See page 234.

[2] Author of *Manual of Shropshire Biography, History of Shropshire*, etc.

[3] Vicar of Almondbury, Dio. Ripon, Canon of Ripon, Author of *Annals of the Church and Parish of Almondbury*, etc.

[4] These words are interlined in pencil.

[5] Master of Bowdler's School, afterwards Rector of Barley, Canon of Bristol, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. Author of *Hebrew Grammar; Hebrew, Chaldaic and English Lexicon*, etc.

ASSESSMENTS.

The lists of those assessed to the Poor are valuable as showing who were the principal Parishioners at the time. They appear to have been made afresh at irregular intervals, and usually have the prefix Mr. attached to the names of those who occupied a good position in the Parish. The following names are selected in order to give an idea of the principal inhabitants at different periods of the 17th century.

1621.

Mr. Thomas Harris[1]

---

[1] Mr. Thos. Harris was created a Baronet 1622, of Boreatton Hall, par. Baschurch, which estate he had purchased of the Onslows. His Arms are *or* 3 hedgehogs 2 and 1 *az.*—but his family did not enter their Pedigrees in Visit. Shropshire 1623. Their descent may be traced thus :—

William Harris of Whethill, par. Condover, Senr., yeoman, bur. at Condover, 1589, March 22.

William Harris of Wheathill junr., bur. at Condover 1590, April 2.

Roger Harris of Shrewsbury, Draper. bur. at St. Julian's 1598, Sep. 21.

(1) Richard Harris, D.D.

(2) Sir Thomas Harris, created Bart. 1622. Master in Chancery. Sheriff of Shropshire 1619. Bur. at Baschurch 1629, Sep. 26.

(1) Sir Paul Harris, 2nd Bart. bap. at St. Julian's 1595, Dec. 30. Royalist. Sheriff 1637, bur. at Baschurch 1644, July 18.

Anne, bur. at Baschurch, 1638, Jan. 30.

(2) Sir Roger Harris 6th Bart., bap. at St. Julian's 1601, Oct. 7. ob. 1685. s.p.

(3) George Harris bur. at Baschurch 1636, May 10.

(4) Hugh Harris, Alderman of Shrewsbury, in Charter of Chas. I. & 3rd Mayor.

(1) Sir Thomas Harris, 3rd Bart. Royalist. At siege of Shrewsbury compounded for £1542, lived to 1662.

Sara, bur. at Baschurch, 1641.

(2) Richard, bap. at Baschurch 1637, ob. inf.

(3) Sir George Harris 4th Bart., bap. at Baschurch 1631, Oct. 31 o.s.p

(4) Sir Paul Harris, 5th Bart., bap. at Baschurch 1634, April 8. o.s.p.

Elenor, bap. at Baschurch 1629, Feb. 16, endowed by Will the school there.

Anne, bap. at Baschurch 1635, June 12.

Sarah, bap. at Baschurch 1637, Sep. 27.

Mr. Nicholas Gibbons[2]
Mr. Richard Higgons[3]
Mr. Thomas Jones[4]
Mr. Hughe Harries[5]
Mr. Thomas Wolley[6]
Mr. John Hawkshed[7]
Mr. Richard Gibbons[8]
Mr. John Prince[9]
Mr. John Hussey[10]
Mr. Richard Came[11]
Mrs. Foster widowe[12]
Mr. Wm. Kinge[13]
Mrs. Phillips widowe
Mr. John Broughton
Mr. Abr. Baker[14]
Mr. Hum. Baynes[15]
Mr. George Peers[16]
Mr. John Prowde[17]
Mr. John Buttree[18]
Mr. Roger Browne[19]

---

[2] Nicholas Gibbons, Attorney at law, of a family in the Abbey Foregate. His mother was d. of Wm. Langley of the Abbey Foregate, and his brother was Francis Gibbons, D.D., vicar of Holy Cross and chaplain to Chas. I. Nicholas Gibbons married Anne, d. of Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle.

[3] Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1608, probably a son of Thomas Higgins, D.D., chaplain to James I., who was bur. in St. Chad's 1635. The family originally came from Church Stretton.

[4] Probably father of the Lord Chief Justice Jones, who lived in the fine old house at the bottom of the Wyle Cop, engraved in Owen and Blakeway I. p. 405.

[5] Alderman of Shrewsbury under Charles I.'s charter, and 3rd Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1640, died 1641.

[6] Vintner. Bailiff in 1611.

[7] Bailiff in 1611.

[8] Son of Nicholas Gibbons, Alderman under Chas. I.'s charter, taken prisoner at the siege of Shrewsbury. The family lived in a half timbered house still existing at the back of No. 19, Wyle Cop.

[9] Master of St. Giles's Hospital, and father of Richard Prince the builder of the Whitehall.

[10] Glover.

[11] Probably of the family who lived at Caym's Place on Swan Hill.

[12] Possibly widow of Robert Forster, of Shifnal, who was buried at St. Julian's, 1585.

[13] Draper.

[14] Draper, of a family long resident in the town, and probably connected with the Sweeney Bakers.

[15] Draper.

[16] Of a family of considerable importance, long resident in the town. A William Peers was Town Councillor under Chas. II.'s charter, 1684.

[17] Of a family at Atcham and Sutton, one of the Aldermen under Chas. I.'s charter, admitted to Drapers' Company 1608, bur. at St. Julian's 1653.

[18] Draper. Wm. Buttree was one of the Assistants in Chas. I.'s charter.

[19] Assistant under Chas. I.'s charter.

Mr. Hum. Davies[20]
Mr. Sam. Lewis[21]
Mr. Ffr. Ffawkn[r][22]
Mr. Tho. Langley[23]
Mr. Wm. Buraston[24]
Mr. Richard Walker
Mr. Rondle Tompkis[25]
Mr. John Baynes[15]

1655.

Tho. Jones Esq[r]
Tho. Heyes Gent'
Mr. Richard Proude
Mr. Francis Tallence Minester[26]
Mrs. Mary Lyster widdow
James Downes Drap'
Henry Hughes Drap'
Mr. Samuell Betton
Jo[n] Buttery drap'
Nathaniell Lee mercer
Henry Darlington Silkweaver
Phillip Wilding Corvizer
Rich. Leighton Chyurgeon Barber
Tho. Hunte vintn[er]
Rich. Twisse Clothyer
James Paddy Clothyer
Robert Heynes Bruor
Mr. Bowers Scoolemaster
George Whittcars Grocer
John Aberrey Trowman
Tho. Boudler Tanner
Mr. Tho. Harris
Humfrey Briggs Gent'
Zackery Browne Chapman
John Mackworth drap'

1668

Mr. Cheshire
Adam Ottley Esq[r]
Mrs. Brabason
Tho. Rocke Esq[r]
Mr. Nicc. Gibbons
Mr. John Seavern
Tho. Jones Esq[r]

Coleham.

Mr. Barzey
Rob[t] Gorton Gent'
John Gawen
The name of those p'ishion[rs] that be unpaid their Assess-m't 1668.
Docto[r] Thane
Mr. Tho. Cotton
Captayn Hosyer[27]
(and 22 others).

As the list of churchwardens also contains the names of many of the chief parishioners, further assessment lists would only entail repetition.

---

[20] Corviser.

[21] Mercer.

[22] Several of this name occur in the books of the Mercers' Co.

[23] Of the family who purchased the Abbey on the dissolution.

[24] Chirurgeon.

[25] Glazier.

[26] Puritan Vicar of St. Mary's 1652—1661. See page 188.

[27] Captain George Hosyer appears to have been Governor of the Castle in 1663, 1670 and 1673 (Owen and Blakeway I., p. 481). He was son of Richard Hosyer Esq, of Cruckton, and was possibly the same as George Hosyer, gent, who was Churchwarden of St. Julian's in 1617. See page 238, where a closer inspection of the Register shows the name to be Hosyer, which is there printed doubtfully as Lowe.

In 1682 we find Tho. Rock, Esqr., and Sir Hump. Briggs among the Landholders, and the Thos. Jones, Esqr., of a few years before has become Sir Thomas Jones, Lord Chief Justice.

In 1690, a Mr. Jones, parson, heads the list, but we know no more of him than his name. Sir Vuedall Corbitt, Thos. Owen, Esqr., Philip Eyton, Esqr., and Wm Jones. Esqr., are among the landholders on the Wyle Cop and Dogpole, and Jonathan Langley, Esqr., and Philip Prince Esqr., have land in Coleham. Edward Owen, Esqr., and Mr. Robert Betton are the chief names in Pulley; and in Shelton we find Mr. Addam Waring, John "Cros" and "Esq^{rs} Mittons tenants" on the list. In Coton Hill and Darvall are several still familiar names occurring as holders of small portions, including Mr. William Corbett and Mr. John Wood, attorney. A John Wood, attorney, died Mayor of Shrewsbury, August 31st, 1685; either there were two, or the land was held in his name after his death.

In 1696, we find several fresh names. Madam Corbett and Lady Briggs are assessed for the property that had been their husbands'. Perce Lloyd and John Reede are the only names followed by the title esquire, the others being almost all tradesmen of good standing, drapers, glovers, &c. Mr. Joseph Hinckes is assessed for the Malthouse on the Wyle, which afterwards was to have been the site for a vicarage house[1], and Mr. Abraham Payne for the mill afterwards spoken of by his name. The Clothworkers' Hall and the Weavers' Hall are assessed, and John Smith pays a small sum for the "Greene," possibly the Bowling Green now attached to the Unicorn Inn. Mr. Harris, chirurgeon in 1690, has made way for Doctor Clawdus, or "Claudius" as his name should be spelt. Barronett Mathewes and Mr. John Esquire, are among the more curious names; the latter surname occurs in a different form in the list of churchwardens. Many of the names in Coleham are

[1] See page 202.

assessed for land only, as is the case also at Pulley, Coton Hill, and Shelton. At the last named portion, Thomas Wright is assessed a small sum "for ye Tyth."

PARISH BOUNDARIES AND NOMENCLATURE.

St. Julian's Parish, as already mentioned, and as will be seen at once by reference to the map, was originally of wide extent, reaching from the Church almost to Meole village, with large detached portions at Bayston Hill and Pulley, Shelton, Greenfields, and Darvoll, or Darville. There are, besides, two curious little disjointed pieces, one beyond Gravel Hill, and the other near the lane leading to Hencot Butts.

How the detached part at Shelton came to be in St. Julian's parish it is difficult to say. The greater portion of Shelton belonged in the time of Domesday to the Bishop of Chester, and passed from him to the Church of St. Chad. Possibly some of the half-hide of land held by St. Julian's at that time lay at Shelton, and thus came to be counted as part of the parish. In 1278 the Church had four tenants in Shelton, holding some 60 or 80 acres of land[1]

[1] Inquisitio Quo Warranto 7 Edw. 1. (1278).

Ffeod' que tenent' de Eccl'ia S'ce Juliane.

Joh'es Russell ten' 1 burg' de Eccl'ia S'ce Juliane que est libera capella D'ni Regis p' iij*d.* et val' modo p' annu' iiij*s.*

Will'ms de Lake ten' 1 burg' de ead'm Eccl'ia p' iij*d.* p' annu' et val' modo p' ann' v*s.*

Hug' Schery ten' 1 burg' et 3 acr' tr' p' 6*d.* val' vis.

Joh'es fil' Petr junior ten' 1 burg' p' 6*d.* val' iij*s.*

Avelina fil' Ade ten' 1 burg' p' 6*d.* val' iij*s.*

Hug' Schery ten' 1 burg' p' 2*d.* val' iiij*s.*

Nich'us Wyscart ten' 1 burg' p' 11*d.* val' v*s.*

Will'ms Hagur' ten' 1 burg' p' 6*d.* val' vs.

Robertus fil' Vicar' de Stretton ten' 1 burg' vast' p' 6*d.* tant'

Joh'es Pride' ten' 1 burg' vast' p' 6*d.* val' tant'

Joh'es le Foxe et Will's Reyne' ten' 1 burg' p' 6*d.* val' iiij*s.*

Joh'es le Ffoxe ten' 1 burg' p' 6*d.* val' tant'

Nich'us fil' Joh'is Bernarde et Marg'ia soror ei' ten' 1 burg' p' 6*d.* val' v*s.*

Ffeod' q'e tenentur de Capella S'ci Mich'is in Castello.

Alanus Strawlone et Nich'us Bernard tenent duo burg' de Capell' D'ni Regis in Castello pro xix*d.* p' annu' et valet modo p' annu' iij*s.*

In the town itself several of the most quaintly named streets are in St. Julian's parish; *e.g.* the Wyle Cop, Dogpole, and Beeches Lane. The last named is called in old documents Bispestanes, or Bispestanes Lane, from the resemblance of which to the older forms of the word Bishop it has been conjectured that property which the Bishop of Lichfield is known to have possessed in Shrewsbury was there situate.[1]

The Wyle Cop was originally (and more correctly) known as "The Wyle" (the hill itself), and "Under the Wyle," (extending from the end of Beeches Lane to the English Bridge) The name Wyle Cop *i.e.* the head of the Wyle, is, properly speaking, only applicable to that part between St. Julian's Churchyard and the end of Dogpole.

In the 13th Century the Hospital of St. John at Oswestry received rent from several houses on the Wyle, of which mention is made in their foundation charter, circa 1215, and in two deeds of a few years later, circa 1221[2].

The Hospital also received 8s. 0½d. from 9 tenements in Coleham, for which Bishop Reyner of St. Asaph (1186-1224) gave John, son of John Fitz Martin, the sum of 8½ marks; and about 1220 it purchased from William, son of Alan Clerk, a rent of 2s. issuing out of a Croft in Coleham.

Efeod' Eccl'ie S'ce Juliane.

Agnes Grunn ten' una nocar' tr' de Eccl'ia S'ce Juliane in Schelton p' annu' p' xij*d.* et val' modo p' annum ij*s.*

Thomas Goderich ten' d'i virg' tr' de d'ca Eccl'ia p' xx*d.* p' ann' et val' m° p' ann' iiij*s.*

Henr' Dike ten' di' nocar' tr' de Eccl'ia p'dict' p' vj*d.* p' ann' et val' m° p' annu' ij*s.*

Adam fil' Rog'i ten' d'i' nocar' tr' de p'dict' Eccl'ia p' vj*d.* p' ann' et val' modo p' annu' ij*s.*

[1] Phillips's *History of Shrewsbury* (ed. 1779) page 59, where the lane is described as "leading from the east end of St. Chad's Church down to the walls behind the Wyle Cop."

[2] Eyton's Shropshire, X., p. 347.

Bishop Reyner gave the spiritual charge of his Hospital, and the control of its temporal goods to the Abbey of Haughmond, which also was possessed in its own right of considerable property in St. Julian's parish.

In the Haughmond Chartulary are more than a dozen deeds relating to lands in Coleham, among them one in which Richard de Colnham, son of William Leghton, carpenter, granted to William Aleyn, of Salop, chaplain, for 6s. of silver, a messuage in the street at Coleham, rendering 3s. of silver yearly to the Chaplain of St. Julian's, Salop, and 12d. to the Abbey (A.D. 1294).[1] The Abbey also possessed land at Cotes (Coton Hill), two messuages near the Church of St. Julian, and several houses on and under the Wyle, one a messuage with three gardens, adjoining the gate of the Minor Friars, and "extending from the house of William Cambrey to the garden of Robert Barker, containing in length 94 feet on the side of the street called Bispestanes-lane, and on the side of the Walls of Salop 120 feet." (A.D. 1462).[2] The same abbey also possessed an acre of land in Pulley, which Maurice de Pulilega, early in the reign of Henry III., gave with the buildings thereon, for the sustentation of the Infirmary of the Abbey. Mr. Eyton considers this land to have been in the part of Pulley belonging to St. Julian's parish.[3]

The greater part of Derfalde, and Wogheresfurlong, (the modern Greenfields), belonged to Haughmond, while other insulated portions belonged to Lilleshall Abbey, as part of the Saxon Estate of St. Alkmund's, appropriated to Lilleshall by Richard de Belmeis in the 12th Century. The parish boundaries of St. Julian's and St. Alkmund's probably now mark the division of the property of the two abbeys.[4]

[1] Archæological *Transactions*, I., p. 198.

[2] Archæological *Transactions*, I., p. 213.

[3] Eyton's Shropshire, VI., p. 207.

[4] Owen and Blakeway, II., p. 421.

The Abbey of Shrewsbury, among its many possessions, held property in St. Julian's parish. Three acres of land in Aldefeld (*i.e.* Coleham), belonged to it in the 13th century,[1] and the rent of two tenements in Colenham gave 3s. 11d. to the Kitchen of the Monks, and 6d. to find light for the Altar of St. Mary, in their church.[2] Another messuage in Coleham, also paid a rent of 29d. to the Kitchener.[3] In 1508 the Abbot, Richard Lye, made an extensive grant to his sister, Joan Copeland and her husband; among other things he gave to her for life a shop on the Stone bridge, and a messuage in Coleham.[4] The Monks at the dissolution received rents from Pulley, possibly from some tenant living on the border of their forest of Lythwood, where Edward III. had in 1346 granted them 240 acres of woodland in lieu of their right to cut timber in the royal forest of Mount Gilbert (the Wrekin).[5] The Monks of Wenlock, who owned the manor of Sutton, had a long quarrel (1234—1240) with those of Shrewsbury with regard to the mill under Sutton, the Shrewsbury Monks complaining that the water from the mill damaged their land in the field of Coleham.[6]

Another part of the old parish of St. Julian was in early times in ecclesiastical hands: Bayston belonged for several hundred years to the Bishop of Hereford. In the 13th and 14th centuries it was held under him by some of the Sprenghose family, who also held Plaish.[7] Possibly, however, this refers only to that portion of Bayston originally in Condover parish, Bayston Hill, the St. Julian's portion, having been mainly common land even in modern times.

[1] Owen and Blakeway, II., p. 49.

[2] Ibid. II., p. 95.

[3] Ibid. II., p. 97.

[4] Ibid. II., p. 129.

[5] Ibid. II., p. 119.

[6] Eyton's Shropshire, VI., p. 364.

[7] Ibid. VI., p. 299.

The Dissolution of monasteries caused much property to change hands. The lands of the abbeys passed mainly to lay proprietors, and much Church property became permanently alienated. The house and garden of the Grey Friars were appropriated by the King in 1536-7, and continued in the possession of the Crown till 1543, when Henry VIII. sold the three Shrewsbury Friaries to Richard Andrewes and Nicholas Temple, the former of whom sold them in the following year to Roger Lewis, alias Pope.[1] The Grey Friars probably continued in the Pope family for many years.[2] At the beginning of the last century it belonged to Charles Yonge, draper, to whom it seems to have come by his wife, Lowry Parry, of Llanwryn, co. Montgomery.[3] Since his death in 1761, it has passed through various hands, and now belongs to several different proprietors. The portion of the refectory still remaining, (now converted into houses), went through many vicissitudes, at one time, it is said, being used as a malthouse. The meadow between the Town walls and the river, in which the boundaries of their garden may still be traced, was known in early times as Friars' London. "In 1546 mention is made of a postern to *Frere London* som tyme in the holdyng of Tho. Otteley."[4] The parish assessments of the last century mention tenants in "the Froers" and the "Pig Fryers," but no clue has been found to the meaning of this latter term.

The Chapel of St. Catherine, on Coton-hill, passed, at the Reformation, to the Mytton family, who were living there in the 16th century. They held it, or rather its site, for many generations, till the beginning of the present century. They were rated for the chapel

[1] Owen and Blakeway, II., p. 450.

[2] In the parish assessment of 1673 "Mr. James Vaughan at the ffriers" is mentioned.

[3] Owen and Blakeway, II., p. 464.

[4] Owen and Blakeway, II., p. 464. *Vide supra* p. 166.

as late as 1686[1], and the field near the old turnpike gate still bears the name of the Chapel yard.

The early parish books of St. Julian's mention the names of the fields in the outlying parts of the parish, and it is worthy of remark that many are called by the same names now as in the early part of the 17th century.

Amongst the Landholders and Lands in 1621 are mentioned :—

Cotton.

Mr. Arthur Kynaston for one lesowe p'te of the P'ke & one medowe called small medowe xj^{d}.

Mr. Thomas Bromhall for the P'ke field ij^{s} ij^{d}.

Thomas Evans Clothier 3 pastures & half the Shiriffe medowe xij^{d}.

Richard Jones drap' one pasture called Moovyche & the half of Shirifi's medowe xj^{d}.

Richard Hughes bucher for garlicke Croft ij^{d}.

Thomas Lopington for p'te of pike furlonge vj^{d}.

Thomas Lopington for p'te of gravell hill xiiij^{d}.

Richard Hunt drap' for one pasture of Mr. Sturys land wth a meadow adioyninge xij^{d}.

George Bennett for p'te of peate mosse v^{d}.

Charles Bennion gen' for p'te of a small Close called Chapell yord ij^{d}.

Coleham.

Edward Hatton Esquier for Sutton's Mill & the land there viij^{d}.

Wm Rowley drap' for 2 barnes a yard and 4 pastures at the hermytage and other pastures thereabout v^{s} iiij^{d}.

Reignold Evans for one pasture by Mr. Hatton's mill vj^{d}.

Pulley.

George Betton for one half Arndell and 3 pastures of Wm Milward ij^{s} viij^{d}.

In 1624 the following names of fields in Coleham occur, and in Pulley George Betton and Wm Rocke are assessed for 3 half farndeles and one half farndele respectively.

Pale Croft—Stank field—the great Leasowe—Lady Leasowe—Black meadowe—Radnor's Croft near Sutton lane—Kentsey—the 4 Armitages—a pasture late in the tenure of Mr. Marshall.

---

[1] Owen and Blakeway, II., p. 467.

Ten years later these names are found :—

Darvall.

The great lesowe caled the banke.

Pulley.

George Betton 3 halfe Aendans.

"Sir William Owen has 5 halfe Aendans[1] in the bulrigs, in ower paris wch we weare not war of till nowe."

Graffell Hill.

Shrosberie fild—Picke furlonge—Wales Craft—A lesowe called Stubs Craft—Meritons fild—the Greane fild—the Parcke fild—the small medow—Uper Stubs Craft.

Coten hill.

The Mobich—a greate meddoe called the Serife fild—the Great Mobich—Cunigrene meddoe—the Parcke—small meddoe—the Greane fild—Hongerhill Craft—Garlicke Craft.

---

[1] Probably "5 half headlands" in the Bullriggs. Headlands are the strips at the end of the "butts" or "riggs" in a field, on which the plough-teams are turned. In the case of a common field the various headlands and butts were often owned by different persons. Mr. Palmer, author of *Folk, Fields, and Town of Wrexham*, suggests that "arndell" and "farndele" possibly were portions of the common meadow, as the headlands were of the common ploughland, but the Assessments seem to use both terms for the same land. Is it possible that "aendan" is a corruption of "ending?" The Bullriggs is still the name of a field at Pulley.

Canon Taylor, speaking at the Royal Historical Society's Commemoration of the 800th anniversary of Domesday, October, 1886, "explained the striking fact that the primitive settlement of the country had been impressed upon the soil by the plough. The exact extent of the Domesday carucates and bovates could still be traced; for, as a rule, the ancient arable had gone back to pasture. Formerly the arable was tilled in a common. It was divided into acre or half acre strips, each a furlong in length and a perch or two in breadth, separated by turf balks. Each villan held a score or two of these strips, which were ploughed with eight oxen, each villan contributing a pair. The strips were not straight, but lay in great sweeping curves. The country lanes often kept to the lines of the balks and headlands which separated the arable fields, or they skirted the division between the ancient arable and the moorland or open pasture. There are often queer rights of way leading no whither, commonly passing along mounds of turf some two or three feet higher than the adjacent land, proving that such rights of way ran along the ancient headlands, which, before the land was enclosed, served to give each freeholder access to his strips of arable in the open field."

Colom.

The three Armitages — Mr. ffox paster — Kentsey — the barninge—Cunigreane—the over filds near meale fild—Rodnards Craft—Marshal's lesowe—the Picke—the rayle craft in Sutunlane—the red barne—the blacke meddoe—the Slange—the Stanke fild—Cliberie fild—a lesowe called the Pites—the Well meddoe.

To the above may be added a few names which occur in the Tithe apportionment made in 1836.

Pulley.

Hiles's Upper Coppice.
Crane's West Coppice.
Coppice Meadow.
Upper Branbrook.
Stocking.
Hall Meadow.
North Branbrook Meadow.
South Branbrook Meadow.
Pulley Hall Homestead.
Big Meadow.
Low Field.
Cross Field.
Sandy Land.
Brown's Furlong.
Dovehouse Yard.
Flax Yard.
Fish Pool Leasow.
Great and Little Buries.
Maggotty Yard.
Hunt's Meadow.
Three Crofts.
Haynes's Field.
Old Meadow.

Coton Hill.

Morrall's Field.
Chapel Yard.
Beacall's Piece.
Davies's Piece.
Upper Green Fields.
Walton's Piece.
Vaughan's Piece.
Holt's Piece.
Raven Field.
Fish Pond Field.

Neither the Tithe apportionment nor the earlier Parish books give the field names of the land at Shelton. The only exception is Ball's Butts, which is several times mentioned in the assessments of the last century. The field bearing this name lies a little to the north of the Copthorne road. An old name also appears to linger in the designation of the bridle path on the outskirts of this part of the Parish, leading from the Oswestry road towards Ross Hall. It is variously known as Heatherwood, Heatherbell, and Featherbed lane.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

It only remains to add a few words as to the illustrations which accompany this paper.

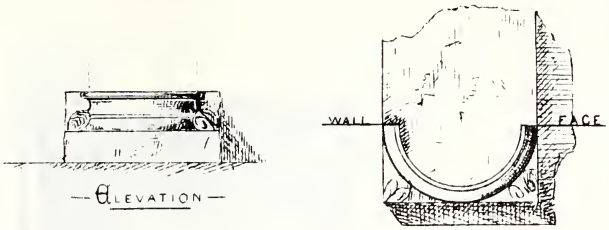
The Map of the Parish is copied from that made in the year 1836, and kept in the Vestry. It owes its accuracy as a reduced copy of the large original, to the fact that the reduction was made by means of a photograph, kindly taken for the purpose by Mr. W. W. Naunton.

The two exterior views of the old Church are from water colour sketches in Rev. E. Pryce Owen's interleaved edition of his father's History, now in the possession of Mr. S. Caswell, to whom the editor is much indebted for permission to include them. It may be mentioned in connection with these that a small plan exists in the same work and elsewhere, which professes to be a ground plan of the old Church, and it was at first proposed to include this also among the illustrations; but on examination it was found so impossible to reconcile it with the known details of the exterior, that the only conclusion arrived at was, that either it has been drawn so inaccurately as to be useless, or that, as seems more probable, the ground plan of some other church has had the name of St. Julian's affixed by mistake.

The other illustrations, viz., The Tower Arches, the Stone Coffin and Respond, and the Tromwyn Slab, are from sketches kindly taken for the purpose by Mr. J. Nurse.

The Editor wishes to tender his sincere thanks to each of the above, as well as to Mr. Leighton, and to all who in various ways have added to the value of this paper, which, at least, has afforded many hours of interesting occupation to himself and his more immediate helper; for

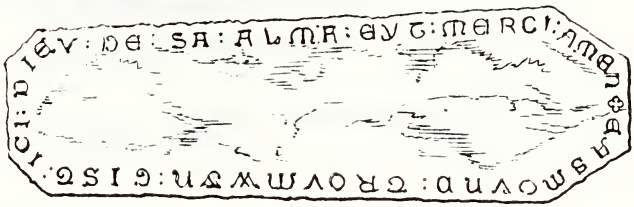
> The tangled records of the hoary past,
> A softened radiance o'er the present cast;
> And noble lives, albeit forgotten long,
> Still cry aloud, O men, take courage and be strong.



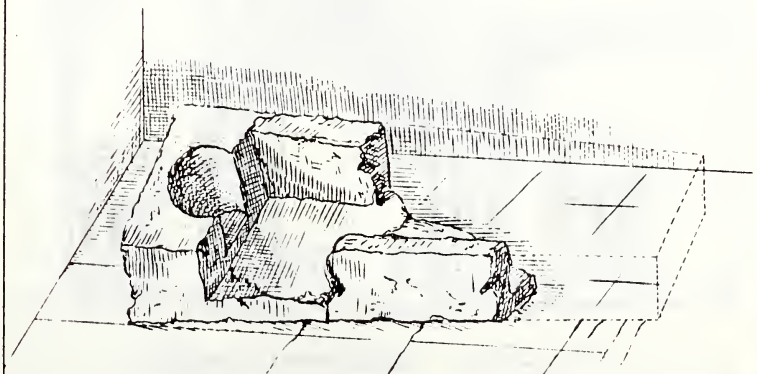
—Elevation—

—Plan—

—Base of a Respond Shaft—

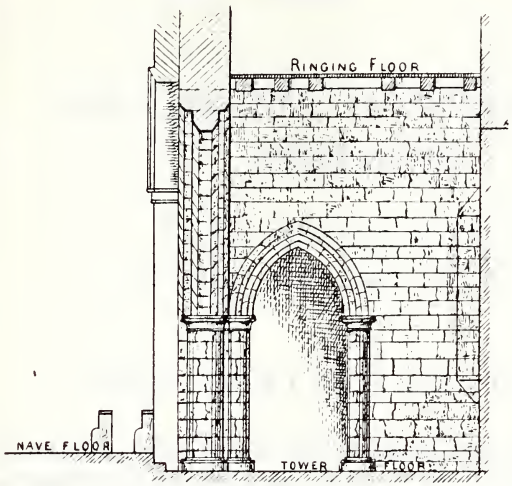


—Ancient Coffin lid now laid in floor of South Vestibule—
—The Material is Wenlock Marble—



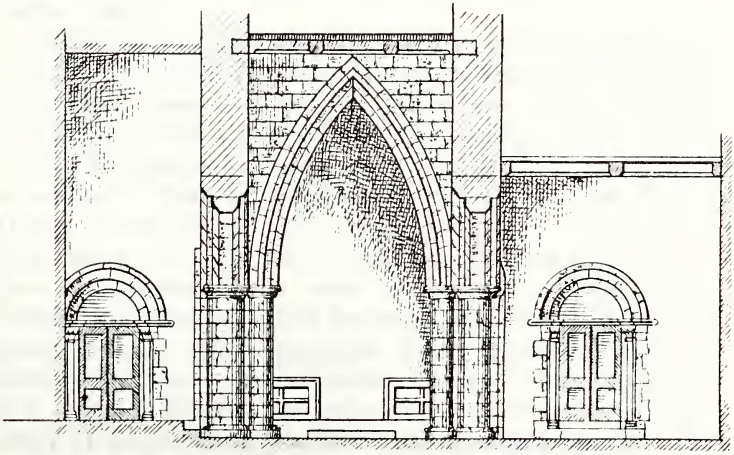
—fragment of an old Stone Coffin at Southeast end of Church—

Mellitt & Naunton Lithg, Salop
J Nurse Del 1886



—ELEVATION (SIDE ARCHES IN TOWER) LOOKING SOUTH—

—ST. JULIANS CHURCH. SHREWSBURY.- 1886.—



—SECTION THROUGH TOWER — LOOKING EAST—

N.

J. NURSE DEL 1886

ADNITT & NAUNTON, BALUP

THE OBSOLETE PUNISHMENTS OF SHROPSHIRE.

By S. MEESON MORRIS.

(Continued from Page 116, Vol. IX.)

THE WHIPPING POST.

Flagellation, under the various names of whipping, scourging, and flogging, was a very common punishment in ancient times, and it can, without great difficulty, be traced from the earliest ages of mankind, down through the annals of the Middle Ages, to the present time, but the whips of modern years are but mere shadows of the terrible rods and scourges of former days.

One of the earliest records of the punishment may be found in the fifth chapter of Exodus, where it is related that the Israelites, for not furnishing the specified number of bricks every day, *were beaten.* The words of the Vulgate are, in verse 14 "*flagellati sunt,*" and in verse 16 "*flagellis cædimur,*" both expressions signifying, were *lashed* with rods or whips. The Old Testament contains many further allusions to flagellation as a punishment, and the writers of the New Testament likewise make frequent mention of it in the same sense. The Egyptians have immortalised the custom on their monuments and in their hieroglyphics; the ancient Roman judges were surrounded with an array of whips, scourges, and leather straps, in order to terrify offenders and bring them to a sense of duty; and, among many other nations of antiquity, flogging

in numerous shapes and forms was a popular punishment.

In England, whipping prevailed to a great extent. When servants were all serfs or slaves, as during the Anglo-Saxon period, flagellation was the common punishment for every offence; indeed it was not at all an unusual thing for servants to be scourged to death by order of their masters or mistresses.

The subject of whipping generally, forms an interesting chapter in the progress of human civilization, and proves how, in the course of historical periods, great changes have been effected, if not in human nature, at least in human manners and customs; it is intended, however, in this paper to speak more particularly of what may be properly called penal flagellation; that is, of the whipping of thieves, rogues, vagrants, and vagabonds, regardless of sex, and of the time when ambulatory floggings at the tail of a cart were being constantly and publicly performed, and, when whipping posts, constructed to render more easy the flogging, and more difficult the ability of the delinquent to escape or offer resistance, were established institutions in nearly every town and village of importance in England.

Very numerous, indeed, were the whipping posts in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," if an opinion may be formed from a significant reference to the number of them in and about London, made by John Taylor, "the water poet," in one of his works, issued in the year 1630, in the following lines:—

> In London, and within a mile, I ween,
> There are jails or prisons full eighteen;
> And *sixty whipping posts*, and stocks, and cages.

In Shropshire, in times gone by, whipping posts must have been most plentiful; and very common, too, the spectacle of a half-naked wretch dancing along at the tail of a slow plodding cart, or fastened securely to a post and howling under the hangman's lash. The old municipal records of Shropshire towns, and the ancient parish accounts of Shropshire villages, contain numerous

entries relating to the punishment of whipping, all of a most interesting and instructive character; before proceeding, however, to consider some of these entries, it will be of assistance, as tending to explain the different modes of whipping in use in England from time to time, to state concisely the effect of the more important statutes enjoining or restricting the punishment, passing over very early periods, and commencing with the somewhat famous whipping statute of Henry VIII. By 22 Henry VIII., c. 12 (1530), which recited the increase "of long time" of vagabonds and beggars, "by the continuance of idleness, mother and root of all vices;" vagrants were to be carried to some market town or other place, and there tied to the end of a cart, naked, and to be beaten with whips throughout such market town or other place, till the body should be bloody by reason of such whipping. Various alterations and modifications in and of this statute were made, but they were merely of a temporary nature, until by an Act of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, important amendments were passed, and a public whipping, not absolutely naked as before, but naked from the middle upwards, was substituted, and the use of a cart was not required as theretofore. It was at this period, and in consequence of this change, that whipping posts came generally into use. Whipping for small larcenies had then been in vogue for many years.

A considerable time elapsed before the indecency of publicly whipping women was recognized, but at length the fact that the effect of punishments on the witnesses was of more importance to society than even their effect on the person punished, faintly forced itself home to far-seeing people, and after a statute of the reign of George III. had abolished the public whipping of women, an Act of George IV. (1 Geo. IV., c. 57), declared the flogging of women, either in public or in private, to be altogether illegal. Some consideration was thus shown for the gentler sex, but it is a curious fact that the discontinuance of the flogging of men was

the outcome of public opinion, rather than the result of any act of the legislature, as will be shown hereafter.

It has been stated that two plans for administering this punishment were used in former times; one at the cart's tail and, later, another at the whipping post. The delinquents were flogged, sometimes for two hundred yards, sometimes for only one hundred yards, sometimes in the market place or at the gate of a town, and sometimes even in private. The cart used was an ordinary cart, generally hired for the purpose. The offender was tied with a rope by the wrists to the end or tail of the cart, whereupon the procession moved slowly forward, the hangman, beadle, bellman, or other appointed officer, following with the whip a convenient distance behind, and bringing it down, with scrupulous regularity, on the naked back of the trembling rogue. The appearance of the whip itself was not very hurtful, but it was capable, when savagely wielded, of inflicting many and serious injuries. The post was an upright stake, rounded off, and fitted with rings of iron on either side, much after the principle of a pair of handcuffs, to receive the wrists of the culprit.

An excellent example of a whipping post is that still remaining under the Guildhall at Much Wenlock.

The stocks were often constructed so as to serve both for stocks and whipping post, in which case the posts that supported the stocks were made sufficiently high, and furnished near the top with iron clasps to fasten round the wrists of the offender, and hold them securely during the infliction of the punishment. Occasionally a single post was made to serve both purposes, clasps being provided near the top for the wrists when used as a whipping post, and similar clasps below for the ankles when used as stocks, the culprit sitting on a bench behind the post, so that his legs, when fastened to the post, were in a horizontal position. Stocks and whipping posts of this description still exist in many places, and persons are yet living, who have been subjected to both kinds of punishments for which they were designed. Latterly,

under the influence it may be supposed of growing humanity, the whipping portion of the apparatus was dispensed with, and the stocks left alone.

At Shrewsbury, flogging, in the various forms, was a customary and common punishment in times past, and very many allusions to the practice, extracted from the local records, and other sources of information, may be given in proof of the former popularity and frequency of the punishment in the county town. All the usual and recognized modes of whipping were adopted. The culprit was fastened to the cart's tail, or to the whipping post, or to the pillory, during the performance of the flogging. The market place, which was the selected centre for the carrying out of many public punishments, was the scene of the whippings, and, in more recent years, the prisoner, during the infliction of the sentence, was hastily fastened to the iron rails, which formerly stood round the bottom of the old Market Hall. When a cart was used, the preliminary arrangements were perfected and the floggings commenced at the back of the old Guildhall, and the cart came out through the narrow road into the Square, at the end next to the present County Constabulary Office, and proceeded slowly round the market place and back again to the original starting point. The whipping post was so constructed as to fit into a socket, at a spot not far from the present front entrance to the Guildhall.

The position of the pillory, occasionally used as a whipping post, has already been carefully pointed out.[1] When not flogged at the cart's tail, the culprit was brought out ready stripped to the waist, and with a sack thrown over the back, which was removed when the flogging commenced, and replaced when the sentence was completed, and the bleeding wretch led back again to the cell, to meditate upon the offence which had been the cause of so much bodily pain.

[1] *Transactions* Sh. Arch. Society, vol. VIII., p. 97.

The records of the Borough of Shrewsbury, under date of the year 1551, have an entry of a payment of 4d. made for a horse and cart to flog a vagabond round the market place.[1] In the year 1583, James Lloyd, whose sufferings in the pillory have been previously mentioned, was subjected to a whipping, probably in the pillory, after having endured a most painful confinement in that machine,[2] and at the Quarter Sessions for the county of Salop, in January, 1596, six persons were ordered to be whipped, for various offences.[3] These are, comparatively speaking, ancient instances, but some more modern cases can be given. A local newspaper[4] for January 15, 1785, contains an interesting paragraph, announcing that at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, then recently held, two prisoners were sentenced to be flogged. Robert Cole, a rogue and vagabond, found wandering and begging in the Parish of Wellington, was ordered to be publicly whipped at the cart's tail from the Market-house to the Gaol, to be imprisoned for six months, and to receive a like whipping at the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Thomas Hughes, for stealing a turkey, the property of Rowland Wingfield, Esq., was ordered to be whipped[5]

A writer in another local publication[6] mentions the practice of the punishment in the early part of the present century, when his informant thrice witnessed a

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. I., p. 349.

[2] *Transactions* Sh. Arch. Society, vol. III., p. 293, and vol. VIII., p. 100.

[3] *Transactions* Sh. Arch. Society, vol. III., p. 336.

[4] The *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

[5] "At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Court House, on Tuesday last, Robert Cole a rogue and vagabond found wandering and begging in the Parish of Wellington, was order'd to be publickly whipt at the cart's tail this day from the Market House to the gaol; to be confin'd six months in prison, and the like punishment to be inflicted upon him at the expiration of the term. Thomas Hughes for stealing a Turkey from Rowland Wingfield, Esq., is to be whipt this day."

[6] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. V., p. 178.

public whipping in the Shrewsbury Market Square. On one occasion, after a post had been brought out and fixed into a socket prepared for it, the culprit was fastened to the post and flogged, and on the other occasion, the prisoner, for stealing the watch of a fellow-lodger, was fastened to the tail of a cart and whipped round the Market Place. The writer also adds that the whipping post was erected somewhere near to the present site of Lord Clive's statue. This is somewhat indefinite, but lest it should be taken to be inconsistent with the position of the whipping post here mentioned, it may be stated that the spot indicated in this paper has been ascertained to be correct beyond all question.

At the commencement of the present century the whip, a short staff with several thongs attached to it, was wielded by a local celebrity, named Richard Ganderton, commonly called "Dicky" Ganderton. He was considered to be an adept at the art of flogging, and, according to tradition, performed the accomplishment to the entire satisfaction of the public and prisoner alike. His system was universally approved, and his services were in great demand. He was well known to almost all his patients, and the constant cry of the suffering delinquent was "Oh dear Dicky!" "Oh Dicky!" "Not so hard Dicky!" or other similar expressions. The good people of Shrewsbury were quite accustomed to the spectacle of seeing a half naked wretch being flogged until his or her back was greatly lacerated, and blood trickled down from the wounds. It was not by any means an uncommon event to behold five or six persons, and sometimes more, being whipped on a Saturday, one after another, the floggings extending over the greater part of the morning, and the shrieks and cries of the sufferers attracting little or no attention, so familiar were the spectators with such lamentable scenes.

It is difficult to fix the exact date of the last public flogging in Shrewsbury, but the year 1840 is approximately correct. Floggings in private were no doubt administered for several years after that date.

Many interesting examples of whippings at Oswestry, both in the Workhouse and under the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, are contained in the old minute book kept in the early days of the existence of the Oswestry Incorporation, and in the ancient records of the borough. The Workhouse authorities appear to have exercised an almost unlimited jurisdiction in the matter of punishing refractory paupers. The following instances are taken from entries in a minute book of the Union, and for harshness and severity they probably stand unrivalled by any other Union in England. On December 31, 1798, John Jones, a pauper, convicted of stealing and selling an iron wedge, the property of the Directors, was ordered to receive twenty-five lashes on the bare back, in the dinner hall, in the presence of two of the Directors and of the inmates.[1] On January 23, 1804, two impudent female paupers, named respectively Catherine and Sarah Owens, were ordered to be confined in a cell and fed with bread and water only, for a week, and then, at the dinner hour to be brought into the hall and there publicly whipped; Catherine to receive sixteen stripes, and Sarah eight stripes, on the bare shoulders with a birch rod. Another pauper, named Martha Jones, was ordered to be punished in the same manner as Sarah Owens.[2] It would appear that the next instance was a sentence pronounced by the borough bench of Magistrates, and carried partly into effect in the town and completed in the Workhouse. On August 31, 1818, it was ordered that, in consequence of the misbehaviour of Thomas Meares, an inmate of the house, the Directors did concur with the punishment inflicted and proposed by Robert Cartwright, deputy Mayor of Oswestry. This sentence was duly executed, and the culprit received sixty lashes from a cat-o'-nine-tails on his bare back, in the eating hall, before the assembled paupers, having previously suffered forty lashes privately in the

[1] *Bye-Gones*, vol. 1876-7, p. 4.
[2] *Bye-Gones*, vol. 1876-7, p. 31.

prison at Oswestry.[1] There are in the minute book of the Union, many similar cases of floggings ordered by the Directors, whose power of inflicting punishment was apparently unsurpassed by the duly constituted authorities invested with a legal right to pass sentence of whipping. Under what authority these punishments were ordered by the Directors is not clear, but the recognition of the power by the borough Magistracy may be fairly inferred from the last mentioned instance and from other like cases entered upon the minutes. The supposed deterrent effect upon eye-witnesses, involved in the publicity with which the punishment was administered, is worthy of notice.

The Quarter Sessions records also contain many valuable references to the punishment. It appears that several plans were adopted for carrying out the punishment; whippings were inflicted in the pillory, at the post, in public, in private, by the bellman, by the common crier, and by the beadle.

In 1737, an indictment for felony was preferred against Margaret Jones, and she was sentenced to be publicly whipped by the bellman, on the following Wednesday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the public whipping post or pillory. She was to receive twelve lashes with the common whip used in such cases, till her body was bloody.[2] Wednesday was the market day, when a large number of people visited the town to transact business, and was selected on this account for carrying the sentence into effect. The following additional instances are culled from many similar cases.[3] In 1748, William Pugh was ordered to be whipped in the open market, between the hours of one and two

[1] *Bye-Gones* vol. 1876-7, p. 43.

[2] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. v., p. 181.

[3] See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. v., p. 181, where the instances are fully given. They were extracted from the Records of the Corporation of Oswestry, by the late Mr. Askew Roberts, and by him forwarded to the writer of this paper.

on Wednesday, and to receive a dozen lashes, and on April 15, 1763, John Thomas, found guilty of felony to the value of 11d., was sentenced to have fifty lashes at the common whipping post. In 1775, Elizabeth Humphreys, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences, was committed to the common gaol or gate prison until the next market day, when she was ordered to receive one dozen lashes in the public Market Place, and at the same time Hannah Gough was ordered to have twenty lashes on her naked body at the Market Cross. In 1776, Ann Jones was ordered, after being stripped to the waist, to be whipped by John Rogers the bellman ; in 1785, Hugh Hughes, for felony, was ordered to receive twelve lashes in public at the hands of the common crier, and, in 1794, a woman was ordered to be publicly whipped by the beadle, in the Market Place. In the present century floggings became less frequent, but were not altogether discontinued, for, in 1817, "Sier Vernon," for picking pockets, had twenty-four lashes in private, "and is restored to his friends." In 1823, there was a private whipping for felony, and in 1827, twenty-five lashes were to be given to an old offender, to be followed by six months' imprisonment in Shrewsbury gaol.

The popularity and frequency of the punishment at Oswestry, and the great care which was taken to inflict it with all possible publicity, may be clearly seen by the foregoing extracts, which have been taken from a large number of instances of a kind precisely similar.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that no mention of a flogging at the cart's tail has been discovered in any of the records to which access has been gained, but there is little reason to doubt that an examination of some of the earlier books or documents, would bring to light numerous cases of ambulatory floggings.

At Bishop's Castle, whipping was formerly a common punishment. The whipping post used there was a peculiar but useful contrivance, consisting of a straight pillar of wood, to which were affixed at short and suit-

able intervals, a number of iron rings or clasps, to meet the requirements of all ages, sizes, and conditions of men, and to secure the wrists during the period occupied in carrying out the prescribed sentences. It was placed in a prominent position in the centre of the town, underneath the present Town Hall, at the end of which a small lock-up or prison, from which offenders were brought to be whipped, may still be seen. The old records of the Corporation, which are, fortunately, yet in an excellent state of preservation, contain many references to implements for whipping and instances of floggings, from which the following cases have been selected. In 1734, the whipping post was repaired, and the Chamberlain's accounts for that year contain charges of 1s. 11½d. for iron, and 1s. 6d. for labour and materials.[1] In 1735, a whip stock and cords were purchased at a cost of 1s. 6d. to the borough, and included in the Chamberlain's annual statement of disbursements.[2] On January 19, 1744, Jeremiah Lewis pleaded guilty to stealing an iron wedge, and was ordered to undergo a public whipping at the whipping stock of the borough on the following Monday, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and three in the afternoon.[3] The following case will show how, at Bishop's Castle, women, after being stripped naked to the waist, were whipped in the same public manner as male offenders. On July 16, 1748, Catharine Jones, for felony, was ordered to be stripped to the waist and publicly whipped at the borough whipping stock that evening between the hours of six and seven o'clock. In 1762, a scourge to whip a man named Edmund Gittins was purchased at a cost of 6d.[4] On April 24, 1762, William Davies, for stealing a linen handkerchief, was

[1] 1734. "10½c. of Iron for the Whipping Post 1s. 11½d.
Paid Edward Pugh 1s. staples 6d. 1s. 6d."

[2] 1735. "A Whip stock & cords. J. Wootton. 1s. 6d."

[3] See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. v., p. 165, where this and the following instances of whippings at Bishop's Castle are collected.

[4] 1762. "Paid for a scurge to whip Edmund Gittins 0s. 6d."

committed to gaol, and ordered to be brought to the whipping stock between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and publicly whipped till his body was bloody. In 1772, a new whip was ordered to be bought, and 1s. was expended in the purchase of it.[1] The foregoing are instances of public whippings, but towards the end of the last century a change for the better was effected, and private whippings were the rule ; to quote an instance, on October 3, 1796, Thomas Sayce, for duck stealing, was awarded forty-eight hours solitary confinement and a private whipping. The records abound with references similar to those mentioned, but an unrecorded and laughable incident, which occurred about fifty years ago, and which originated from the use of the Bishop's Castle whipping post, or stock as it appears to have been called, may be appropriately added. At the time referred to, a man, well known in Bishop's Castle and its vicinity, as a notorious law-breaker and Sabbath-breaker, was tried at the Shrewsbury Sessions for stealing, and sentenced to be whipped at the Bishop's Castle whipping post. He suffered accordingly. His personal appearance was more attractive than his character, for he was an old man with long flowing white hair and beard, in fact with an appearance altogether most venerable and patriarchal. During the time of punishment, an eminent painter, then visiting in the neighbourhood, chanced to pass by the whipping post, and remarking the venerable appearance of the culprit, and his peculiarly fine face, he carefully observed him, and subsequently painted an excellent portrait of him, not at the whipping post, but with his eyes looking upwards, and his hands closed, as in the attitude of prayer. The portrait was called, "Grace before Meat," and was ultimately sold for a considerable sum of money. It is almost needless to add that the circumstance gave rise to a great deal of amusement in and about Bishop's Castle, from the fact that

[1] 1772. "Paid for a whip p^r order 1s. 0d."

the original of the famous portrait was a man of anything but pious habits or devout character. This whipping post was removed about forty years ago, and at the same time, the stocks, which were attached to the lower portion of the whipping post, were taken away. The uneven nature of the streets at Bishop's Castle may account for the absence of any mention of the custom of whipping at the cart's tail in that town. The records for many years back do not contain any trace of the practice.

At Much Wenlock, a town where many memorials of past ages may still be seen, the whipping post yet remains, and in such an excellent state of preservation is it, that even now it would well answer the purpose for which it was constructed. The ancient Guildhall adjoins the main street, and is supported at the front upon pillars of oak. One of these pillars has been utilized for a whipping post by having had affixed to it iron clasps, with openings for the wrists, and fastenings at the top to admit of the undoing of the apparatus for the insertion of the wrists, and its closing and locking afterwards. The culprit was prepared for punishment, brought out, and placed with the face to the post, and after having the wrists secured by the clasps received the prescribed sentence. There were openings in the clasps to suit the stature of the various prisoners. The records of the borough, which formerly possessed a very extensive jurisdiction in criminal matters, abound with references to the punishment of whipping. In the proceedings at Quarter Sessions, there are numerous entries which prove conclusively that all kinds of whippings were frequently ordered to be inflicted, not only at Wenlock, but also at other towns within the borough. On July 30, 1728, Ambrose Beddow, for a small theft, was sentenced to be whipped at the Market House at noon.[1] On September 17, 1771, William Barker, for

[1] 30th July, 1728. "Ambrose Beddow indicted for stealing one bundle of peas in the straw and one bundle of oats in the straw." Sentence, "To be whipt next Monday at ye Market House 12 of ye clock."

felony, was ordered to be *moderately* whipped at the Market House post.[1] In the original entry of this order the word "*moderately*" has been interlined, apparently by an officer of the Court. It may be unfair, perhaps, to assume that Wenlock floggings were not always conducted with moderation, but it is certainly strange and exceptional to find this expressly enjoined, contrary to the usual wording of the orders in such cases. Evidently there was some special reason for the unusual course adopted; perhaps the delicate health of the thief, or the infliction of unnecessary pain in some recent case to which public attention had been directed.

The Sessions of February 24, 1801, produced several cases of whippings at Wenlock, and one at Broseley. Edward Browne, found guilty of stealing goods, value 2d., was ordered, after a short term of imprisonment, to be publicly whipped at Wenlock, at the tail of a cart, from the Town Hall to the Raven Inn, between the hours of twelve at noon and two in the afternoon.[2] Mary Jones and Edmund Cowes were respectively ordered to be privately whipped and discharged, and two men, for larceny, were sentenced to be whipped at the cart's tail, for the distance already mentioned. James Whittington was to be imprisoned until the following Wednesday, and then publicly whipped in the market, at Broseley, between the hours of twelve and two.[3] On July 23, 1813, a severe sentence was passed

[1] 17th September, 1771. William Barker found guilty of felony, "Ordered to be *moderately whipped* at the Markett House post in Wenlock at ten of the clock in the morning of the 23rd September instant."

[2] 24th February, 1801. Edward Browne indicted for stealing goods, value 2d., and found guilty. Sentence, "To be imprisoned till next Monday and then be publicly whipped at a cart's tail from the Town Hall to the Raven Inn in the town between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon of the same day."

[3] 24th February, 1801. Mary Jones, "to be privately whipped and discharged." Edmund Cowes, "to be privately whipped and discharged." John Hayward and John Bromlow for stealing, "to be imprisoned until next Monday and to be then publicly whipped at a

upon Richard Weaver for receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. He was ordered to pay a fine of six shillings to the King, to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, for two years, to be whipped for the space of one hundred yards near the Market Place at Madeley, and to be further imprisoned until payment of the said fine.[1] On March 1, 1814, Thomas Gough was sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment, and to be publicly whipped on a Monday, at Much Wenlock, from opposite the shed in Mr. Collins's field to the Market Place, obviously at the cart's tail.[2] A later instance occurred on March 12, 1818, when Richard Richards was ordered to be publicly whipped at the Market House at Much Wenlock.[3]

Almost at every turn, the Wenlock records disclose references to penal whipping in its various forms, and it may be fairly assumed, from the variety and number of the cases registered, that the authorities of that borough, in years gone by, were not at all slothful in

cart's tail from the Town Hall to the Raven Inn in this Town between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon." James Whittington, "to be imprisoned until Wednesday next and then publickly whipped in the Market at Broseley between the hours of twelve and two of that day."

[1] 23rd July, 1813. Richard Weaver, indicted for, and found guilty of, receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. Sentence, "To pay a fine of six shillings to the King, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the space of two years & during such imprisonment that is to say the twentieth day of August next to be whipped for the space of one hundred yards near the Market Place at Madeley & to be further imprisoned until the said fine be paid."

[2] 1st March, 1814. Thomas Gough being indicted for stealing three hens of the value of 3s., pleaded guilty, and was sentenced "to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the space of six calendar months and during such imprisonment, that is to say on Monday the 20th day of August next to be publickly whipped in the town of Much Wenlock from opposite the shed in Mr. Collins's field to the Market Place in Much Wenlock aforesaid."

[3] 12th March, 1818. Richard Richards for obtaining goods by false pretences. "To be imprisoned six months and during his imprisonment to be once publicly whipped at the Market House in Much Wenlock."

the application of this supposed remedy for almost every offence known to the law.

At Ludlow, a town of considerable importance in olden times, the borough records furnish much information of unusual interest and variety. A short search through the proceedings at Quarter Sessions, and the accounts of the local authorities, is quite sufficient to bring to light convincing proofs of the great care which was formerly exercised in carrying out this punishment, in strict accordance with the most approved methods. The sessions' proceedings show that men and women, after having been stripped to the waist, were flogged promiscuously at the cart's tail, and at the post, and the local accounts prove the great care which was taken, totally regardless of expense, to maintain the whipping post in perfect working order and replete with every convenience.

The references date from very early times, indeed the punishment was expressly enjoined so early as June, 1574, when certain instructions were addressed to Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Marches of Wales at Ludlow, and the Court was directed to make search after the authors of false and seditious reports, and in matters which were of less moment than treason, but calculated to occasion inconvenience, to the dishonour of Her Majesty and the State or Government, to punish the offending party by the pillory, cutting off the ears, *whipping*, or otherwise, according to custom or according to law.[1] It is singular to observe the apparent latitude allowed by the concluding portion of these instructions, which by inference, if not by actual direction, authorized the infliction of customary punishments whether, in fact, according to law or not.

In the year 1594, the bailiffs made a payment of 4d. for whipping "the fiddler," [2] and in 1601 a sum of 3s. was paid to Thomas Wilkes for leading the horse when

[1] *Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers*, p. 320.

[2] 1594. "Paid for whipping the fiddler 0s. 4d."

a prisoner was carted.[1] The year 1601 appears to have been rather an eventful one in the history of whipping at Ludlow, for on November 15, in that year "Job and Roe," two local celebrities, whose names are very frequently mentioned in the records, were handsomely rewarded with 6d. for whipping three women and a boy,[2] probably a contract job executed at one time; and for cords a sum of 2s. was paid.[3] In the same month of the same year, a new whipping post seems to have been erected at great expense, and the following payments were made in connection therewith:—For timber, 27s.; for colouring the whipping post, 2s.; and for cords for whipping men, 4d.[4] In 1604, a woman named Elizabeth Fisher, after having been subjected to an ignominious exposure in the stocks, with the offence for which she suffered proclaimed in bold letters on her head, was whipped throughout the town, and out of the town, at the cart's tail, and a sum of 13s. was expended by the bailiffs in the purchase of cords to tie the unfortunate wretch to a cart, and for whipping her throughout the town, and for a cart and horses and a person to lead the cart out of the town.[5] In the account of Ellis Bek, Chamberlain for Ludlow for the period 1616-1617, is a charge of 1s. for a payment made to "Rooe," and for a cart to whip the hen-stealer.[6] In

[1] 1601. "Payed Thomas Wilkes for leadinge the horse when Richard Seasome was carted. 3s. 0d."

[2] Nov. 1601. "Item the xvth daye payed Job & Roe for whipping three woimen and a boye. 0s. 6d."

[3] "Item for cordes the same tyme. 2s. 0d."

[4] "Item payd to Boyle for tymber for the stayers and the whipping post. 27s. 0d.

Item to Richard Pauliner for collering the whipping post. 2s. 0d.

For cordes for whipping men. 0s. 4d."

[5] 1604. "Item paid for Romaine letters to put on Elizabeth ffisher's head and to a bill man to attend her in the stocks two howers. 12s. 0d.

Item for 2 cords to fixe the said Elizabeth to a carte and to whip her throughout the Towne, and for a carte and horses & on to gide the carte out of Towne at the Counsales pres. 13s. 0d."

[6] *Transactions* Shrop. Arch. Society, vol. viii., p. 226.

1648, the bailiffs paid 1s. 5d. for the whipping of a man and woman for fowl stealing, and two other men, and for a cord to secure the offenders.[1] That the necessity for keeping the whipping post in a proper state of repair was duly recognized may be gathered from the fact that at one of the quarter sessions holden in 1661, the grand jury presented the Chamberlain for not amending the butts, the stocks, and the whipping post.[2] On April 26, 1682, "Zackarias" for whipping a woman received 4d.,[3] and on May 29, in the same year, 8½d. for whipping another woman.[4] In the following year another man for whipping a girl was paid 4d.[5] In 1688, a sum of 1s. was paid for a horse to whip the duck merchant,[6] and in 1689, the iron portions of the whipping post required renewing, and 1s. was spent in the necessary work.[7] In 1692, "Zacharias" was paid 4d. for flogging a woman, for whipping two vagabonds 6d. was paid, and for whipping the "lace woman," 4d.[8]

At the commencement of one of the Minute Books of the Corporation is written an interesting order, made at the adjourned general Quarter Sessions, holden on January 30, 1707. Thomas Williams of Shrewsbury, yeoman, was indicted for being a common cheat, to which charge he pleaded guilty. The commission of such an offence in byegone days, when the people were supposed to be more credulous than at the present time, was

[1] 1648. "Payde for whipinge of a man and a wooman for stellinge of ten hennes and for whipinge of Thomas Elis and yonge Ithell and a Cord to tie them. 1s. 5d."

[2] 1661. "Item. Wee present the Chamberline for not amendinge the butts stocks & whippinge poste."

[3] 26th April 1682. "Paid to Zackarias for whipin a wooman 0s. 4d."

[4] 29th May 1682. "Pd. Zack for whipin Brandford's daughter 0s. 8½d."

[5] 28th October 1688. "Pd. Wharten for whipping a Girl 0s. 4d."

[6] 1688. "Pd. for a horse to whip the duck Merchant 1s. 0d."

[7] 1689. "Pd for irons for the whipping post 1s. 0d."

[8] 11th August 1692. "Payd Zacharias for whipping a woman 0s. 4d.
Paid for whipping two vagabonds in the new house 0s. 6d.
Paid for whipping the Lace Woman 0s. 4d."

invariably attended with serious consequences, and it is not surprising to find that the sentence passed in the case in question was unnecessarily severe, according to modern ideas. Unfortunately the entry is incomplete, and several blank spaces for the insertion of additional details occur, but it appears that the rogue was ordered to undergo two, if not three, periods of confinement in the pillory, and one flogging at the tail of a cart, with the body naked to the waist, from the prison to the four gates of the town ; moreover, he was to pay a fine of one hundred marks, and to be imprisoned until payment thereof.[1] This is an excellent instance of the brutal manner in which trivial offences were formerly treated. It is more than probable that the punishment was to be carried out at Shrewsbury, "the place from whence he came," not, by any means, an uncommon practice in the last century.

The same book contains another good instance of the whipping of a female, under date April 24, 1711, when Dorothy Rudd was ordered to be stripped in the usual manner and whipped at the tail of a cart from the prison called Gaolford's Tower, round the Market House, and so back again to the place of starting.[2]

[1] "Villa de Ludlow. } Adjourned General Quarter Sessions, 30th January, 1707.

Then Thomas Williams late of Salop in the County of Salop Yeom. being indicted for a Common Cheat of her Mat^ies Subjects & he haveing acknowledged or pleaded guilty of the sd. indict^mt it is the Judg^mt of this Court & it is hereby ordered that the sd. Thomas W^ms be brought to the place from whence he came & that upon Wednesday ye 4th instant be upon Munday next & Munday come sevenight he be taken thence & put in the pillory of the sd. Town there to stand for ye space of two hours upon each & ev'y of the sd. days and that upon the last of the said days the said Williams be tyed to the tayl or end of a cart with his body stript naked from the waste upwards & so drawn and whipt at the tail or end of the sd. cart from the sd. prison to the four gates of the sd. Town hereafter mensoned that is to say

And that he the sd. W^ms be fined in 100 markes imprisoned in the Gaol of ye sd. Town till paym^mt thereof and that upon payment of the same ."

[2] 24th April, 1711. "Ordered that Dorothy Rudd be whipt upon Munday next between twelve & one of the clock tyed to the Tayl of a

During the years 1738, and 1739, the fee for whippings was apparently higher than before. In the former year 8d. was paid to the constable for whipping a woman,[1] and in the latter 1s. 2d. for whipping a prisoner at the cart's tail.[2]

Another book headed, "Some Notes or Minutes of Sessions' proceedings," contains a few additional valuable contributions to this subject. From an entry, dated February 3, 1740, it would appear that the whippers were required to give an account of their stewardship, for on this date the several constables were examined as to their attendance on the occasion of the whipping of prisoners, and all gave satisfactory replies, except one Edward Groves.[3]

At an adjourned sessions holden for the town on February 17, 1740, several persons, both men and women, were sentenced to be whipped[4]:—John Collins was remanded to gaol, and ordered, after being stripped naked to the waist, to be whipped at a cart from the

cart and stript from the wast upwards & drawn from the prison called Gaolford's Tower round the m'kett house & so back to ye said prison & on the way to be whipt till her body be bloody."

[1] 1738. "Payd ye constable for whippinge a woman 0s. 8d."

[2] 1739. "Paid ye constable for whippinge a p'soner at a cart's tail 1s. 2d."

[3] 3rd February, 1740. "Then the several Constables were examined as to attending on the wipping of ye prisoners on Monday was se' night they all gave an account of being there except Edwd Groves."

[4] "Adjourned Sessions for the Towne holden 17th day of February 1740, 14th K. George the 2nd.

John Collins called upon to Judgement ordered to be remanded to Gaole whipt on Monday next between the hours of eleven and one be stript naked to the waste and whipt at a cart from the Cross round the Market House and to the Cross again till his body is bloody.

Monday 23rd February 1740. Whipt according to the sentence. Thomas Kirke Patrick called upon to Judgement ordered to be taken to Gaole and from thence on Monday next to be stripped naked from the waste upwards between the hours of eleven and one & whipt at a Cart from the Cross round the Market House to the Cross again till his body be bloody.

Monday 23rd February 1740. Whipt according to the sentence. Elizabeth Grifliths called upon to Judgement. Then ordered that she

Cross round the Market House, and to the Cross again, till his body was bloody. A foot-note records the due performance of this sentence. Thomas Kirke Patrick received a similar sentence, and was whipped accordingly. Elizabeth Griffiths was ordered to be stripped naked from the waist upwards, and then to be whipped at the whipping post till her body was bloody, and she was so flogged by Thomas Dimock.

At the Sessions holden on April 14, 1743, an entry was made showing that the Court not only exercised great caution in passing sentences, but also in seeing them duly carried into effect. Thomas Dymock was reprimanded for not putting in execution a sentence given at the last gaol delivery against Anne, the wife of Richard Creswell, for stealing, when she was ordered to be whipped, which was not performed.[1]

At the Sessions of April 9, 1744, Edward Griffiths, for a petty theft, received the usual sentence of a whipping at the cart's tail, and Mary Green was ordered to undergo a short term of imprisonment and a whipping at the public whipping post.[2]

In 1749, among the Castle Ward presentments to sessions was one against the Bailiffs and Chamberlain

be taken to the place from whence she came & from thence to be stript naked from the waste upwards toomorrow between the hours of ten and twelve and whipt at the whipping post till her body is bloody. 18th Feb. Whipt at ye post by Thos. Dimock."

[1] 14th April 1743. "Thos. Dymock reprimanded by the Court for not putting in execution a sentence given at the last Gaole delivery against Anne the Wife of Richd. Creswell for a theft by her committed and she was sentenced to be whipt on the 25th Instant till her body was bloody which was not performed."

[2] 9th April 1744. Edward Griffiths for stealing wood, value 8d. Pleaded Guilty. Sentence, "Upon Monday se'night between eleven and one o'clock in the forenoon to be stript to the waste and whipt from the Goale to & round the Market House at the Tail of a Cart."

Mary Green found guilty of stealing, value 11d. Sentence, "To remain in gaol till Monday next at 12 o'clock to be stript from the waste upwards & whipt till her body be bloody at the Publick whipping post for the Fact & to remain in Gaol till Monday fortnight."

for suffering, among other things, the whipping post to be out of repair.[1]

The foregoing references to whippings, and whipping appliances at Ludlow, have been carefully selected from a large number of similar instances contained in the records of the borough.

An interesting record from Walsall, in Staffordshire, will furnish an excellent instance of the great care which was formerly taken to return vagrants to their proper parishes, after they had paid the penalty of their propensity for wandering by being made the recipients, not of alms, but of a sound flogging as a warning to them to abandon their mode of living and to confine their peregrinations, in the future, to their own localities. In 1702, Joseph Howchins, the constable, was rewarded with 4s. for whipping a scamp at the public whipping post, and conveying him with a pass to Dawley, his lawful parish.[2]

The constable's accounts for the parish of Worfield contain a payment of 1s. 3d. for services rendered in watching two rogues all night, and whipping them,[3] a small charge indeed for the work done.

The formidable combination of instruments of punishment at Ellesmere, comprising the pillory, the whipping post, and the stocks, and the descriptive lines from the pen of a local poet, have already been mentioned,[4] hence further allusion to the subject here would be superfluous.

Newport, in former years, had its whipping post near to the Town Hall, and many other towns and villages in the county, too numerous to mention, were similarly provided.

The foregoing facts are the only ones which it is

[1] 1749. "Wee p'sent the Bailiffs & Chamberline of this Towne for sufferinge the stocks the pillory butts and the Gatts of this Towne to bee unrepaired and unlocked & the whipping post."

[2] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. v., p. 164.

[3] *History of Worfield*, p. 15.

[4] *Transactions*, Shrop. Arch. Society, vol. viii., pp. 105 and 106.

deemed necessary to relate. Many additional and characteristic references have been discovered, but they all, more or less, resemble, in almost every particular, those already given in detail, and some are omitted from their unsuitability for re-production in any modern pages.

It will be known to every one that the punishment under consideration has been the subject of great and beneficial changes in recent years. Whippings, which were once frequently used, are now seldom employed, and instead of being inflicted in public, are carried out in the presence of a small and select number of persons, whose official duties compel their attendance. The principle has been recognized, that to render the people familiar with scenes in which pain is legally inflicted, is to render them callous, and to suggest forms of cruelty which might otherwise not have occurred to them.

When the law is the sole guardian of peace and property, it does little good by any threats or penalties which make a coarse appeal to the senses or to the emotions.

It is a remarkable, and at the same time significant fact, that whipping has never been abolished by statute, but practically is now applied only in cases in which it is specially authorized by Act of Parliament. In 1863, an Act was passed, under which a Judge of Assize was empowered to order boys over the age of sixteen, and men, to be flogged for robbery with violence, or by two or more, or for attempting to choke (garrotting), and juvenile offenders may, for some offences, and under certain restrictions, be whipped. This is a small catalogue when compared with the wholesale floggings of byegone days, and tells its own tale.

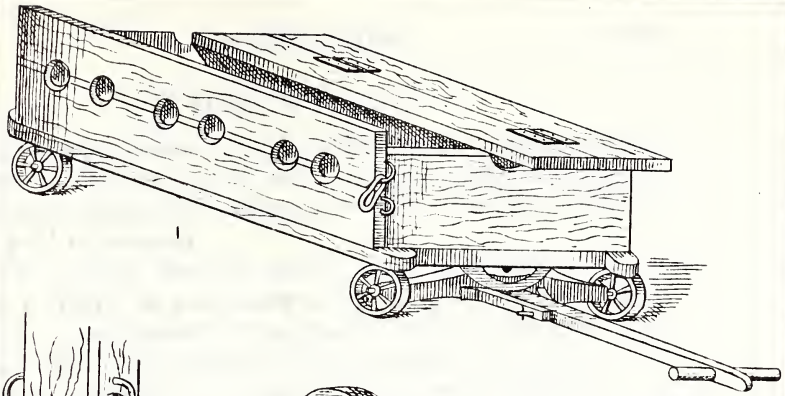
It is, perhaps, difficult for any person brought up among modern ideas, to realise the free use made of the punishment of whipping in the time of our forefathers, down even to a very recent date.

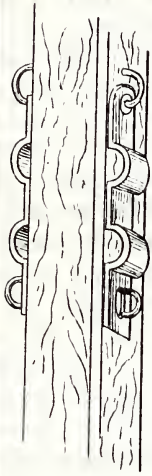
There is a strong probability that whipping will shortly follow in the wake of the other brutal punish-

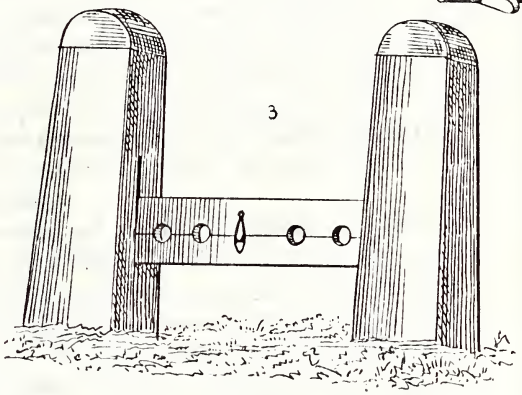
ments, which it has managed somehow to outlive, and people will then be astonished at the survival, in modern years, of a custom more fitted for barbarous than civilized times.

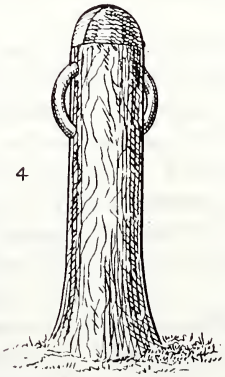
There is, no doubt, a dramatic fitness in punishing the deliberate infliction of bodily pain by the deliberate infliction of bodily pain in return, but then, it must be remembered, that the maxim "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is scarcely a proper guide for lawgivers in a Christian country, in the nineteenth century.

PARISH STOCKS.









1. Much Wenlock Stocks.
2. Much Wenlock Whipping Post.
3. Weston-under-Red-Castle Stocks.
4. Shrewsbury Whipping Post.
5. Shrewsbury Whip.

THE STOCKS.

THE stocks, relics of the olden time, remain at the present day in many of the towns and villages in England, and in Shropshire, several interesting examples are still to be seen.

The precise date at which they were first used in this country is not known, but in pictures of Anglo-Saxon punishments the stocks may be found, and other clear indications of their existence in early times may be pointed to in proof of their great antiquity.

Anciently, every vill of common right was bound to provide a pair of stocks at its own expense, for, originally, they were not to punish, but to keep men in hold, and a constable, by the common law, was authorized to confine offenders in the stocks by way of security, but not by way of punishment.

No village was considered to be complete, or even worthy of the name of village, without its stocks, so essential to due order and government were they deemed to be. A Shropshire historian, speaking of a hamlet called Hulston, in the township of Middle, in order, apparently, to prove that in calling the place a hamlet and not a village, he was speaking correctly, remarks in proof of his assertion, that Hulston did not then, or ever before, possess a constable, a pound, or stocks.[1]

It was not by the authority of the common law alone that the punishment of the stocks was permitted; by divers statutes they were ordered to be used for the correction of offenders, convicted for the most part of petty delinquencies. Tippling and drunkenness were the offences which commonly produced an abundant supply of occupants, but other offences, both trivial and serious, were frequently visited with the penalties of the stocks.

All classes of people suffered, indeed, if traditionary statements may be credited, Cardinal Wolsey, for having imbibed too freely at a village feast, and Lord

[1] Gough's *History of Myddle*, p. 83.

Camden, to gratify an idle curiosity, were in early life confined in the stocks.

There were formerly several descriptions of stocks, stationary and movable, without wheels and with wheels. At many places in Shropshire they were fixed, while in others they were movable. When of the former kind, they were fashioned so as to imprison the legs in holes ingeniously contrived for the purpose, and set up in some public position, and when of the latter description, they were mounted on wheels, and changed from place to place as occasion required.

At Weston-under-Red-Castle an excellent example of the fixed kind, and at Much Wenlock an equally good specimen of the movable kind, may still be seen.

There are authorities for saying that, in former years, abbeys, the mansions of the nobility, and the halls of great schools were not uncommonly provided with stocks for the correction of offenders, but no traces of such a practice in Shropshire can now be found.[1]

It would be impossible without much repetition, and the useless occupation of great space, to quote all the references and allusions to the stocks in Shropshire which have been discovered, but it is intended to mention all local examples of a representative character, and to give a careful selection of such references as may be of general interest. The punishment is not only of great antiquity, but, unlike most other obsolete punishments, is also modern, and, consequently, the facilities for procuring information and evidence are far greater than in other cases.

At Shrewsbury, in years past, the stocks were in

[1] In Wright's *History of Ludlow*, p. 339, it is mentioned that an unfortunate schoolmaster at the priory of Lanthony, was confined in the stocks there for three days and three nights, and in the same work (p. 357), there is an unmistakable allusion to the existence and use of the stocks at Wigmore Abbey. Shakespeare, in *King Lear*, Act. ii., scene ii., introduces the stocks, where the Duke of Cornwall says, speaking of the Earl of Kent, "Fetch forth the stocks: As I have life, there shall he sit till noon." The scene is before the Castle of the Earl of Gloster.

constant use, and many stories, both humorous and pathetic, are still current in the town, of the persons whose shortcomings brought them into disgrace, and of the circumstances connected with their punishment. These stocks were of the usual description, but for many years prior to the time when the use of them was discontinued, were mounted upon four wheels to expedite their removal from place to place, the market place being the spot where they generally stood. Old inhabitants still relate with exultation the experiences of their youthful days, when prisoners in the Shrewsbury stocks were freely pelted with rotten eggs, decayed carrots and turnips, and other unsavoury missiles. A few notable instances of prisoners in the Shrewsbury stocks are well worthy of record.

On April 27, 1829, a well-known criminal named Thomas Chetwood spent a few hours in the Shrewsbury stocks, and, during his confinement, evinced a tender regard for a bundle covered with a large red pocket-handkerchief, which he nursed with great care and evident anxiety.[1] It is said that this bundle contained part of the communion plate of Condover church, which had been entered by thieves on the previous night. The robbery was not discovered for some days afterwards, but in the year 1830, Chetwood attempted to effect a sale of part of the plate to a Birmingham silversmith, and was apprehended and, ultimately, convicted in August of that year.

A local newspaper for May 1, 1829,[2] records the punishment in the stocks at Shrewsbury of three Birmingham youths, for imposing upon "the flats" of the town with the games of "Thimble-and-Pea," and "Prick-the-Garter."

Among others who were regular customers was a half-witted fellow named Frank Farrell, who earned a precarious living by selling nuts.[3] He frequently suf-

[1] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. iv., p. 102.
[2] *The Shrewsbury Chronicle.*
[3] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. iv., p. 102.

fered this punishment for drunkenness, and invariably entertained, during his imprisonment, a number of onlookers by whistling merrily many popular tunes to the admiration of the younger, and the amusement of the older members of the company.

In or about the year 1850 was the last time these stocks were used, and the last occupant of them received quite an ovation and the proceeds of an impromptu collection made by one of the bystanders. An officer of the law was convicted of being drunk, and was placed in the stocks. The news of his punishment spread rapidly through the town, and soon a large crowd collected in the market place, evidently intent upon mischief. The stocks were seized and, with the culprit seated in them and accompanied by a huge mob, which naturally increased as it proceeded, were dragged around the town, and back again to the place of starting. Here songs were sung and, in order to improve the occasion, one of the company took off his hat and commenced to make a collection for the benefit of the representative of the law. A large sum was obtained and handed to the sufferer, who, when released, was none the worse for his startling escapade, and certainly much heavier in pocket than he had been for many a day before. This event appears to have awakened the authorities to the unsuitability of the punishment, and never afterwards were the Shrewsbury stocks used in the town.

The stocks belonging to the parish of Saint Mary, Shrewsbury, were kept in the tower of the Church up to the period of the restoration of that Church, when they were removed to the Whitehall, where they still remain.

At Much Wenlock, in the Guildhall, the movable stocks are carefully preserved, a curious relic of byegone days. They are very neatly made, with three sets of holes of different sizes for the legs, and a handle and four wheels to permit of their being pulled from place to place without difficulty. Unfortunately it cannot be said that these stocks are of ancient construction, the fact being that they were made to replace other

stocks of the fixed kind, which came to an untimely end in a local disturbance in the present century. According to the minute book of the Magistrates of Much Wenlock, the last time a culprit was sentenced by them to the stocks was June 22, 1852, and it is related in the town that the prisoner, firmly secured in the machine, was drawn through the streets followed by a crowd, and well supplied with beer at every halting place to revive his drooping spirits.

At Bishop's Castle, the stocks were in use from time immemorial down to about forty years ago. They were of the usual stationary description and stood beside the whipping post, the position of which has been already pointed out.[1] The ancient records of the Borough conclusively prove the claim of these stocks to immemorial user, for, at so early a period as April 25, 1610, an order was made concerning the stocks and pound,[2] and again on April 25, 1616, a sum of £4. 0s. 0d. was levied by a rate to pay for the finishing of a pound and stocks for the town.[3] In 1734, the chamberlain's accounts contain charges of 1s. 2d. and 6d., respectively, for a hanging lock to the stocks, and two staples, and a hasp, and fixing.[4] In 1783, "R. Pugh" received 3s., and "Robeson" 1s. for work done at the stocks,[5] and in 1789, 1s. was paid for a like purpose.[6]

These extracts are merely given as examples of the numerous entries of the kind, with which the records are filled.

Worfield formerly had its parish stocks, and the constables' accounts contain an interesting and amusing entry of an event which occurred in connection with them. In 1627, it is recorded that a sum of 10d. was

[1] See the description of the whipping post at Bishop's Castle.
[2] *Transactions*, Shrop. Arch. Society, vol. x., p. 125.
[3] *Transactions*, Shrop. Arch. Society, vol. x., p. 133.
[4] 1734. "A hanging lock to the stocks 1s. 2d.
2 staples & a hasp & putting on 6s. 6d."
[5] 1783. "Paid R. Pugh for mending the *stox* 3s. 0d.
Robeson for work done at the *stox* 1s. 0d."
[6] 1789. "Mending the stocks 1s. 0d."

expended upon a lock to hang upon a woman's leg in the stocks, who managed, notwithstanding this precautionary measure, to get free and escape without having the common politeness to leave the lock behind her.[1]

Turning to Weston-under-Red-Castle, the parish stocks, much used in former convivial days, have managed to survive the ravages of time, and may still be seen in the village, just outside the Churchyard. They are yet in an excellent state of preservation, and consist of two uprights, with the necessary cross-bars, and holes to accommodate two occupants, side by side, at the same time. They were last used about forty-five years ago, when two men, for drunkenness at a "Midsummer Day's Club," were placed in them.

There were formerly stocks at Prees, which were, curiously enough, painted blue, and were last used to confine a drunkard in 1825.

At Newport the stocks were placed at the south end of the Market Hall, and continued there till the streets were re-paved in 1857,[2] when they were converted into movable ones, with four wheels, and taken from place to place in the town, for the instruction of the inhabitants there.

At Harley some vestiges of the parish stocks were to be seen in the village a few years ago, and the parish accounts contain many entries of payments made to keep them in repair. On January 6, 1798, a sum of 1s. 2d. was paid for hooks and other materials including a bar, and, in subsequent years, other similar disbursements appear.[3]

Market Drayton formerly used the stocks, and they

[1] *History of Worfield*, p. 61.

[2] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. vii, p. 69.

[3] January 6, 1798. "Mr. Instone, 2 hooks and Ing. rails and bar 1s. 2d."

December 16, 1821. "Mending the stocks 2s. 6d."

November 18, 1826. "Paid George Edwards for mending stocks 1s. 0d."

September 21, 1833. "Paid for mending the stocks and pound 6s. 0d.

Mr. Instone for spikes and nails 2s. 1d."

originally stood at the end of the old wooden Market House in the centre of High Street, but upon the removal of that building to another part of the town, were taken away and fixed at the end of the new Market House, and, at a later period, destroyed.

About forty years ago they were last used upon an occasion memorable in the annals of the town. It is related that some men, for imbibing too freely and speaking unseemly language to the parishioners as they were going to Church on a Sunday morning, were, on the following day, duly charged with the offence and fined, the alternative being confinement for four hours in the stocks. Two of the men refused to pay the fine, and were, consequently, put in the stocks. The people flocked round them and, while some regaled them with an ample supply of beer, others expressed their sympathy in a more practical way by giving them money, so that, when released, their heads and their pockets were considerably heavier than they had been on the previous Sunday.

At Ellesmere the ancient stocks formed the base of the combined pillory, whipping post, and stocks, to which allusion has already been made.[1] They were much used for the punishment of drunkards, and one regular customer was honoured by a local poet with some impromptu verses not unworthy of reproduction :—

A tailor here ! confined in stocks,
A prison made of wood—a—,
Weeping and wailing to get out,
But couldna' for his blood—a—.

The pillory, it hung o'er his head,
The whipping post so near—a—,
A crowd of people round about
Did at William laugh and jeer—a—.

The style was a sarcastic imitation of " William's " peculiar manner of speaking when tipsy.

With the demolition of the old Market House, the stocks were mounted on wheels, and moved first to Pinfold and afterwards to the present Town Hall and Police

[1] *Transactions*, Shrop. Arch. Society, vol. viii., p. 105.

Station. They were in existence up to ten years ago, but all traces of them seem now to have disappeared.

The use of the stocks at Ludlow at a very early period has already been mentioned in speaking of the whipping post, but a few additional extracts from the records of the borough may be appropriately added. The chamberlain's accounts for the period 1616—1617 contain a payment of 4d. made to "Rooe" to keep prisoners in the stocks,[1] and in 1661 Richard Powell, the constable appointed for the Corve Street Ward, made a presentment to Quarter Sessions, whereby he charged George Hatton for refusing to assist him in conveying a prisoner to the stocks,[2] so that the offence of declining, when called upon, to assist the police in the execution of their duty is certainly not of modern creation. These stocks were apparently movable and secured with a lock, for, in 1688, John Evans was paid 6d. for carrying the stocks from Ludford,[3] and, in 1692, a sum of 2d. was paid for mending the lock of the stocks.[4] Six years later Thomas Davies and "Zackarias" received 1s. for putting up the stocks.[5] The Ludlow stocks were very frequently used, for the most part for the correction of petty delinquencies. But one extract will be sufficient to show how very trivial were the offences visited with this punishment. At the Sessions holden on July 18, 1745, Margaret Plunket appeared for making use of opprobrious epithets to her neighbours, and was ordered to pay down 2s., and in default a warrant to be issued for her confinement in the stocks. She paid 1s. for the use of the poor, and was allowed time for payment of the balance.[6]

[1] *Transactions*, Shrop. Arch. Society, vol. viii., p. 225.

[2] 1661. "The presentment of Richard Powell, Constable for Corve Street Ward:—I also present George Hatton for refusing to assiste me with a prisoner to ye stocks."

[3] 1688. "Pd. to John Evans for carring the stocks from Ludford. 0s. 6d."

[4] 1692. "Paid for mending the lock of the stocks 0s. 2d."

[5] 1698. "Pd. Tho. Davies and Zackarias for puttingo upp the stockes 1s. 0d."

[6] July 18, 1745. "Then Margaret Plunket appeared for abusing

At Wem the parish stocks, made of wood, were erected at the very extremity of the parish, at a spot about a mile distant from the town on the Soulton road. They were much used, and were only removed in the year 1860 or thereabouts.

The Bridgnorth stocks are mentioned in a local proverb[1]—"Right or wrong, put Bagley in the stocks." The individual referred to in this proverb is reported to have been a notorious evil-doer, and sentenced to the stocks by the bailiffs, by taking his guilt for granted, without first hearing evidence. The principle involved in the modern maxim of regarding every person as innocent until proved to be guilty was evidently forgotten in olden times.

There is a rather remarkable allusion to the existence and use of the Bridgnorth stocks in or about the year 1575, when an unfortunate man named Richard Jones, a servant to one of the Aldermen of Shrewsbury, was indicted at Bridgnorth Assizes for making use of seditious words, and alleged complicity in a scheme to set up the "owld religion," and was adjudged to be put in the stocks at Bridgnorth, where he accordingly suffered, with one leg only, for about an hour; "very favourable punishment for so grievous words, and that to be executed in a strange place!"[2]

It is somewhat singular that no traces of the stocks have been discovered at Oswestry. No doubt a more careful search in the records would bring to light evidence, not otherwise readily obtainable.

Numerous additional details respecting the stocks could be added to the subject, but they would be all of a similar description to the particulars already given, and it will be sufficient to remark that distinct traces of the stocks have been discovered at the following,

Ann Morgan & Elizth. Bate her neighbours and ordered to pay down two shillings for swearing or that a warrant be granted for her to sit in the stocks. One shilling paid into the hands of Mr. Pyfinch for the use of the poor, and has time till this day se'night to pay 1s. more."

[1] *Shropshire Folklore*, p. 590.

[2] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 368.

among many other, places in the county :—Lydham, Morville, Upton Magna, Condover, and Middle.

Such, then, is a short account of one of the most popular punishments of bye-gone days. The ancient licence to pelt defenceless prisoners in the stocks may be traced in the observance of usages of more modern date. When men were in the habit of pelting offenders in the pillory and the stocks with a legal sanction, or at any rate without legal prohibition, they imitated upon occasion, the form of punishment which they had been accustomed to witness, and recognized in political elections further opportunities for the same pastimes, so that arguments took the form of eggs or stones or other more formidable missiles.

Like many other public punishments, that of the stocks succumbed to popular opinion, and brawlers, drunkards, vagrants, hedge-tearers, and other disorderly persons, were authorized to be punished by other means.

Probably the last authenticated instance of their use in England was at Stanningly in 1860,[1] before which time, in most places, they had been permitted to disappear, and in others to be regarded as mere objects for inspection by the curious.

Even to this time the punishment has to a certain extent survived, and by a few old unrepealed statutes, offenders may still be committed to the stocks,[2] though if such a course were now to be adopted, public opinion would speedily transform the transgressor into a modern martyr.

STOCKS AND WHIPPING POST.

[1] *The Punishment and Prevention of Crime*, by Du Cane, p. 14.

[2] Several unrepealed Acts prescribe the punishment of the stocks among others The Lord's Day Act (29 Car. 2, c. 7.)

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH, Eaton Constantine.

(Continued from p. 328 of Vol. IV.)

In the *Transactions* of this Society for 1879 and for 1881, I gave a *List of Birds found in Shropshire*; but, since then, my own memoranda, and those very kindly sent to me by various correspondents on the avifauna of the county, have accumulated to such a degree, that it seems more useful to lay them before the public than to keep them hidden in the pages of a note-book.

Within a short period, owing partly to natural causes, and partly to the interference of man, several changes have taken place in the habits of our native birds; and, while from constant persecution almost all raptorial kinds have become rare, many small birds and a few others profiting by freedom from their enemies, and the quiet and protection afforded them during the breeding season by game coverts and preserves, have become so abundant that they commit serious injury among farm and garden produce.

As instances of these changes, I may mention that the Common Bunting *(Emberiza miliaria)*, which was of frequent occurrence forty or fifty years ago, is at present seldom seen; the Wigeon *(Anas penelope)*, formerly a numerous winter visitant, only appears in small numbers, at uncertain intervals; while the Hawfinch *(Coccothraustes vulgaris)*, instead of being occasionally found in winter, is not uncommon as a resident throughout the county; and the Common Sandpiper *(Tringa hypoleucos)*, has occurred so frequently on the Severn

during the winter months, that I have placed it amongst our resident species.

At the same time the Sparrow *(Passer domesticus)*, the Starling *(Sturnus vulgaris)*, the Ring Dove *(Columba palumbus)*, the Stock Dove *(Columba œnas)*, and the Pewit or Lapwing *(Vanellus cristatus)*, have all greatly increased in numbers. And, while the Mistletoe Thrush *(Turdus viscivorus)* and the Goldfinch *(Carduelis elegans)* have done so in a less degree; the Black Grouse *(Tetrao tetrix)*, nearly extinct in North Shropshire, has extended its range, and would, if preserved, become generally distributed south of the Severn; the Quail *(Coturnix vulgaris)* annually visits several districts; the Golden Plover *(Charadrius pluvialis)* has become a regular visitant, often remaining through the winter; the Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* has been found breeding in enclosed fields north of Wenlock Edge; the Woodcock *(Scolopax rusticola)* is resident on, at least, one estate; and, since they have been protected, the Wild Duck *(Anas boschas)* and Teal *(Anas crecca)* breed regularly in most parts of the county; and the Tufted Duck *(Fuligula cristata)*, by a few pools.

In my former papers I included 230 species that had been found in Shropshire, but from these the Shore Lark *(Alauda alpestris)* shot near Enville, in Staffordshire, the Crane (*Grus cinerea*) killed at Trippleton, in Herefordshire, and the Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), a domestic species, must be deducted; while a Rock Pipit (*Anthus obscurus*), killed at Berwick, near Shrewsbury, and a Little Bustard (*Otis tetrax*), obtained at Edgmond, are two additions. Thus we have a total of 229, which is made up as follows:—72 residents, 30 summer visitants, 15 winter visitants, 18 occasional, and 94 rare visitants. Those that I have classed as occasional visitants are birds which appear nearly every year—as the Peregrine Falcon, Grey Phalarope,—and the rare ones those that are found at long intervals, or have only once occurred, as the Whitetailed Eagle, or the Glossy Ibis.

The food of birds is now attracting so much attention, and opens out such an interesting field for investigation —inasmuch as it points out those which are useful and those which are injurious—that I have noticed that of several species; and would here venture to remark that all birds in their natural state do more good than harm, and it is only when allowed to increase to an inordinate extent that they do damage. And this undue increase is one of the great evils arising from the destruction of their enemies by preservers of game.

Although it is useless, I fear, to say anything against it, true naturalists and lovers of nature cannot but deeply deplore the present system of killing or attempting to kill rare birds directly they are seen, as well as the still more silly practice of shooting those with handsome plumage in order to have them stuffed or made into ornaments. I may, however, call attention to the Wild Birds' Protection Acts of 1880 and 1881, which, while protecting all birds, in a certain degree, from the 1st March to the 1st August, and not allowing any to be caught or killed during that time, except by owners or occupiers of land, or with their permission, impose a penalty of one pound and costs upon every person who catches or kills after the 1st March, or has in his possession, after the 15th March and before the 1st August, certain species mentioned in a schedule, placing these latter in fact, in much the same position as game birds. And I here give a list of those thus specially protected which are likely to be found in Shropshire—Owls (of all kinds), Oriole, Nightingale, Larks (of all kinds), Goldfinch, Woodpeckers (of all kinds), Hoopoe, Cuckoo, Kingfisher, Nightjar Fern-owl Goatsucker or Nighthawk, Lapwing or Pewit, Plovers (of all kinds), Bittern, Curlew or Whaup, Sandpipers (of all kinds), Summer Snipe, Woodcock, Snipes, Shoveller, Mallard, Wild Ducks (of all kinds), Wigeons (of all kinds), Teal, Pochard or Dunbird, Grebes or Loons (of all kinds); the object of calling the Nightjar by four names, or, after mentioning Wild Ducks, specifying Wigeons and Dunbirds, being to protect them in dis-

tricts where they are severally known only by these local names.

The scenery of Shropshire is so varied that perhaps a short description of it may be desirable. The county is naturally, and indeed, almost equally divided by the Severn, which enters it near Melverley, and, running in a south-easterly direction by Shrewsbury, Ironbridge, and Bridgnorth, leaves it again near Bewdley; that portion on its left bank being called North, and that on its right, South Shropshire.

The surface of North Shropshire is for the most part undulating or flat, with here and there a rocky eminence; but, except the Wrekin, lying between Wellington and Ironbridge, with the small hills and short ridges at its base, it is destitute of high ground. It is now a fertile country, consisting of arable and meadow land interspersed with numerous woods—most of the heaths and mosses having been reclaimed and cultivated; though the multitude of place-names compounded of heath, moor, and moss, bear testimony to its former state, and Whixall Moss, lying between Ellesmere and Whitchurch, is still a wild, desolate tract of bog and heather.

Although intersected by innumerable small streams, there are few rivers or large brooks in this district; the Tern which, rising in Staffordshire, enters the county near Market Drayton, and, after receiving several streams, among them the river Meese running from Aqualate Mere, and the Roden from Whixall Moss, flows into the Severn below Atcham, being the principal one. Besides the Tern, there are the Verniew and Tanat, which, flowing out of Wales, pass through Shropshire for a short distance, near Llanymynech; the river Morda, which runs near Oswestry, flowing into the former; the river Perry, that, rising north of Whittington, runs through Bagley Moors, where it receives other streams, and by Baschurch into the Severn, near Fitz; and the Worfe, which flowing through Ryton and Worfield, where it is joined by Stratford brook, falls into the Severn above Bridgnorth; whilst

the Dee, and its tributary the Ceiriog, for some distance separate this county from Denbighshire, and the latter receives the Morlas river or brook running from Selattyn hill.

The most interesting feature, however, to the Ornithologist especially, in this part of the county, is the number of meres and large pools, varying in size from ten or twelve to seventy or eighty acres, which are to be found round Baschurch, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Shifnal, and Tong, and in a few other places, most of them affording secure and quiet retreats for aquatic birds belonging to either the grallatorial or natatorial order.

The aspect of South Shropshire contrasts greatly with that of the North, and presents a succession of ridges of high land, often called edges, and hills occasionally covered with trees, but usually having their sides enclosed and their summits bare, or clad with gorse and heather; the numerous rills that hurry down their slopes uniting at their base, and forming the streams that water the intervening valleys, along whose banks rich and highly cultivated land is to be found. This part of the county is thickly wooded throughout; for although Clun Forest, between Bishop's Castle and the Welsh borders, no longer deserves that name; Wyre Forest, near Bewdley, lying partly in Shropshire and partly in Worcestershire, is still a large extent of woodland. The rivers in this district, with the exception of the Teme, which in several places separates Shropshire from Radnorshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire, are of no great size; but there are a number of small ones, some of which, together with numerous brooks, fall into the Severn, others into the Teme. Of these I may mention the Camlad, flowing from near Churchstoke, by Chirbury, into the Severn above Forden, in Montgomeryshire; Rea brook, running from Marton Pool near Chirbury, by Minsterley, below which place it is joined by Habberly Brook, a brook running from Longdon, also sometimes called Rea, and other streams,

—the whole forming Meole Brook, which falls into the Severn at Shrewsbury; Cound brook, which rises near Church Stretton, and, flowing by Longnor, Condover, and Cound, falls into the Severn near that village; Sheinton brook, which, rising near Hughley, runs down the valley north of Wenlock Edge, by Harley and Sheinton, into the Severn; Mor brook, running from near Acton Round, by Morville, into the Severn below Quatford; Borle brook, which runs from near Upton Cressett, by Glazeley and Billingsley, into the Severn near Highley; and Dowles or Lemp brook, which for some distance divides Shropshire from Worcestershire, and falls into the Severn by Dowles Church. The tributaries of the Teme, are another stream called Rea river, which flows by Neenton, and, after being joined by Cleobury brook, runs near Cleobury Mortimer and Neen Sollers then receives Mill and Milson brooks, and falls into it at Rochford; Corn brook, which, running from near Corley, joins it above Rochford; Ledwytch brook, which, rising near Hopton Cangeford, runs by Middleton, near where it receives Dogditch brook, then by Caynham, and, after separating Shropshire from Herefordshire for some distance, falls into the Teme at Burford; the Corve river, which, rising by Burton, flows down Corvedale, and, after being joined by Pye brook at Culmington, runs by Stanton Lacey into the Teme at Ludlow; the Onny, which rises to the north of Bishop's Castle, and, joining Eaton or Quenny brook above Halford, runs by Stokesay and Onibury into the Teme at Bromfield; and the Clun, which, rising in Clun Forest, runs by Clunbury and Clungunford into Herefordshire, where it joins the Teme at Leintwardine; besides a multitude of nameless brooks that flow into them. Large pools are so seldom found in this part that Archdeacon Plymley, in his *General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire*, remarks "that side of the county which abounds most in running water has few pools of any size." There are, however, a small group near Berrington; Marton Pool, near

Chirbury; and others in Acton Burnell, Oakley, and Walcot Parks.

Although not quite so conspicuous as the Wrekin in the north, the Brown and Titterstone Clee Hills, the highest in the county, lie in this district, between Bridgnorth and Ludlow; the Longmynd range extends for several miles on the west of Church Stretton; Caer Caradoc lies on the north-east of that town; the Stiperstones Hill to the south of Minsterley; whilst besides Clun Forest, the whole of south-west Shropshire abounds in hills.

I am much indebted to Major-General A. C. Cooke, C.B., R.E., Director General of the Ordnance Survey, for kindly supplying me with the heights of our principal hills, calculated from the mean level of the sea at Liverpool:—Brown Clee Hill, 1,788 feet; Titterstone Clee, 1,754 feet; Stiperstones, 1,729 feet; Caer Caradoc, 1,506 feet; Clun Forest (highest point), 1,469 feet; Longmynds (highest point), 1,342 feet; Wrekin, 1,342 feet.

In these Notes, for the sake of uniformity, I have followed the arrangement and nomenclature of my former paper—that of Yarrell's *British Birds* (3 edit.), 1856.

May 1st, 1887.

WHITETAILED EAGLE, *Haliaëtus albicilla*.

A very rare visitor. Lord Hill saw one of these Eagles at Hawkstone about the middle of March, 1883; one day, when driving in the park, he noticed a large bird being mobbed by rooks, which alighted on the grass a short distance from his carriage, when he at once saw that it was a Whitetailed Eagle; and, although all the previous examples obtained in this county have been in immature plumage, Lord Hill, who is well acquainted with the species, having often seen and shot them in Scotland, thinks this was an adult bird. After a short time it flew up into a tree and was not again seen in the district.

Montagu in his *Ornithological Dictionary*, 1802, under the article Sea Eagle, *(Falco ossifragus)*, after minutely describing the species, goes on to say:—"The specimen from which this description was taken was killed by Sir Robert Littleton's gamekeeper, in Shropshire, early in the Spring of 1792, and presented

to me by Lord Valentia, now in my museum. It was accompanied by a letter from Sir Robert, the purport of which was that his servant being out shooting, saw two large birds feeding on the carcase of a sheep, which appeared recently killed; that having nothing but small snipe shot with him, he turned back intending to go home for larger; that the eagles then followed him, and frequently came so near, that he concluded they meant to attack him or his dogs. Suddenly losing sight of one, he judged it was very near him behind, and being somewhat alarmed, turned round and shot at it in a hurry; after which the bird flew some hundred yards and dropped. On his approach it was vomiting blood, and he killed it after a struggle of half-an-hour. He adds that it was the largest of the two. "The other Eagle continued in the neighbourhood sometime after, and roosted in the high trees of a wood belonging to Sir Robert Littleton."

This account, however, clear and precise as it is, and notwithstanding Montagu's proverbial accuracy as a naturalist, appears to be an error; as, after searching and causing diligent search to be made, I cannot trace a Sir Robert Littleton who possessed property in this county at that time, or discover that such a man even existed. Moreover in Shaw's *History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*, 1798, which contains a sketch of the Zoology of that county, contributed by J. H. Dickenson, the following remarkable passage occurs in his notice of the Golden Eagle:— "A few years since, two birds of this species were discovered on Cannock Chase, preying upon the carcase of a sheep, one of which was shot by Sir Edward Littleton's gamekeeper." It seems therefore fair to assume that, as the two statements agree in several particulars, though differing materially in others, and as *no* Sir Robert Littleton was living in the year 1792, the Sea Eagle described by Montagu, was killed in Staffordshire, and sent to Lord Valentia by Sir Edward Littleton; and that it is the same bird noticed by Dickenson, who made the mistake of calling it a Golden Eagle.

OSPREY, *Pandion Haliaëtus.*

A rare and accidental visitor to lakes and large pools, the Osprey usually occurs in autumn. An immature specimen, now belonging to Miss Sheraton, Ellesmere, was killed at Colemere Mere about the year 1863; and, in the latter part of October, 1881, one visited the pool at Ruckley Grange near Shifnal, and, being eventually shot, proved to be a male bird of the year.

The Osprey is also occasionally seen in the adjoining county of Montgomery. In the *Field*, November 8th, 1884, Mr. H. Hardey Simpson stated that he saw one rise from a small beck near Penybontfawr, on the 29th October; and the following week Mr. H. Smith wrote to say that on the 6th August, Sir W. W. Wynn's gamekeepers saw an Osprey fishing in a lake on Llan-

brynmair hills, not many miles from the place mentioned by Mr. Simpson, and that after it had narrowly escaped being taken in a trap, it dropped a piece of a freshly caught trout, upon which it had been feeding.

What a pity that when one of these beautiful birds visits us every effort is at once made to kill it; and in a short time it is shot, trapped, or frightened away. If undisturbed, it might stay for a few weeks; and the pleasure of watching it fishing and studying its habits for a short time would be much greater than that of seeing it stuffed.

PEREGRINE FALCON, *Falco peregrinus.*

Few years elapse without one or more Peregrines occurring; and I have notes of its having been killed at Halston, Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, Boreatton Park, Melverley, Longner, Wroxeter, and Hatton Grange near Shifnal. On two occasions in March, 1881, I saw one near the Wrekin, in pursuit of wood pigeons, which seem to be a favourite quarry of this fine falcon. The Rev. R. Lubbock, in his *Fauna of Norfolk*, remarks that trained hawks were often lost through raking off after a wood pigeon. Several of those just mentioned as having been killed were shot either when striking at a decoy pigeon, or by people waiting for them coming to roost; and the peregrine usually appears about the same time that large flocks of migratory wood pigeons visit us in spring and autumn. Sometimes, too, it contents itself with small game, a very handsome female shot near Melverley, in 1879, having for several days previously been observed preying upon fieldfares, the remains of three or four of which were found in its stomach. I have before noticed an instance of the Peregrine nesting near Pistyll Rhaiadr, and since then I have heard of other stations in North Wales. The coast of Carnarvonshire, mentioned by Mr. Rocke, is still frequented by one or two pairs, Mr. George Weir Cosens informs me that it breeds near Towyn, and I learn from Mr. T. W. Gill, that up to about 1877, it bred near Llangynog almost every year, though his keeper frequently shot both old and young ones.

I fear unless some mercy is shown it, the Peregrine, now that grouse are so strictly preserved on most of the moors, will soon cease to be known even among the Welsh mountains, except as a rare wanderer. Yet it seems sad that it should be exterminated because it kills a few head of game; for not only is it the finest, boldest, and most beautiful of British falcons, but it is one whose nature seems peculiarly adapted to the wild scenery of Wales.

The young of the large hawks appear to be more erratic in their habits than the old ones; and of the Peregrines that I have examined, killed in Shropshire, immature birds, especially females, have far outnumbered the others. Indeed, whilst

mature females are not often obtained, I never remember to have seen a fully adult male.

HOBBY, *Falco subbuteo.*

A summer visitor, the Hobby, appears in days gone by to have frequently occurred when journeying south in autumn; and I am informed by people, who well recollect specimens being caught, that it was often taken by lark-netters as it pounced upon the call-bird about Nesscliffe and other places between Shrewsbury and Oswestry. It sometimes, also, used to breed in the county. The male mentioned by Mr. Rocke as having been caught at Clungunford in 1860, "in the act of destroying some young pheasants at a coop" probably had a nest near; and Colonel the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman sent me notice of a pair that built in one of Lord Bradford's woods between Weston and Tong, in 1867, and mentioned that, although the male bird was killed, there was another nest in the same wood the following year.

At present the Hobby is seldom seen, Mr. R. B. Benson informs me that one was shot near Church Stretton in 1880, and a female was killed at Brynkinalt, near Chirk, in the autumn of 1881, but it seems to be as uncommon in North Wales as in Shropshire.

MERLIN, *Falco Æsalon.*

Although the Merlin still occasionally breeds on the hills and moorlands in south-west Shropshire, as well as in several parts of North Wales, it is now best known as a winter visitant; but, owing to its partiality for high open ground, it is a local species. Formerly it was frequently taken in lark nets, during the autumn, in the neighbourhood of Nesscliffe and Shrawardine; the abundance of migratory larks at that season inducing it for a time to leave its accustomed haunts. And though the lark netter is a man of the past, two adult male Merlins, one of them with a sky-lark in its talons, were killed in that district in December, 1875; and the Rev. J. B. Meredith informs me that he occasionally sees it about Kinnerley and Knockin. Except on the west side of the county, the Merlin is rare, although one was killed by flying against a window at Buildwas Abbey in the winter of 1871-2. On the 12th January, 1877, and again on the 3rd February, 1879, I saw one near the Wrekin; and Mr. Anstice's gamekeeper killed one at Madeley Wood in December, 1880; stress of weather having in these instances compelled the small birds to seek sheltered situations, and the Merlins to follow in their wake. The site chosen by this species for its nest appears to vary. In Great Britain, it usually makes a slight nest upon the ground among heather or long grass, whilst in Lapland it is said to prefer laying in a deserted nest in a tree; and it may be remarked that Dovaston, a very accurate observer, sent notice to Bewick that a pair built on the top of a fir tree in his woods at West Felton, near Shrews-

bury. This small falcon is said to occasionally kill partridges, probably wounded or sickly birds, but it chiefly preys upon larks, buntings, and finches; while in his *Ornithological Rambles*, Knox gives a graphic account of its flights at snipes in Ireland.

KESTREL, *Falco tinnunculus.*

It is greatly to be regretted that, because it is a hawk, the handsome and useful Kestrel, whose ordinary food consists of mice, insects, and their larvæ, varied now and then with a rat or small bird, should, like all the rest of its race, be doomed to destruction. As no animals, except rats, do more harm in fields, gardens, and plantations, than the Long-tailed Field Mouse *(Mus sylvaticus)* and the Field Vole *(Arvicola agrestis)*, where they eat beans, peas, and all kinds of grain, as well as gnaw the bark off young trees, surely a bird that preys upon such pests ought to be protected rather than persecuted. Sometimes, no doubt, when it has a family of its own to provide for, the Kestrel takes young gamebirds and poultry, a rather small male having been brought to me only last July, that was caught in a farmyard at Leighton, in the act of struggling with a chicken too large for it to carry off, but the damage it does in this way is very slight when compared with the service it renders to farmers and gardeners by killing small mammalia

Kestrels, like several other hawks, return apparently year after year to the same breeding place. In 1858, I frequently watched a pair that had a nest in a cliff overhanging the Severn at Quatford; and on passing by there in 1875, and again in 1882, I noticed that a pair inhabited the same rock.

About the bare hills so common in south-west Shropshire, a family party of five or six of these birds may often be seen in summer, hunting together, and frequently hovering only a few yards from the ground. At such times they are feeding upon insects; but upon what particular kind I could never discover.

SPARROWHAWK, *Accipiter nisus.*

Although no hawk preys more upon the hosts of small birds of whose depredations so much complaint is now made than the Sparrowhawk, few people befriend it, because occasionally young poultry or gamebirds fall victims to its rapacity. And even farmers, to whom it acts as a most efficient "bird caller," by preventing sparrows and other granivorous birds from devouring their crops in peace, never look upon it with a friendly eye. Yet if their loss from buntings and finches in a single year, especially where the farms, and consequently the fields, are small, and the hedges numerous, could be estimated, it would astonish them.

The Sparrowhawk seems to be pre-eminently a bird-catcher; and I never remember to have seen or heard of its feeding upon quadrupeds or insects. The great disparity in size between the

males and the females of raptorial birds is very conspicuous in the present species; and Stevenson in his *Birds of Norfolk* mentions that "a pair which were weighed by Mr. J. H. Gurney exhibited the following extraordinary difference:—Male, 5 oz.; female, 10¼ oz., being more than double the weight of her partner."

The strength, too, of these hawks is marvellous; last May a small male was shot here as it was flying off with a blackbird, the hawk weighed 5½ oz., the bird 2¾ oz.; and the large females, while they kill partridges weighing 12 or 14 oz., sometimes attack woodpigeons, which weigh 16 or 18 oz. Perhaps, however, these latter are birds that have previously been wounded; for there is some difficulty in killing them, and I have known cases of the poor wood pigeon being found partially eaten, but still alive. As an instance of the pertinacity with which birds will build year after year, notwithstanding constant persecution, in the same locality, I may mention that a pair of Sparrowhawks have had a nest almost annually for at least twenty-five years in a dingle at the foot of the Wrekin, though some of the young and one of the old ones have usually been destroyed. This adherence to one particular place being the more singular in a thickly wooded district, where similar and more secure sites might have been found.

KITE, *Milvus vulgaris*.

The extermination of the Kite in Shropshire has been as rapid as it has been complete, and I have now only the melancholy task of recording the extinction of this fine bird as a resident, and its extreme rareness at the present time even as an accidental visitor.

In North Shropshire it seems never to have been common; but as late as the year 1830, it appears to have been numerous in the southern portion of the county. Indeed, I am informed that up to the year 1850, a few pairs bred regularly in many of the large woods about the Clee Hills, Ludlow, Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, Minsterley, and Worthen; but from this date the numbers gradually dwindled away, the nest being easily found, and one or both of the old birds falling victims to the gun or the trap.

As few Ornithologists had better opportunities of observing this bird than the late Mr. Rocke of Clungunford, I make no apology for quoting his interesting account of it from the *Zoologist*, 1865, p. 9685:—"The days of this fine denizen of our woods and forests are numbered; common as they used to be in every part of this county, I believe at the present moment there are not more than one or two pairs left. I remember the time when the large woods in this neighbourhood were so well stocked with them that it was no uncommon thing to see a row of them, interspersed with the

Common Buzzard, nailed up against a barn. The great ease with which they were trapped, and the little difficulty in discovering their nests, has accounted for most of them. I am happy to say I possess a very fine pair in an aviary, taken some few years ago in Stokes Wood, at that time a great ornament to the Valley of the Onny, now, alas! cut down and partially cultivated; here they bred for many years. I had a third live specimen from the same wood, which I gave to Lord Hill. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the Kite, when taken care of and protected from harm, will live to a great age; at the present time I know of one, a pinioned bird, which has lived at large in a garden for nearly forty years, and is still healthy and well; another has survived for twenty-one years under similar circumstances; both these birds are females, and were taken from the nest in Walcot Woods." And, writing to me in 1879, Mr. Rocke adds "I do not know whether the Kite was formerly common in North Shropshire; but in South, especially about Bishop's Castle and Clun, up to the year 1845, and, I think even later, I often saw families of old and young hanging up in a gamekeeper's larder. No wonder that now they are all destroyed."

Mr. Henry Gray, of Ludlow, also writes:—"A pair of Kites bred in a wood on the Ferney Hall property for many years; but the keepers almost always killed the old or the young. Four young birds were taken from the nest there in 1860, one of which I reared." I have seen a beautiful pair of these birds that were shot in 1862, whilst feeding their young ones, in a wood near Bishop's Castle; in 1863 a female was trapped near Church Stretton; and in 1864 another was killed between Church Stretton and Stokesay. Since then, however, no specimen has, I believe been obtained, though one or two continued to visit the neighbourhood of Bishop's Castle and the Long Mountain as late as the year 1879 or 1880, and Mr. Gray saw one near Ludlow about 1874.

An old gamekeeper living near Church Stretton, who had often shot and trapped Kites, once told me that they almost always went in pairs; and, as they "travelled the same rounds" nearly every day, a trap baited with a rabbit soon secured one or both of them. And besides the merciless gamekeeper, this unfortunate bird had another implacable enemy in the farmer's wife, who, dreading its visits to her poultry yard, put a heavy price upon its head. The great alteration, too, in the natural features of the wild country which it loved to frequent has materially accelerated its destruction; many of the large dense woods, once so common, having been either wholly or partially cut down. The Kite, though so handsome in appearance, was a bird of little courage, preying, principally, upon leverets, young rabbits, and the chicks of gamebirds and poultry, as well as upon rats and mice, and, it is said, moles.

In the *Zoologist* for October, 1881, there is an interesting account,

by Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, of the Kite in Breconshire, where, I believe, a few are still found, together with a sketch of a nest which he saw near Upper Chapel, in May, 1875.

COMMON BUZZARD, *Buteo vulgaris*.

Mr. Henry Gray informs me that a pair of these birds built in a pollard oak in a wood at Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, in the summer of 1863, but that the keepers killed the whole family when the young ones were nearly ready to fly.

This is the only evidence I can obtain of the Buzzard having recently bred in this county, and probably it has not done so regularly for many years, as gamekeepers and others with whom I have conversed, and who have taken "many a forky-tailed kite's nest," do not remember ever to have found a "buzzert's," though they had often killed the bird itself.

Writing in the *Zoologist* for 1865, Mr. Rocke says:—"The same persecution which has destroyed the Kite has worked a still more utter destruction of the Common Buzzard; except in the more remote wilds of North Wales, I believe there is scarcely a bird now left anywhere." And this may truly be said of it as a resident, though it still continues to be an occasional and not uncommon visitor, especially in the south-west parts of the county and those bordering on Wales. Mr. R. B. Benson does not consider it rare along Wenlock Edge and about Church Stretton: Mr. C. H. Wright informs me that it has occurred three or four times at Halston, near Oswestry; and I have known specimens obtained near Ellesmere. It is now seen most frequently in spring and autumn. On the 23rd May, 1883, I saw one, baited by some rooks, flying over this village; and on making a note of the occurrence, found that on the same day of the same month in 1879, I had seen one not half a mile from here; and in August, 1886, I saw a third flying over.

The food of this species is much like that of the Kite, and though it does not seem to have the same partiality for chickens, it feeds upon rabbits that have been caught in traps or snares. In Gray's very interesting book, *Birds of the West of Scotland*, I find the following remarks, which would also apply to other raptorial birds:—"To many persons," he says, "it will seem unwise, I daresay, to call this Buzzard a useful bird in game preserves, yet I cannot but think that if the experiment were made of allowing it to fulfil the ends for which nature designed it, our native game birds would benefit by the trial. So far as my own observations have extended, the Common Buzzard is just the kind of instrument wanted to clear off sickly young birds, which, on arriving at maturity, yield an offspring of a degenerate breed. Of somewhat sluggish habits, it does not care to interfere with strong-winged birds, being content with those that, through wounds or a naturally feeble constitution, are unable to

save themselves. In this way strong birds only are left, and a healthy breed ensues."

A few pairs of Buzzards still continue to breed in Wales, from whence those now seen in Shropshire probably wander; but I fear that, like the Peregrines, they are becoming rare. Writing to me in July, 1883, the Rev. J. B. Meredith, Vicar of Kinnerley, says, "Last week I saw a Buzzard flying over towards the Breidden"; and in a communication to the *Field*, May 1st, 1886, Mr. Arthur G. Boscawen reported having seen two Golden Eagles in Carnarvonshire. To this communication, however, the Editor appended a note suggesting they were Buzzards, remarking that "Eagles and Buzzards look very much alike on the wing, and at a distance it would require a practised eye to distinguish them"; and afterwards mentioning that the Common Buzzard still breeds in the North of England, particularly in the Lake District, as well as in parts of Wales. This similarity between the two species appears to be so great, and may lead to so much confusion, that to point out the difference I quote the words of one who was equally familiar with both birds. The late Mr. John Wolley, after describing a nest found in Sutherlandshire, *Ootheca Wolleyana*, pt. i., p. 139, says:—"I must here remark that it seems to me very difficult to distinguish a Buzzard from a Golden Eagle in the flight. This year, 1850, I at first thought I was looking at an Eagle overhead, when I afterwards believed it was a Buzzard (this in the Clova Mountains, Glen Phee); and the party subsequently came near a nest, where the birds were making their cat-like mewing. In most cases I have arrived at certainty as to the kind of bird I was looking at, either by the size, the occasional shape into which Buzzards put their wings, or, perhaps best, by the greater length of tail in the Buzzard. The flap is, I think, very similar in both, and so the contour of the wings."

HONEY BUZZARD, *Pernis apivorus*.

A rare summer visitor, the Honey Buzzard occurs at irregular and uncertain intervals, usually in autumn, and during its visits appears to prefer the high extensive woodlands in the south and west parts of the county. Mr. Arthur Sparrow, Church Preen, possesses a specimen killed near Rushbury, in May, 1872; Mr. G. J. Dunville Lees, Woodhill, near Oswestry, sent me notice of one he had seen at Llansilin, on the borders of Denbighshire, about the year 1876; while Mr. Henry Gray informs me that, during the autumn of 1881, two were several times seen scratching out wasps' nests, in Oakley Park, near Ludlow. In the northern and eastern portions of the county this bird is decidedly rare; though Colonel Kenyon Slaney obtained one at Hatton Grange, near Shifnal, in 1871.

Mr. A. G. More, in his paper on the "Distribution of Birds in Great Britain during the nesting season," published in the *Ibis*,

1865, states, on the authority of Henry Shaw, that the Honey Buzzard's nest has been taken in Shropshire, and this statement is copied in Yarrell's *British Birds* (4 edit., p. 122), but I cannot obtain any confirmation of it, neither does Shaw himself remember one having been found. The female of the pair, however, trapped at Clungunford on the 2nd June, 1865, had recently laid, and was probably breeding in the neighbourhood. Although the food of this Buzzard appears to consist chiefly of the larvæ of wasps, which it obtains by scratching out the nest, the Clungunford birds were both caught at a pheasant's nest, where they had sucked several eggs.

(To be Continued.)

INVENTORIES OF THE CHURCH GOODS IN THE TOWN OF SHREWSBURY AT THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION, AND PROCEEDINGS RESPECTING THEM IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI. A.D. 1552-3.

Reprinted from *Archæological Magazine* Vol. xii.

Communicated by JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.

The Inventorie of the goodes, juels, and plate of the parishe cherch of Saynt Alkemundes of Salop, made the xxiiij.th day of August, anno domini mcccccliij° et Edwardi VI. sexto, before Sir Addam Mitton, knyght, and the bailyfes of the towne of Salop.

In primis, oon chalis with a paton parsell gylt.
Item, iiij. bells of oon accorde (and oon sawntz bell, *erased*).
Item, a crosse of brasse, and a pix of copper, a senser of brasse and ij. candelstikes of brasse.
Item, iij. corporace cases, and on pere of organs.
Item, one cope of clothe of gold.
Item, a cope and a vestment of purpull velwett (and gold together, *erased*).
Item, on cope of blewe velwett (and one coope of tawny velwett, *erased*).
Item, ij. coopes witly colored of silke and golde.
Item, iiij. coopes broken to make a carpett to the lordes table.
Item, one vestment with ij. tunicles of blue velwett.
Item, oon vestment with ij. tunicles of tawny velwett.
Item, oon vestment with ij. tunicles of wite silke.
Item, oon vestment with ij. tunicles reased with velwett.
Item, iiij. (viij. *erased*) vestmentes of sondrie colors.
Item, ij. alter clothes and ij. towls.

Presented by Robert Helyn, Richard Jukes, cherchwardens, Edward Sherer, Humfrey Arosmyght, Robert Hobbys, and Thomas Add'ton, and George Crane, Clarke.

Foriet orien.[1]—The Inventory indented of all the goodes, juelles, belles, and all other ornamentes belongynge to the paryshe of the crosse nere the towne of Salope, in the countye of Salope, taken by sir Wyllyam Hordeley, clerke, vycare there, Humfrey Butler, Thomas Lye, wardens of the said paryshe churche, Richard Hatton, John Prynce, Thomas Ofeley, Thomas Fraunce, syxe of the honest men and inhabytantes of the said paryshe, and by the said vycar and vj. honest men, presented and delyvered the xvj.th daye of August in the syxte yere of the reigne of ower soverane lorde king Edward the syxte, by the grace of God Kynge of England, France and Irelande, defendour of the faythe, and of the churche of England and also of Irelande in erthe the supreme hed.

In primis, a (chales, *erased*) chalyce with a patent parcell gylte, weyng xij. ownces.

Item, a crosse of wood and covered with (sylver, *erased*) laten plate and gylte.

Item, a pyxe of maslyn.[2]

Item, a sensar of maslyn.

Item, a payre of cruetes of pewter.

Item, a cope of whyte damaske.

Item, a vestyment of grene satane abrydges,[3] and an albe of the same.

---

[1] Possibly Foriet *oriens*, or *oriente parte*, the "Est Fored," as this parish is called in the indenture which is given hereafter. The parish church of Holy Cross had previously been the Church of the Benedictine Abbey, situated in the suburb of Foregate on the east side of Shrewsbury. In the history of the foundation this suburb, now known as the Abbey Foregate, is thus described:—"Vicus Biforietta vocatur, quod nos lingua Gallica, *ante portam* dicimus." Dugd. Mon. iii., p. 517. On the ancient seals, still preserved in the parish chest, it is termed "Fforyate monachorum."

[2] Maslyn was a kind of mixed yellow metal or brass, the precise composition of which it is not easy to define.—Ang. Sax. maeslenn, *æs, aurichalcum.* In these Inventories it appears to be distinguished from the yellow metal termed latten, as also in contemporary lists of church goods in Leicestershire mention occurs of crosses of mastlyn, brass, latin, base metal, and of copper.—*Nichols' Hist. Leic.*, vol. iii. See Gloss. to Robert Glouc. *v.* Mastlyng. In 1400 an ecclesiastic in Yorkshire bequeaths "pelvim cum lavacro de *messyng.*" Test. Ebor.

[3] Satin manufactured at Bruges.

Item, a vestyment of blewe sylke brothered with golde, and a albe.
Item, a vestyment of whyte fostyane with a albe.
Item, a vestyment of red sylke with a blewe crosse brothered with gold.
Item, a vestyment of whyte fostyane with a blake crosse of velvett.
Item, iij. corporas cases of sylke with a halowed clothe for the same.
Item, too alter clothes.
Item, oone paxe of glasse.
Item, iiij. ringinge belles, with a bell whiche the clocke goethe upon.
Item, too sacrynge belles.
Item, a lytle chappelle which they use to bury at, beeyng at the townes ende, called Saynt Gyles chappell, with three small belles yn hyt.
Thomas Ofeley.—✠ Humfry Butler.—Thomas Alye.

The inventory and presentment of John Skynner and Hughe Benes, with Sir John Greffeys, Curat of Saynt Julyans, and the sayed Skynner and Benes beyng churchewardens, wyth Rychard Dawes, John Evance, Thomas Lloid, and John Holywell, parishioners of the sayed churche, of all the goodes, juelles, ornamentes, belles there belongeng to the sayed parishe churche accordyng as the charge to them geven by the kynges comysyoners assyngened (*sic*) for the tyme; anno regni regis Edwardi sexti sexto, vicessimo quarto Augusti.

In primis, one cope of (gold, *erased*) clothe of gold.
Item, one chalyce selver gelte, weyng x. ownces.
Item, iij. belles agreyng in one accorde.
Item, one vyelett coppe of silke.
Item, too chaunter coppes of taune selke.
Item, a coppe of redde selke with lyenes of golde.
Item, a green coppe of selke.
Item, a coppe of blowe and redde selke.
Item, a vestment of vyelett selke.
Item, a vestment of redde selke with lyones of golde.
Item, a vestment of redd velvett.
Item, a vestment of ray selke.
Item, a vestment of selke blowe and redde.
Item, a vestment of greno sylke.
Item, one peare of organes.
Item, iij. auturclothes.

Item, iiij. auturclothes pented.
Item, one towelle.
Item, a crosse copur and gelte.
Item, a pyxe copur and gelte.
Item, iij. corporys cases.

John Gryfythys, curat.—Thomas Lloyd.

This presentment made xxiiij. day of Auguste, in the syxt yer of Edwarde the syxt, by Sur Joh . . . . clarke, cura . . . of Saynt Maris within the towne of Salope, Wyllyam Wyttycares, William Yevans, Thomas Longley . . . . of the sayde churche, of all suche godes, juelles, ornamentes, and belles to the sayde churche accordyng to the . . . . geven by the kynges commysioners asined for the same, sir Adam Mitton, Kynght (*sic*), Roger Luter, Rychart Wytticars, bayles of the towne of Salop.

In primis, one coope of clothe of gold.
Item, a chalis parcell gylt with a paten, weyng xij. ounces.
Item, another chalis parcell gilt with a paten, in the handes of sir Edward Ryscou.
Item, a crose of coper and gylt.
Item, a boxe covered with red velvet, with a lytle cupe in hit.
Item, ij. brasen candl stikes.
Item, a sute of vestmentes (with a cope, *erased*) of blu velvet brodrid with grapes of golde.
Item, a sute of vesmentes (*sic*) of blu (velvet saten, *erased*) sarenet.
Item, a sute of vesmentes of blake wosted.
Item, a sute of vesmentes of whit bustion for lente.
Item, viij. (sutes of, *erased*) coopes and vestmentes of divars sortes.
Item, ij. pere of vestmentes, with albes and all thereto belongynge.
Item, an alter clothe befor the alther frynged with sylke and crule.
Item, a stened clothe for the sepulker.
Item, a paule quilted with sylke.
Item, sixe corporus cacis of divers colors.
Item, ij. alter clothes and ij. toweles.
Item, a rynge of belles of v. with that that the cloke strykes on.
Item, a little saunce bell.

John Butlerre.—Wyllyam Wytakar.—Wyllyam Yevan.—Thomas Langley.—Rye' Rider.

The presentment of Edward Stevyns, clerke, curat of the parishe chu[rche of Saynt Chads in][1] the towne of Salop, Thomas Hosyar, Rychard Clerke, Roger Allen and Morgan . . . . wardens of the sayd churche, with Humfrey Onysloo, Thomas Sturrey, Nycolas [Purcell] and Edward Hosyar, Esquiers, paryshenors of the sayd paryshe, of all suche goodes [juelles] ornamentes and bells belongyn to the sayd churche, accordynge to the char[ge to them] gevyn by the Kynges commissioners assyned for the same, the xvj.th day of . . . in the syxt yere of the rayne of owr sufferyn lorde kynge Edward the syxt, before sir Adam Mytton, Knyght, Roger Luter, and Rychard Whytacres, bayles of the town of Salop for that yere.

Item, one cope of clothe of golde.

(Item, one sute of vestmenttes with one cope of red reysyd velvett, *erased.*)

Item, one sute of vestmentes of red velvet and one cope.

Item, one sute of vestmentes of blue velvet and one cope.

Item, a sute of vestmentes of blue velvett with crosleettes, and ij. chauntre copes.

Item, one sute of vestmentes of grene sylcke.

Item, a sute of vestmentes of sylcke, for sondayes.

Item, ij. suttes of vestmentes of whyte af lick (*sic*) gold.

Item, a sute of blacke vestmentes.

Item, a whyte vestment for lent.

Item, a sute of grene vestmentes, lackyng the subdeacons.

Item, a syngle vestment of black worstyd.

Item, a vestment of violett worstyd.

Item, ij. violett copes callyd chauntre copes.

Item, ij. grene copes and a red cope.

Item, ij. grene copes, the one callyd the Sonday cope.

Item, iiij. whyte copes and a cope of dornex.[2]

Item, a nother grene cope.

Item, ij. cusshynges of red velvett and grene on the one syde, and the other syde red damascke.

Item, ij. pillowes of clothe of golde.

Item, iij. pyllowes of the passion and one olde pyllowe.

(Item, a front of green velvet for the hygh awter.

---

[1] Several defects here occur in the MS. which may probably be supplied as above.

[2] A tissue manufactured at Tournay, formerly called *Dornyck*. Caxton, in the *Book for Travellers*, mentions Cloth of Ypre,—of Dornyk (rendered in French *Tournay*) of ryselle (*Lylle*). See Mr. J. G. Nichols' *Glossary to the Unton Inventories*, *v.* Dornex.

Item, another frount party red velvett and black, *erased*).
Item, a sute of vestmentes called the nones vestmentes, and a cope.
Item, a cope of olde red velvett.
Item, iiij. brasen candelstyckes.
Item, ij. paxes of latten of Antyck worck.
Item, a sensor of latten.
Item, ij. corporas cases.
Item, iij. towells of sylcke for Corpus Christi day.
Item, a towell of ray sylck.
Item, a towell of nydle worcke.
Item, viij. diaper towells.
Item, v. flaxen auetour clothes.
Item, x. towells.
Item, iiij. hallff reyvyd[1] diaper towells.
Item, one chalys, weyng xxxiij. onces and iij. quarters.
Item, another chalys, weyng xiij. onces and iij. quarters.
(Item, a box of sylver with a cheyne, iij. onces and di, *erased.*)
Item iij. gret bells.
Item, ij. small bells callyd the sauntes bells.
Item, one gret bell that the clocke goethe apon.

Per me, Humfrey Onyslow.—Per me, Nicolaum Purcell.—Per me, Edwardum Hosyer.—Thomas Yrland.—Richard Germyn.—John Mukeworth.—Edward Stevyns, clerke.—Thomas Hosyer.—Rychard Evared.[2]

Indentures for the safe keeping of the church goods which the king's commissioners allowed to remain in use, May 7, Edward VI. 1553.

Thys indenture made the xxiij. day of May, anno regni Regis Edwardi sexti vij.°, betwene sir Adam Mytton, Knyght John Corbett, of Lye, Esquier, and Roger Lewes, commissyoners by vertue off the Kynges majestes letters off commyssyon to them amongst other directed, of the one partie, and sir John Gryffes, Clerke, Curat off saynt Julyanes in the towne of Saloppe, John Skynner, Hugh Benes, wardens of the same churche,

---

[1] The use of this word as applied to cloth is somewhat unusual. The Prompt. Parv. gives "Ryvyn or rendyn, *lacero*—Ryfte or ryvynge of clothe, or cutting, *scissura.*"

[2] A mark here occurs, probably the symbol of one of the parishioners who could not write his name.

Rychard Dawes, gent, John Evanes, gent, John Halywell, gent, parisheners of the said churche, of thother partie, wytnessyth that there be remayneng within the same church on chalice with a patten weyng twelve owences, and thre bellys in one corde, whiche chales with the patten and belles the sayed commyssyoners on the Kynges majestes behalfe straytly chargeth and commandyth them savely and surely to kepe unsold ne otherwise imbessyllyd, untyll suche tyme as the Kynges majesties plesure be unto them further signifyed and declared.

By me, John Gryfyths, cl. Per me Rychard Dawys.—Hugh Beynes.

There follow in like form another Indenture and three "Bills indentid." The indenture, dated 24 May, in the same year, was made between the same commissioners and George Crane, Vicar of St. Alkemund's, Salop, Robert Helyn and Richard Jukes, churchwardens, as to the custody of one chalice parcel gilt with a paten, weighing ten ounces, and three bells. The first bill indented, dated 23 May, 7 Edw. VI., was made between the same commissioners and "Sir John Buttrye, clerk, vicar assistent of Saint Maryes in Salope," Edward Clerke and Richard Ryder, wardens, Thomas Longley and William Evauns, parishioners, as to the custody of one chalice with a paten weighing 12 ounces, five bells and a saunce bell. The second bill, dated 24 May, 7 Edw. VI., was made between the same commissioners and "Sir Wylliam Hordley, clerke, vycar of the est Fored, Humfrey Butler and Thomas Lee, wardens of the Est Forhed, Wyllyam Powner, Thomas France' parischoners," as to the custody of one chalice with paten weighing 12 ounces, four bells and a clock bell in the said parish, and three little bells "in the (parishe, *erased*) buriall of seynte Gyllys, beynge a beryall." The third bill, dated 23 May, 7 Edw. VI., was made between the same commissioners and "Sir Robert Scherer, clerke, vicar of Meolle brace, Rycard Medulycot, Rychard Scherer, wardens of the parish churche of Meolle, Arthur Macwort, John Scherer, parischoners," as to the custody of one chalice with paten weighing

five ounces, and three small bells. Meol-Brace, now called Bracemeol, is a vicarage in the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury, and situate about a mile south of the town.

The following notes have also been preserved, comprising information of Church goods, supposed to be detained by private persons, in 1571 :—

Villa Salop.

Certayne pipes of leade under the earthe, conveying water to the Abbey of St. Peter and Paule by Shrowsburye, as well within the Scite of the seid Abbey as withoute, moche within taken up by one William Langeley, by coloure of the purchase of the seid Abbey. Also a cesterne of leade without the wall, taken up by the seid Langeley.[1]

Thomas Burnell, Bailiff of Shrowesburye, hathe xlviij. peces of Coapes and vestimentes perteyning to St. Chaddes.

In thandes (*sic*) of William Clerke, of Little Berwicke, a chalice, one coape, one little bell.

Thomas Stirry, heire of Thomas Stirrye, late of Roshall, gent., deceasyd, standyth chargeable with a Challice belonging to the Country Paryshe[2] in St. Chaddes in Shrowsburye, delyveryd to his said father by Edward Betton, gent., and Richard Lancashere.

Thomas Bromhal holdeth a Tythe concealed, of vijs. the yere, sometyme belonging to the paryshe of St. Alkomondes in Salop.

Richard Lee, esquier, receyved xxj. peces of Coapes and vestimentes of Richarde Thornes, by vertue of a comission.

Richard Thornes hathe one Challice with a cover of silver parcell gilte, wayeng xiij. oz, also vij. peces of coapes and vestimentes belonging to St. Maryes. Also he concealeth Obligacions of one c.li., made of the Jewells of St. Maryes

---

[1] The scite of the Abbey had been granted by Henry VIII. on July 22, 1546, to Edward Watson, Esq., of Northamptonshire, and Henry Herdson, a tanner, of London. On the following day they granted it to William Langley, of Salop, tailor, and it continued in his family till 1702. Browne Willis says that they never prospered after they had dug up the interments in the church.

[2] This was probably Bicton, distant about three miles on the road to Oswestry. Edward VI. gave the tithes of Bicton, Frankwell, and other places, lately belonging to the collegiate church of St. Chad's, towards the endowing of the Free School, Shrewsbury. At the present time the perpetual curacies of Bicton and of Frankwell are in the patronage of the vicar of St. Chad's.

churche, and delyveryd by Obligacion to divers men of the Paryshe in severall sommes.

William Alowe and Richarde Powell detayne obligacions of cxl. li., made of the Ornamentes and Jewells of the Churche of St. Chaddes, and delyveryd by severall Obligacions to divers men of the paryshe.

Robert Irelond the elder and Roger Luter detayne the Inventorye of the churche goodes of St. Chaddes.

20 December, 1571.

Mr. Fanshewe.—I praye you receave these notes above wrytten, and that no man putt in information for them, because I have them in sute, and that I maye have processe for them at suche tyme as I shall call for them.

HENRY MIDDELMORE.

The foregoing documents are preserved amongst the records, late part of the Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer, now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and in the charge of Mr. Hunter at Carlton Ride. It is due to Mr. Hunter that they have been brought into accessible form, and are available for historical inquiry. We are indebted to his kindness for calling our attention to the series of records connected with the Survey of Church Goods. They show the condition of parish churches shortly after the Reformation, whilst a considerable part of their ancient wealth in plate and vestments remained unalienated. The portion which Mr. Hunter has enabled us to lay before our readers, will amply show the character of these documents and the valuable evidence which they supply, as here exemplified by the returns relating to that chief of English towns, in which the Institute has recently found so cordial a welcome.

On April 2, 1552 (6 Edw. VI.), the king fell sick, as recorded in his Journal. On April 21, the following entry occurs. "It was agreed that Commissions should go out for to take certificate of the superfluous Church Plate to Mine use, and to see how it hath been embezeled."

In May, 1552, the issue of Commissions to persons of note in each county, city, or town, appears to have

been in progress. Their names are recorded on the Patent Roll, 6 Edw. VI.; the list is given in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, appendix ii., p. 308, with copies of two commissions found on the Patent Rolls, and an extract from one of the originals remaining in the Exchequer, dated May 16, 6 Edw. VI. These instruments show the objects and powers of the Commissioners. A catalogue, topographically arranged, of the inventories has been subjoined by Mr. Hunter, who has given a supplement to this catalogue in the Ninth Report of the Deputy Keeper, appendix ii., p. 283, with copies of the commission for the city of London, dated May 16, 6 Edw. VI.; the instruction to the commissioners, dated June 10, same year, and their answer. Fuller (*Church Hist.*, b. vii.) had printed one of the commissions, from which an extract will be found in Collier; (*Eccl. Hist.*, part II., b. iv., p. 335.) The Commissioners for Shrewsbury were Sir Robert Townsend, Sir Adam Mytton, John Corbett of Lee, the Bailiffs, and Richard Hord.

The Commissioners proceeded in their survey during the remainder of the year. After an interval of eight months, a fresh commission (dated Jan. 16, 6 Edw. VI., 1552-3) issued to the comptroller of the household and other persons appointed to receive the returns, to ensure that they were duly sent from all parts of the kingdom; also with power to appoint deputies to carry away things deemed unnecessary for orderly performance of the public services. Of linen and vestments, distribution was in some cases to be made to the poor, after reserving surplices and altar coverings suitable to each church; part was directed to be sold, as likewise bells deemed superfluous; the proceeds of such sales were to be delivered to the king's treasurer, the plate and ornaments to the keeper of the jewel-house in the Tower.

The words contracted in the original record are here printed *in extenso*.

DUNVALL, COUNTY SALOP.

By HUBERT SMITH.

Dunvall is an ancient timbered house about two miles from Bridgnorth, in the parish of Astley Abbotts, in the county of Salop. It is one of the best specimens of the ancient timbered houses remaining in the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth. It was the home of a younger branch of the Actons of Aldenham, a family still owning that property, and now represented by Lord Acton, who is one of the Commissioners of the Historic Manuscripts Commission, and whose library at Aldenham, near Bridgnorth, is, perhaps, the largest private library in England. It is uncertain at what date the old house at Dunvall was built, but it was certainly built before 1603; probably about the time of the old timbered house in Bridgnorth, built in 1580, the birth-place of Bishop Percy. The family of Acton continued its possession in the male cadet branch until the end of the last century. In 23 Charles II., 1683, Edward Acton died there, and the following is an inventory of his effects, taken at that date, and still possessed by a descendant in the female line, who kindly favoured me with the document (written upon a roll of parchment) to copy. Three of the articles mentioned in the inventory are still remaining in the house, which is much the same as when first built, with the exception of the leading and glass of some of the windows, and part of the curious ceiling mouldings in relief in the dining room, which has been obliterated. Two large yew trees are growing near the house; they are very old, and add to the appearance of venerable antiquity which surrounds the place. The timbers are entirely united by wooden pegs. The property ultimately

passed in the female line from Miss Elizabeth Acton to the mother of the present occupier, Mr. John Bowen, who has recently sold the property. Mr. Bowen still possesses several interesting family documents and books; one deed being a pardon of alienation to Richard Ottley, Esquire, in June of the 14th year of the reign of James I. (1616), and signed by Lord Chancellor Bacon, issued under the great seal from the King, in March, 1616:—

A true and p'fect Inventory of all & singular the goods Cattels & Chattels and debts of Edward Acton late of Dunvall in the p'ish of Abbots Astley & County of Salop gent deceased taken & apprized the twentieth day of November in the five & thirtieth yeare of the reigne of o^r^ sovraigne Lord Charles the Second of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland King defendere of the ffaith &^c^ Anno D'ni 1683 at Dunvall aforesaid by Jasper Tilley John Croft and Edward Wanklin Apprizo^rs^ as ffollowes

	l	*s*	*d*
Imp^cis^ His weareing apparell and money in Purss	09	04	00
Item—All manner of Corne & Graine in the House and Barne ...	69	03	04
Item—Hay	12	00	00
Item—Corne on the Ground	30	00	00
Item—Cattle of all sorts	71	13	04
Item—Shipp of all sorts	15	00	00
Item—Two horses	ii	06	08
Item—Swyne of all sorts	07	10	00
Item—In the Hall one long Table board one side Table one fforme six Joyned stooles one screene one side Cubbord one Joyned chaire	03	00	00
Item—In the Greate Parlour One Bedsteede Bedding and ffurniture belonging to it Two Table boards one Carpett one Livery Cubbord twelve Chairs and six Cushions	07	00	00
Item—In the little Parlore one Joyned Table & Carpitt one fforme foure chaires one Bason Stand six Cushions and Bookes ...	04	18	00
Item—In the Hall Chamber one Joyned Bedsteed Bedding & furniture			

	l	*s*	*d*
belonging to it one Chest one Joyned Press one Livery Cubbord six Chaires one Clock one Looking Glass one Basson & Ewer	ii	00	00
Item—In the Parlour Chamber two Bedsteeds Bedding and furniture belonging to them two Chests one little Table & four Chaires	05	10	00
Item—In the Kitchen Chamber one Joyned Bedsteed one Chest Two Trunks and one little Coffer ...	02	15	00
Item—In the Pantry Chamber one Joyned Bedsteede one Trustle Bedd and one greate chest ...	04	00	00
Item—Linnens of all sorts	00	05	00
Item—In the Store Chamber two Coffers & one strawne which ...	00	15	00
Item—All manner of things belonging to the pantry and the sellor ...	03	00	00
Item—Butter and Chese and other pvision in the house ...	09	00	00
Item—In the Kitchen one Table Board, Two Chaires, two Joyned Stooles, one Jack, one Grate, one paire of Racks, two dripeing pans, Broaches & all other Iron ware	02	15	00
Item—Boards & other things belonging to the Kilhouse ...	04	00	00
Item—Treenen ware of all sorts ...	02	16	00
Item—Brass and Pewter	07	08	00
Item—One Brason ffurnice	03	05	00
Item—One Brason Mortar	01	00	00
Item—One Malt Mill	03	00	00
Item—All Implem^{ts} of Husbandry ...	13	06	04
Item—All other things out of sight & not mentioned	00	14	00
The Totall sums ...	321	4	8

Jasper Tilley
John Croft
Edward Wanklin

Ext'um erat h'moi Iu'rm apud Ludlow Quarto die mens' Martii Anno D'ni 1683 (iux &c) p-in'rum Rich'um Cornewall n'ore p cur A'ris &c p vero et pleno &c sul ptesta'coe tamen de addendo &c q^{d} si &c

G^{e} Reignolds Reg':

THE MITTON PEDIGREE.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, Esq.

Continued from page 281 *Vol. IX.*

The corrections which the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman has kindly given of the Pedigree of Mytton and Peshale are very interesting and valuable, he having, no doubt, taken them from the most authentic source, the family papers at Weston; would that all possessors of land in Shropshire would follow so good an example, either themselves going carefully through their Deeds, or employing some trustworthy person to do so. We might then have a history which would vie in interest and worth with that of any other county. My thanks are also due to Folliott Sandford, Esq., of Shrewsbury, for drawing my attention to the fact that the issue of John Mytton, of Halston, and his first wife, Harriet Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt-Jones, of Stanley Hall, was a sole daughter, whose names have been inadvertently printed as though those of three persons.

It would certainly be well if some fixed rule could be determined upon by which genealogists would mark the difference between descents which were (1) immediate from parent to child, (2) mediate from an ancestor to his descendants of more than one generation, (3) doubtful or conjectural, and (4) illegitimate. At present, even in the same Manuscript, instances may be found where the last is represented by either a wavy or dotted line, while in others the wavy line has been used to represent the second class.

The Peshale Pedigree differs greatly, one version making the wife of Sir Richard Mitton, Margaret daughter and heiress of Adam by the daughter and heiress of Weston (Harleian M.S. 6128, &c.); and more modern writers, probably from the same sources, give the version contained in my notes. Among these may be mentioned Kimber and Johnson, and (as Canon Bridgeman says) Burke, though I have not his *Extinct Baronetage* at hand for reference.

In the *Visitation of London*, 1633, which is signed by Peter Mytton, who was a merchant of that city, and a younger son of Edward Mytton by the daughter of Reynold Corbett, the arms of Vaughan (the second wife of Reginald Mytton) are given as party *per palé sable* and *argent*, the latter crusily of the first, an eagle displayed with two heads *or*, within a bordure engrailed of the last; arms suggestive of a descent from Hedd Molwynog through Meurig Lloyd, and which also point out her mother, Anne Eyton, as being of the Welsh family of Eyton. The fact that the shield of Mytton, as there given with its quarterings, is differenced by a crescent in the *fess* point, seems a further confirmation, were such needed, of Canon Bridgeman's statement that the Myttons of Halston were the younger branch of the family. The above arms of Vaughan are assigned to a family of that name seated at West Tilbury, Essex.

It may be remembered that the above mentioned Meurig Lloyd, finding himself oppressed by the English, killed one of their judges, and hanged divers of their officers upon oak trees in Uwch Dulas, after which his estate was seized, and himself compelled to seek sanctuary at Halston until he was befriended by the Earl of Arundel. He married Annesta, daughter and heir of Ieuan Vychan (Vaughan), Constable of Knockyn Castle, and had a son Gruffudd Vychan, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llanvordaf, and Lloyds of Llwynymaen.

John Washborn, of Co. Worcester, married Joan, daughter of William Mytton of Weston, as his second wife. He seems to have been the brother of Elizabeth,

daughter of Norman Washborn, who was wife of Nicholas Folliott of Perton in the same county, for I conceive she is too early to have been his great granddaughter, since his grandfather died in 1474, and her grandson, John Folliott, married Barbara, relict of Henry Gower, and daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, which Sir Edward obt. 10 Oct., 1558. She was the first wife of the aforesaid John Folliott, his second being Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Moore of Dunclent, whose wife, Eleanor, was one of the numerous daughters and co-heirs of Simon Milborne and Joan, or Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Baskerville.

In Harleian M.S. 6128 is also found the following descent, which has some interest as connected with the Mytton Pedigree :—William Weston, of Prested Hall, by Margaret his wife, temp. Hy. viij, had issue John or Thomas Weston, who, marrying a daughter of Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, had issue James, the husband of Margery, elder daughter of Humphrey Low of Lichfield, by whom he had issue Sir Simon Weston and Elizabeth wife of Edward Mitton of Weston under Lizzard. Sir Simon married a daughter of John Lloyd of Whittington,and had issue a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Ridgway. Arms :—1. *Or* an eagle displayed *sable*; 2. *Or* a chief *azure*; 3. *Ermine* on a chief *azure* three bezants; 4. *Azure* six lioncels *or* crowned gules. William Weston, of Prested Hall, co. Essex, and of London, Mercer, was living 5 Hy. viij. The Essex Westons seem to have been the descendants of John Weston of Rugeley, temp. Hy. vj, who were the descendants and representatives of the family of Weston, of Weston under Lizzard, derived from Sir Hamo de Bailleul et de Weston : vide "Westonorum antiquissima et equestris familiæ genealogia et prosapia" by Sir Wm. Segar, Brit. Mus. In this way another strain of Weston blood descends to the present owners of Weston, though, according to Sir Bernard Burke, the family is not yet extinct in the male line, being represented by Mr. Weston, of Wolveton, co. Dorset,

and another descent came with his wife, Katherine, daughter of Richard Weston, Kt., Sub Treasurer of England, to John Rogers of Brianstone, co. Dorset, father of Sir Richard Rogers of Brianston, who, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Andrew Lutterell of Dunster, left a numerous issue, whereof his daughter Honora, marrying Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, distributed this blood very widely, whence also, it passed to the families of Lea and Ward, Barons and Earls of Dudley, as well as to the Marquises of Ailesbury, Earls of Cardigan, &c.

H. F. J. Vaughan.

TALBOT'S TOMB.

By the Rev. W. H. EGERTON, M.A., Rector of Whitchurch.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

Continued from Vol. 8 *page* 440.

It appears to have been a debateable point in historical research, as early as the time of Charles II., as to whether the body of John Talbot was first buried at Rouen, and afterwards removed to Whitchurch, or whether it was brought direct from Castillon by Sir Gilbert Talbot, about half a century after the battle. Dingley, in his *History from Marble*, observes that "some would have him to be buried at Rouen, but more agree that it was his desire to be buried in Whitchurch Porch." Segar and Edmonston affirm that "Talbot was buried at Rouen, in Normandy, but removed and interred at Whitchurch, Co. Salop." The great authority of Dugdale is on the other side. To the general or cursory reader the point in question may seem unimportant, but to the mind of the archæologist and historian it is a matter of supreme import that every single incident which asserts a claim to contribute its item to the majestic roll of history, should bear the unmistakeable stamp of truth and accuracy. The incident may not be one of striking interest in itself, but it may have a close bearing upon other and greater events; and, just as a small obstruction may suffice to throw a train off the line, so may an inaccurate statement divert the smooth current of history from its course. Thus impressed I am anxious to correct an error into which I was misled, perhaps without due caution, in my former notice of "Talbot's Tomb," and to invite attention to the following correspondence which conclusively proves that the body of the great Earl *never was buried at Rouen*. The first point of enquiry

was whether there existed at Rouen any tomb, or monumental inscription, or record of any kind to favour the supposition that Talbot was buried there. I was most fortunate in obtaining an introduction (by letter from a mutual friend) to Monsieur L'Abbé Simon, who very kindly undertook to make enquiry on the subject from his friends the priests of the Cathedral and of the Church of St. Ouen at Rouen. Monsieur L'Abbé visited Rouen in person, and spared himself no trouble in making a searching enquiry, although from his own knowledge of the history of the period, he felt convinced beforehand that the existence of any record of the burial of Talbot at Rouen was beyond the bounds of probability. The following letter will be read with interest, and its reasoning will, I think, carry conviction as to the soundness of his conclusions. It is addressed to the lady who kindly wrote to her friend Mons. L'Abbé on my behalf:—

25, Ravenswood Road,
Madame, Londres, le 3 Décembre, 1885.

. . . Si je n'ai point répondu plus tôt à votre lettre, c'est que j'espérais toujours pouvoir vous donner quelques renseignements au sujet du tombeau de John Talbot, 1er Comte de Shrewsbury, tué à la bataille de Castillon en 1453.

A mon retour de Suisse, lorsque je passai par Rouen, bien que convaincu, par avance, que mes recherches resteraient infructueuses, (la Normándie n'etais plus une provence Anglaise, depuis près trois ans, lorsque Jean Talbot, fût tué en Guyenne,) j'ai voulu néanmoins, pour vous témoigner ma bonne volonté, aller aux sources que vous m'indiquiez. J'ai donc été trouver mes amis, les Prêtres de la Cathédrale de Rouen et de St Ouen quis m'ont dit n'avoir jamais en connaissance d'un tombeau de John Talbot dans leurs églises. Pour plus amples informations, j'ai été à la Bibliothèque de la ville, et la j'ai consulté d'abord, un livre qui a pour titre: *Les Tombeaux dela Cathédrale de Rouen*, mais je n'ai rien trouvé. J'ai lu ensuite dans un chroniqueur du temps, toute la partie historique pendant l'occupation Anglaise, et voici seulement les deux pétits détails, ayant trait à Jean Talbot, que j'ai trouvés, je les ai transcris, peut-être intéresseront-ils Monsieur Egerton, Recteur de Witchurch :—

1. A l'article "Divers tombeaux et épitaphes de l'Eglise, Clôitre et Chapelle du monastére de St Ouen." Dans le Chapelle du Nord, derriére le chœur "Cy-gist noble homme Jean

Tallebot, fils du sieur de Tallebot maréchal de France, qui décéda és années de puérilité, le 4 Janvier, 1438. Il etait fils de Sire . . . . Tallebot, Général des armées du Roi d'Angleterre, en France qui fût tué en la bataille de Catillon, gaignée sur luy par Jean fils du duc de Bourgoyne, l'an 1451; il porte écartelé au premier et au quatrieme de gueules à un Lyon d'or léopardé, et les deux autres d'argent à un chevron de gueules." Comme vous le voyez, Madame, il y a une erreur de date, dans cette chroniqueur, puisque la bataille de Catillon ne s'est pas livrèe en 1451 mais bien en 1453. Cependant ce passage peut avoir de l'intèrêt, les armoiries de Jean Tallebot ayant pu varier depuis la xv siecle.

2. Voici maintenant, Madame, un acte dans lequel Sir Jean Talbot figure comme parrain d'une des filles du Duc d'York. "L'an 1444, le 22 Septembre, fût baptisée en l'Eglise Cathédrale, la fille du Duc d'York, (Gouverneur et Lieutenant du Roi d'Angleterre, pour le royaume de France en Duché de Normandie). On fit de grands préparatifs pour cet effet, et elle fût nommée Elizabeth, son Parrain etait le Seigneur Talbot et ses marraines; Elizabeth, veuve du feu Duc de Bedford, et Anne, fille aînée du même Duc d'York." Je vous ai dit, Madame, en commençant, que c'etait sans espoir, que j avais recherché le tombeau de Jean Talbot, à Rouen: l'histoire me disait, en effet, que l'occupation Anglaise avait cessé complétement en Normandie, le 15 Avril, 1450, et que consequement le corps de Jean Talbot ne pouvait avoir étè ramené de Bordeaux à Rouen, pour être enterré dans cette ville. Permettez-moi de vous rapporter ici la fin de l'occupation Anglaise, tant en Normandie qu'en Guyenne. Un Anglais s'etant emparé (malgré la trêve conclue entre les Rois de France et d'Angleterre) de la petite ville de Fougére, le Roi de France et le Duc de Bretagne, demandérent au Duc de Somerset (gouvernour de Normandie) une indemnité pour la réparation des partes causées par cette violation du droit des gens. Les Anglaises, qui se trouvaient alors divisés, n'ayant pu accéder à cette demande, une armée entra en Normandie et s'empara de Ponteau-de-Mer, Lisieux, Mantes, Vernon, Evreux, Louviers, Coutances et Valogna, enfin, le 18 Octobre, 1449, les Francais parurent sous les murs de Rouen. Les Bourgeois s'etant soulevès en leur faveur, Sommerset fût obligé de se rendre et d'abandonner, avec Rouen, toute la partie inferieuse de la Seine jusqu'á son embouchure. Les Anglais envoyeient l'année suivante Thomas Kyriel, un de leurs meilleurs chevaliers, avec une armée de 6000 hommes au secours de Sommerset. Il dèbarqua le 15 Mars, 1450, à Cherbourg, et rencontra le cométable de Richmont et le Comte de Clermont, près de Formigny, où il fût défait. Il laissa 4000

hommes sur la champ de bataille, et la conquête de la Normandie fût le consequence de cette victoire, (15 Avril, 1450.)

Animée par ces succées, les troupes de Charles VII. au nombre de 20,000 marchèrent contre la Guyenne. Elles s'emparèrent sans peine de Bourg, Blaye, Castillon, Libourne, St. Émilion et le 23 Juin, 1451, elles entrerént dans Bordeaux sans éprouver une grande resistance. Mais l'année suivante les Anglais envoyérent Talbot avec une puissant armée pour reprendre cette province. Il rentra dans Bordeaux la 22 Sept., 1452 et lui fût facile de soumettre la Guyenne qui etait complètement dégarnè de troupes. Charles VII dirigea son armèe sur cette province, dès le printemps de 1453, et Talbot ayant étè tuè et defait au combat de Castillon le 14 Juillet, les Anglais ne purent soutenir la lutte. Toutes les villes furent obligèes de se rendre et le Roi de France entra triomphalement a Bordeaux le 19 Octobre, 1453. Il ne restait plus aux Anglais sur le continent que la ville de Calais.

De ce récit historique, Madame, il ressort clairement que Talbot n'a pu être enterré dans une ville qui n'etait plus en possession des Anglais depuis près de trois ans. Tué à la bataille de Castillon, c'est dans la Guyenne et non en Normandie que le corps de cet illustre général a du primitivement être enterré, avant d'être transporté en Angleterre. J'ai appris d'ailleurs par un Prêtre de mes amis, nê a Bordeaux que l'on montrait de l'autre cotê de la riviére que les Anglais culbutés par l'armée Française avaiént été obligés de traverser à la nage, un tetre que l'on dit être l'emplacement ou Talbot aurait été inhumê. C'est en cet endroit, ce me semble, que Monsieur le Recteur de Whitchurch devrait s'adresser pour plus amples renseignements.

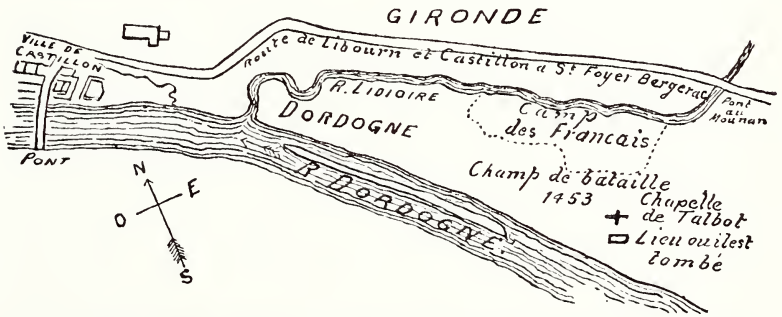
En attendant le bonheur de vous présenter de vive voix mes respecteuses hommages, etc., etc., etc.

J. J. Simon.

Upon the receipt of this letter, I acted upon the advice given by the writer. Through the kindness of a friend who was acquainted with a member of the Archæological Society at Bordeaux the subject was thoroughly investigated with all the advantages of local knowledge and the traditions of the country. The result of the enquiry is given in the following report, originally written in French, but translated into English by the writer, and accompanied by a plan of the field of battle:—

Local tradition has given the name of "Tomb of Talbot" (in the country dialect, *la capere dau rey Talibot*) to a sort of

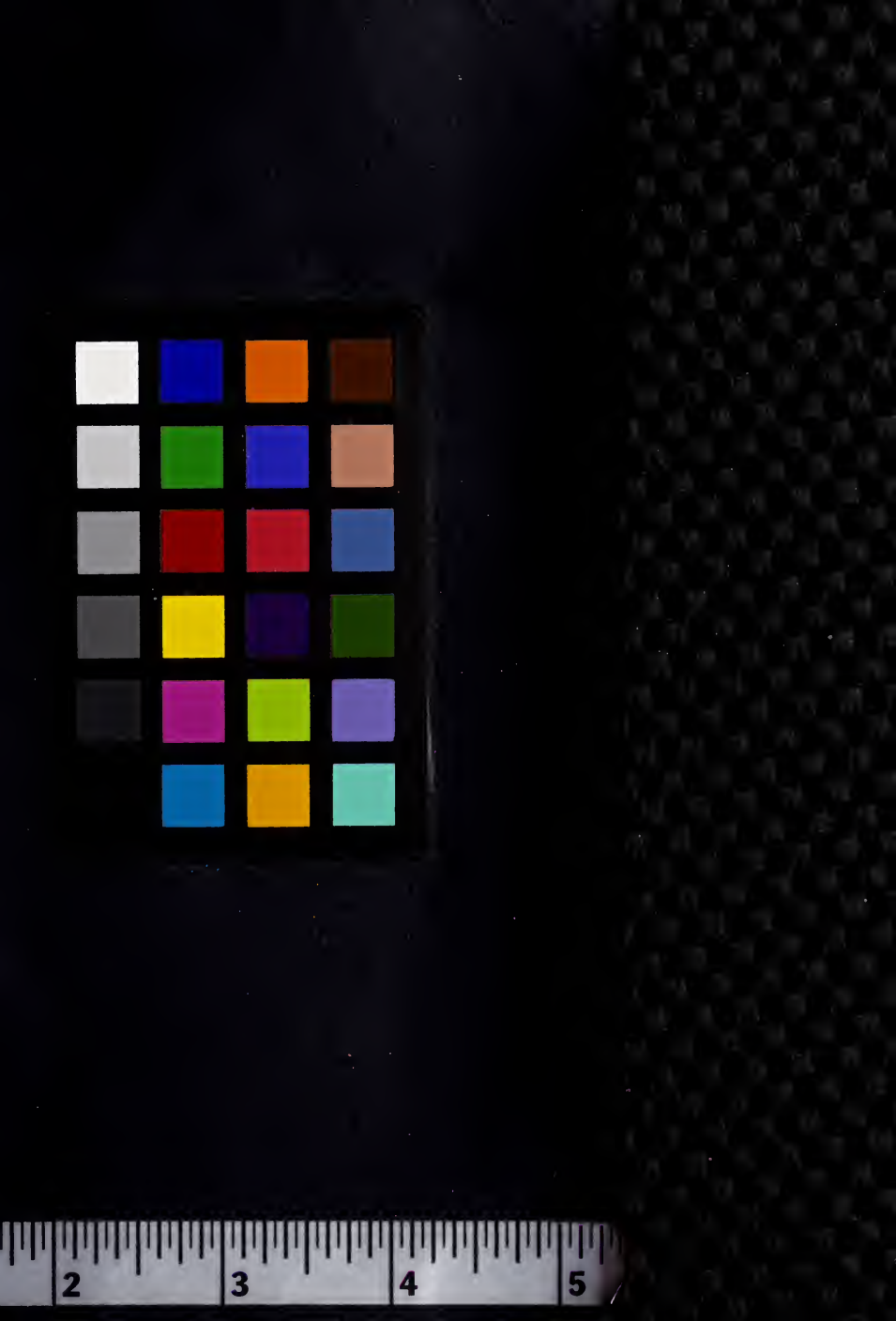
tumulus about 13 or 14 feet in length, and 25 or 26 inches high, which existed and in all probability still exists in a small valley between the Dordogne and the Lidoire rivers to the east of the town of Castillon, and in the department of the Dordogne. Fragments of stone show that a small building or monument must have existed there formerly. It appears that it was not a tomb, but a small chapel built on the very spot where Talbot was killed by the cannon shot that killed his horse at the same time. The body of Talbot appears to have been carried at first to the French camp, and then interred on this spot whence his body was taken afterwards, and carried to England. According to tradition the little chapel was kept up by the English Government till the French Revolution, when it was abandoned and destroyed. It is said that there was an inscription on a stone cross which was carried away by a neighbouring proprietor. What has become of it is not known. To the north of the town of Castillon was situated in 1453 the Priory of St. Florent, where some French troops were surprised by the English army. These French troops retreating towards the French camp indicated on the plan, the English pursuers were brought under the fire of the French artillery, which occasioned great disorder, and caused the loss of the battle.



After such ample evidence that the body of Talbot was buried on the spot where he fell, and never was brought to Rouen, I have to request the readers of the former article on "Talbot's Tomb" in every instance where Rouen occurs (except in quotations) to substitute Castillon; and on the last line of page 423 to erase the words "the exact truth;" which, though believed to have been such at the time, must now be placed among the errata.

E 024577
8
V.10

2622 1


2
3
4
5

5
4
3
2
U.S.A.
1
OREGON
RULE
CO.
0